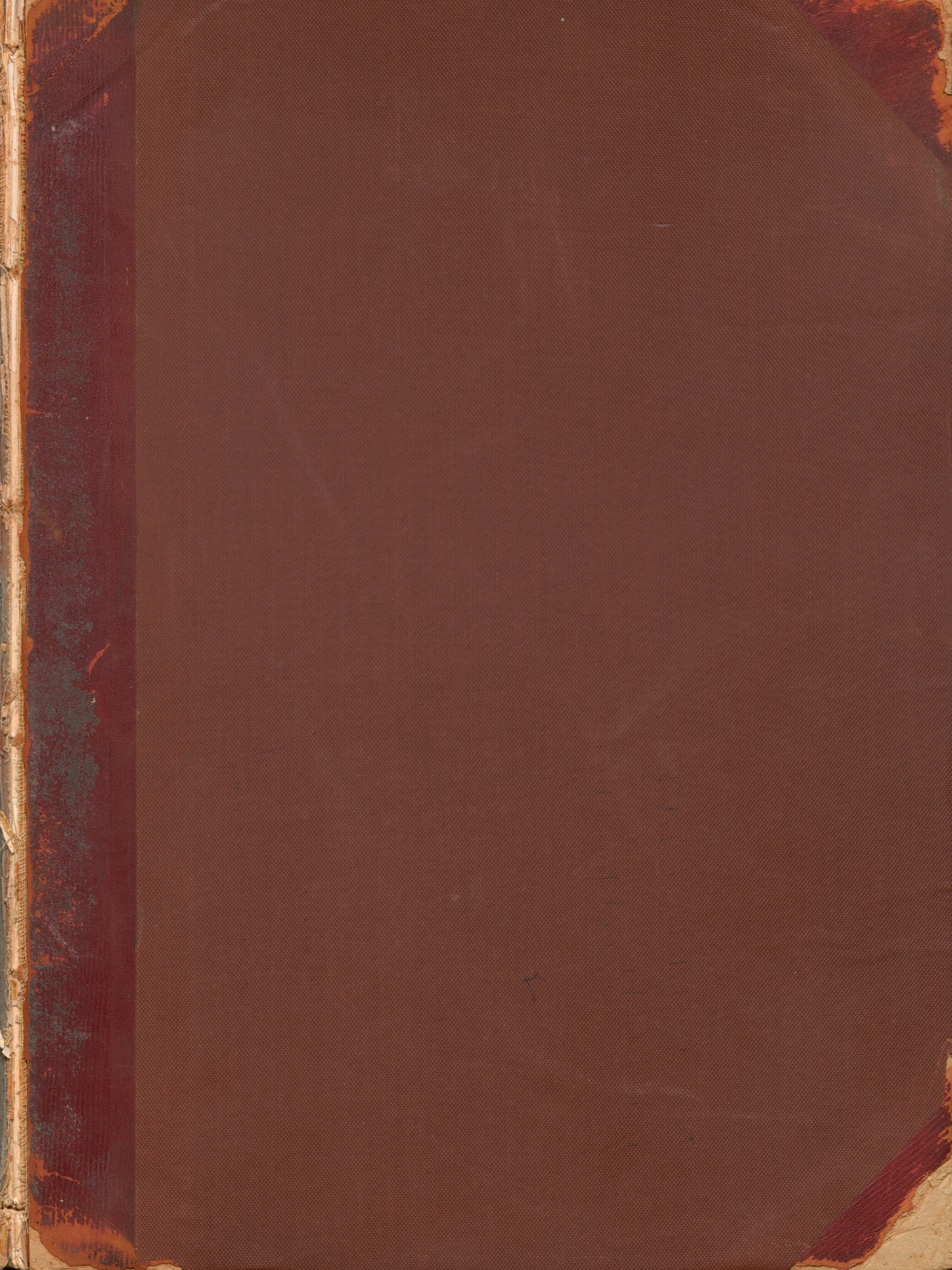




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POULTRY



(Book 3)

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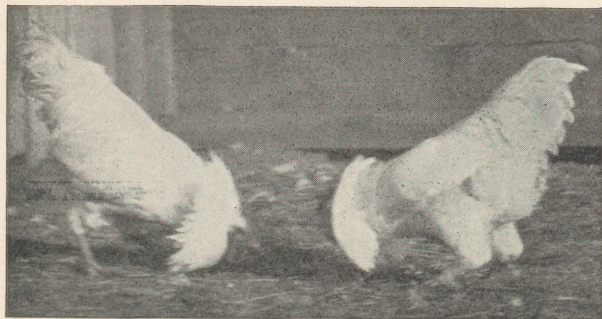
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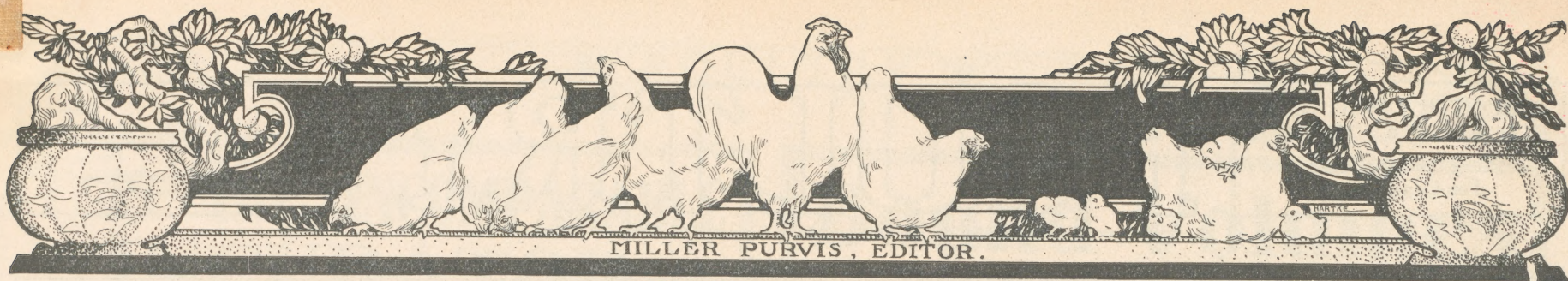
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Silver Prince

Dr. J. S. Wolfe



“REPORTS from all over the country show that there are fewer eggs in cold storage than there were at this time last year. This shortage is nearly 20 per cent in New York, 10 per cent in Boston, and nearly 15 per cent in Chicago. The consumption is enormous—in Boston above 10,000 cases more are required per month than last summer. All this is cheering for the hen. In spite of all the efforts to boom the poultry business, **7569** in his duty and the egg business prospers.”

The above item from the Rural New-Yorker is a splendid text for poultrymen to preach from. The New-Yorker has been for years one of the most carefully edited farm papers in this country. Mr. Collingwood rarely makes a statement that can be successfully disputed. This item is one of the thought-provokers which often appear in his excellent publication.

It does not require great powers of analysis to understand the conditions that confront the poultryman, after having read the above item. He who runs may read and the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

The meaning is that consumption has got ahead of the supply, even in those months in the year when hens produce the largest number of eggs. The summer surplus is disappearing. The packers find it impossible to secure as many eggs to put in cold storage as they found last year, the year before, or any other year.

Whereas eggs were 8 and 10 cents a dozen through summer months a few years ago they now keep at, or above, a cent apiece at the period of lowest prices.

When cold storage began to attract attention as a means of keeping eggs from the period of plenty to the time of scarcity, a good many of our editorial brethren set up the cry that the speculators were going to hold down winter prices by keeping cheap eggs to unload at the time when prices naturally would be high. We took the position that the reverse would be the case. We argued that the speculators would hold up summer prices and have little or no effect on winter prices. This has proved to be the case. Last spring when the speculators got severely nipped by holding their cold storage eggs a little too long, and were compelled to let them out at 7 cents a dozen, the price of fresh eggs was not influenced in any way.

At that time we ventured the opinion that 7-cent cold storage eggs would tend to increase the demand. The poorer people of the cities bought the cheap eggs and liked them. They could buy these eggs from their family grocers at 10 or 12 cents a dozen. At these prices they were so much cheaper than meat that families which had never eaten eggs regularly began to eat them.

The daily papers commented freely on the low price and the comparative cheapness of the eggs the cold storage people were throwing on the market in the egg-panic that followed the announcement that cold storage was going to be a losing venture.

These cold storage eggs were in good condition. They were sound and sweet and appeared to be the best. As a matter of

curiosity we bought a dozen and had them cooked. They were flat and insipid, lacking the peculiar and delicious flavor of the fresh eggs the Peotone farmers were bringing to market, but they were good in every other way and no doubt fully as nourishing as the best fresh eggs. The city people who ate them were not experts in the matter of fresh eggs. They liked the ones they bought at such low prices and kept on buying them until the supply was exhausted.

They did not stop then. They had formed the egg-eating habit and they began to prefer eggs for breakfast and thousands of dinner pails contained egg-sandwiches in the place of the meat sandwiches that formerly had been their principal contents.

Housewives began to notice that the grocery bill was not as large as it had been before so many eggs were eaten. They were quick to understand where the difference came in. Twelve-cent eggs as against 15-cent beefsteak or pork chops were responsible. A dozen eggs would go as far in the family as two pounds of beef or pork. Again the daily papers helped out the poultryman. Articles concerning the comparative value of different foods were published. The daily papers of the country have done and are doing good work along this line. They showed that a beefsteak was largely bone and gristle, if the wily market man was not closely watched, while eggs contained neither bone or gristle, and the consumption of eggs increased enormously.

Buying food is a matter of habit. People had bought meat instead of eggs as a matter of habit, eggs having been considered something of a luxury.

Once housewives got in the habit of buying eggs, they kept it up. They found them easy to cook and convenient to keep for several days, without particular attention, and the workers of the family liked them. The result of this enforced campaign of education in which the speculators appeared as the reluctant beneficiaries of the working people of our big cities, has been to increase the consumption of eggs right through the summer.

Speculators were compelled to bid them up to get them and prices have been good. The outlook for high prices through the winter is bright. The man who keeps his hens up to the point of productiveness through the coming winter is going to get prices which will make it worth while.

Here comes in the rather oracular assertion of Brother Collingwood. He says: “In spite of all the efforts to boom the poultry business, man fails in his duty and the egg business prospers.”

The man who fails to furnish his hens proper feed during the winter, properly built houses and proper attention fails in the important factors that lead to success. No matter how poor the quality of the birds, no matter if they are mongrels of the lowest degree, they will do much better with good care than under a regime of carelessness. Poultry pays best only when given the best attention and the scrubbiest flock of mongrels ever bred in this country can be made to pay a profit if properly cared for. Again the man who keeps

mongrels fails in that he keeps a lot of hens which are comparatively unprofitable, when with the same cost for houses, feed and labor, he might have birds of good breeding which would return him the largest possible profits.

If every poultry-keeper would keep good stock and give it the best possible attention, possibly it might affect prices, but not one in fifty among those who keep poultry is going to take pains to secure the best stock, build the best sort of houses, or feed the best rations. Not one in twenty of those who keep poultry in this country subscribes for any poultry publication. Not one in ten of these takes and regularly reads any farm, stock or poultry paper. Until we can work a radical revolution among the poultry-keepers, those who read the poultry publications of the country are in a position to make the money that is made in the poultry business, while those who do not will keep the unprofitable flocks and lose money by keeping the average egg production of the country down to sixty-five eggs per hen.

The man who carefully reads the poultry publications of the country is not among those who keep sixty-five-eggs-a-year hens. Some writers on this subject assume that this average applies to every flock in the country, when in fact it applies only to the grand average of all the flocks. The reading poultryman who studies his business does not keep sixty-five-egg hens very long. He keeps the kind that produces ten dozen or more in a year and lets the other fellow keep the sort that reduces the average to sixty-five.

The saddest thought in this connection is that there is no way to reach the poultry-keeper who belongs in the non-reading class. He is in the dark and will not look toward the light. “No one is as blind as the one who will not see,” says the ancient and truthful saw.

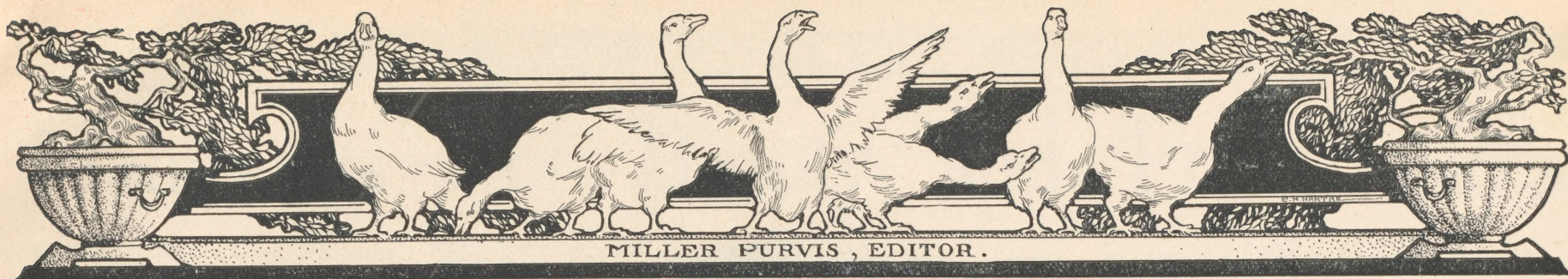
WHO shall decide when doctors disagree? This is an old, and, so far, unanswered question. With a desire to give our inexperienced readers information we are minded to say something about housing poultry.

This subject is of importance every month in the year, but with the beginning of autumn it becomes of first importance. The sunny days are passing and the cold of winter is rapidly approaching. Unless the chickens are properly housed they will not yield a profit during the winter months.

What style of house is best? The old answer to this question would be: “Any style that is light, warm, dry and properly ventilated.” Today there is another answer. It runs thus: “Any style that is well ventilated, well lighted, dry and not too warm.”

Given an inquirer anxious to do the best he can for his hens, what are we to do? Give him the first answer, because that has been the proper thing for so many years, or the second one because we believe it to be the best one and the one that will lead him to better results?

For two years the Cornell experiment farm at Ithaca, New York, has conducted an experiment along this line. We have no desire to forestall the bulletins Professor Rice is pre-



paring, in which this matter will be treated, and will only say that both experiments have indicated that the cold poultry house is best for the fowls and for that reason best for profitable results.

As we think back to our visit with Professor Rice it occurs to us that he did not say much about a "cold" house. He talked about a house with cloth windows, if we remember correctly. We distinctly remember that he said the difference between the inside temperature of the house with the cloth windows and the one with the glass windows was only one degree, which is a negligible quantity.

We have seen in New England really cold poultry houses. Some of these were in the poultry yards of J. H. Robinson, editor of Farm Poultry, but he keeps frost proof Light Brahmas and can tell about his poultry houses for himself.

The serious question is what to say to the one who wants to know. Personally we have tried the cloth window to our entire satisfaction. The temperature gets down rather low around Chicago every winter, yet we have kept Brown Leghorn hens through Chicago winters year after year without a touch of frost in houses with windows made of common sheeting which costs ten cents a yard anywhere.

These houses never have had double walls. They have been of several styles, from a lean-to made from lumber saved from a burned house, up to an elaborate house made of the best lumber by skilled mechanics.

The house that a Swedish carpenter made for us from the salvage of a burned dwelling, charging us \$5 for the house complete, was exactly as good as the more ornamental and much higher priced one.

In all these houses the weatherboarding was made of wide boards battened closely so as to exclude anything like a draft. The doors were properly fitted so as to be tight when shut. The windows were of wire netting over which was closely nailed common sheeting.

The perches were at the back of the sleeping room and were curtained in with burlap of a rather coarse quality, such as potato sacks are made of. We bought this at a low price in a Chicago store.

To make the curtain about the perches, posts of 1x2 inch strips were nailed to the corners of the framework supporting the perches. These extended four feet above the perches. Burlap was stretched from the tops of these posts to form a top over the entire area of the perches and also hung around the sides, so the perches were enclosed in a sort of a box, the bottom being the dropping boards and the sides and top being burlap.

This burlap is not air-tight or even wind-proof, but it serves as a draft-killer. It allows the outside air to get at the hens but prevents direct drafts. The air is diffused by it so that while allowing a constant circulation it prevents the animal heat of the hens from escaping rapidly while allowing fresh air to enter all the time.

With such an arrangement for the perches, it does not matter much how cold the house is. Given a house that keeps out the wind and rains while letting in light and air in liberal

quantities, and the curtained perch will do the rest.

It should be remembered that a hen is perfectly comfortable in a temperature that would nearly freeze a warmly clad man. On a calm day, with the sun shining, I have seen Leghorn hens perfectly happy while running around outside with the thermometer down to zero. On a windy day such a temperature would scorch their combs, but with a temperature of fifteen above zero it is safe to let hens out any day if the sun shines.

If a poultry house has cloth windows of liberal size, the much discussed question of ventilation is solved. Improper ventilation has killed multiplied thousands of chickens in this country. Better no ventilation than a system that brings on roup and other diseases of that kind.

The house with glass windows and any ordinary system of ventilation will always be damp in winter, the dampness coming from the exhalations from the lungs of the birds occupying the house. This dampness shows as frost on the walls in cold weather and is present as a vapor at all other times.

While this is the time to begin to think about housing the poultry, it is too early to become anxious about this matter. It is not a good plan to house the poultry closely too early in the fall. Leave windows and doors open, or let the chicks roost out on the trees until really cold weather comes. No one ever heard of an epidemic of disease from a flock of chickens which was allowed to roost out of doors in the summer time. A hen will roost in an apple tree all winter when the weather is so cold that her comb will be frozen down to her skull and her toes blackened with frost, but she will never have roup, catarrh or tuberculosis under such treatment. Keep the chicks out in the open air. Allow them to become hardened before putting them inside or before shutting the windows and doors and the cold house will feel as comfortable to them as an air-tight box would to more daintily reared fowls.

EVERYTHING conspires to make the poultry business for the coming year a record breaker. In the first place there has been a short hatch. Notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands of incubators that are in use it is doubtful if ten per cent of the pure-bred fowls of this country are hatched artificially. Last spring hens simply refused to sit at the usual time. This condition was general all over the country. We have dozens of letters complaining that hens seemed less inclined to sit last season than ever before, and this was proved in our experience. Our scrub hens, with which we have been experimenting, which under usual conditions should have been sitting most of the summer, have not even become "clucky", with three exceptions, the others continuing to lay the summer through. This has reduced the supply of young stock to below the normal number that should be available for selling for breeding purposes.

Another condition that promises well for those who have stock to offer for sale, is that there has been such an increasing interest in pure-bred poultry, that thousands of people

are beginning to plan to begin business and all these will be seeking pure-bred stock to begin with.

Every source of intelligence and information points in the same direction. The poultry press has exhibited more spirit and has been more forcibly conducted than ever before, the farm and live stock papers are giving more attention to poultry than ever before and the great agricultural colleges, with hardly an exception, are taking up poultry-breeding in a way that shows in the near future thousands of young men and women will regularly be taught how to breed and care for poultry. These will go away from college firmly in favor of pure-bred poultry. Each student who goes back to the farm with these modern ideas will become a center from which the interest in better stock and modern methods will spread to the surrounding country.

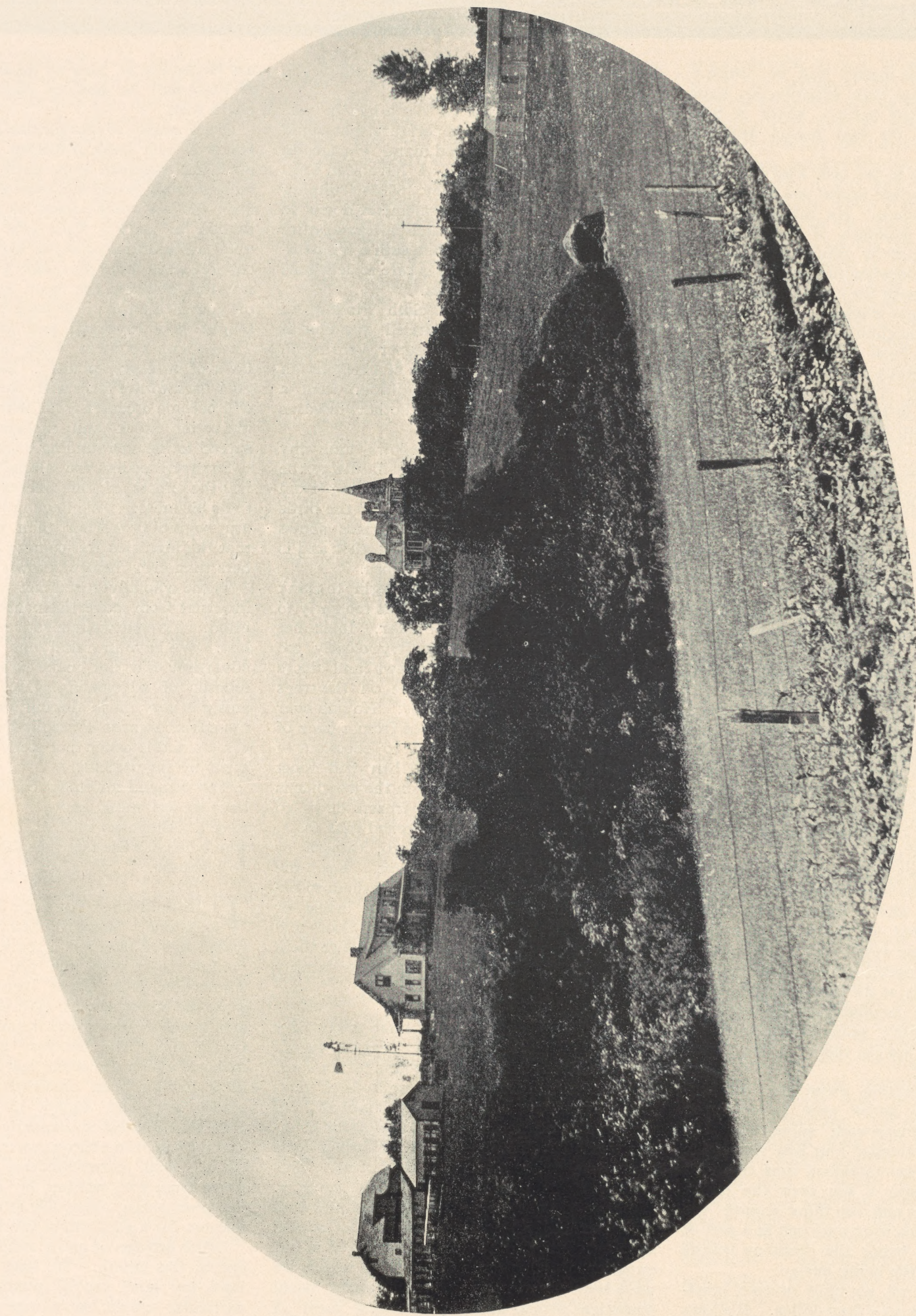
Poultry breeders are already beginning to feel the effects of this increased interest in their business. We have reports that orders are beginning earlier than ever before and that the inquiries are coming in larger numbers than ever before known at this season.

Those who advertised last year are getting inquiries from advertisements long since expired. This shows that advertising is never lost. We have in mind one case where an advertiser did not make a sale from three months of advertising. He was a beginner and was very much discouraged. Long after the advertisement had expired and was paid for, came a single order that made that advertising a paying investment.

The demand for stock comes to those who have let the public know that they have stock to sell. Business will be brisk for all those who advertise the fact that they are ready to do business.

THIS number of POULTRY is a particularly good one. Read the description of Seven Oaks and Renewood Farms. It shows that poultry as a side line can be made to pay. The article on A Great Poultry School tells what the editor saw at Cornell in part. The article on Incubator and Supply Men is a continuation of the stories about incubator makers, which the editor has been telling, the facts having been obtained by visits to the places described, except in the case of the Petaluma Incubator Company, the matter for that having been written especially for POULTRY by a special correspondent. The article on green bone was written by a specialist who has been giving particular attention to poultry matters for a good many years.

Other articles of merit, original and selected, appear this month. We have decided not to issue any more special numbers, devoted to particular breeds, but to make every number of special interest. Our friends have made it possible for us to give them the best that can be secured and we expect to do this in every future number. This number is Number One of the third volume and we expect to make the whole volume the best we ever published. We have never yet published a number with which we have been perfectly satisfied. We do not expect to reach perfection, but this will not prevent us from trying to do so.



Seven Oaks Poultry and Squab Farm

Photo by Randall Pollock

Hamburgs—For Beauty and For Business



HOSE WHO have attended the New York poultry shows for the last few years could hardly have missed noticing the splendid Silver Spangled Hamburgs which have been exhibited by Dr. Wolfe.

These have been very large birds for Hamburgs, elegantly built, with plumage that could hardly be improved. The Hamburg illustrations in this number are exactly as the camera found Dr. Wolfe's birds and our readers will agree with us that they leave little to be desired.

A few years ago Hamburgs of every variety were found in the shows in considerable numbers, the Silver Spangled being quite a class by themselves. Of late fewer of this family are to be found and frequently a show of considerable size will have only Silver Spangled representatives of the Hamburg in the coops.

It would probably not be going beyond the truth to assert that the Hamburg family is the oldest pure breed we have. Aldrovandus, who published a work in 1599, mentions a breed which he calls Gallus Turcica or Turkish fowl, which resembled in most particulars the Penciled Hamburg of today.

Why they were called Turkish fowls is not known, but it is probable they came from Turkey originally, getting the name of Hamburgs because they were first brought into England from the city of that name.

Brown in his "Races of Domestic Fowls", gives the various names by which this family have been called. These are Moonies, Pheasants, Bolton Grey, Bolton Bay, Creoles, Creels, (evidently a corruption of Creole) Chittepratts, Moss, Black Pheasants, and Dutch Every Day Layers.

One thing seems well established. As long ago as 1702, Black Pheasant fowls, which were in every way like the Black Hamburgs of today, were commonly bred in two or three counties in England, notably Yorkshire and Lancashire. As long ago as 1824, Moubray in his "Practical Treatise on Domestic Poultry", mentions Penciled Hamburgs, calling them Dutch Every Day Layers, a name that was common in this country half a century ago.

It is the opinion of Mr. Brown that the Spangled Hamburgs were made by crossing the old Lancashire Moonies with the Yorkshire Pheasant. The same author gives Rev. E. S. Dixon the credit of creating the name Hamburg in a book published in 1850, a time when the interest in poultry was bringing about an awakening on the subject of pure breeds. He succeeded in having this name adopted at the Birmingham show and they have been Hamburgs ever since.

As layers the Hamburg family is no doubt entitled to first place, as far as the number of eggs produced in a year is concerned. They begin early and are persistent layers of white shelled eggs of fine quality.

The only objection that can be made, is that Hamburg eggs are too small, weighing only from twenty to twenty-two ounces to the dozen. The birds are small, it is true, as a rule, and we can not expect large eggs from a small breed. The demand is for eggs that will average twenty-four ounces to the dozen and herein the Hamburg fails.

If the Hamburg is to be returned to favor in

this country, the friends of the breed must take pains to increase their size and the size of the eggs they produce. Dr. Wolfe has made a long step in the matter of size. The birds he has been showing at Madison Square are the largest Hamburgs we have ever seen. As to the size of the eggs laid by this strain we have no information.

Hamburgs are hardiest when they have a free range and are allowed to seek their own feed to a large extent. Their eggs are usually very fertile and the chicks are comparatively easy to rear.

The Spangles seem somewhat harder than the Penciled varieties, but in the matter of hardiness the Blacks are equal to any of the family.

The Hamburg family is such a beautiful one

be thinned out before exhibiting the birds, to prevent them from overlapping and giving the bird an appearance of being too black. Judges shut their eyes to this sort of thing in England, but in this country it would fall under the stigma of being called faking and would not be allowed.

In "The New Poultry Book", Wright goes into much detail concerning breeding Hamburgs and pays especial attention to the size and shape of the spangles. He says the big round spangles are obtained even to this day, by crossing with the original Mooneys of Lancashire, a breed similar in color but much coarser than the true Hamburg, weighing one and one-half to two pounds more, with the Yorkshire breed of Hamburgs.

In order to prevent the overlapping of the



Silver Spangled Hamburg Cock

Dr. J. B. Wolfe

in the trim, neat shape of the body, the proud carriage of the males and the gracefulness of the females, that a well-marked flock attracts favorable attention wherever found. In markings the Spangled and Penciled varieties are striking, especially the Silver Spangled and Silver Penciled. A well-marked specimen of either of these varieties will attract as much attention at a show as any other kind of a fowl that can be put on exhibition.

In breeding Silver Spangled the object should be to get the clean cut shape that belongs to all the Hamburg family, the small, close-fitting, evenly balanced comb together with the even spangling that is so attractive when secured.

In England Silver Spangles are bred with the spangles so large that the feathers must

spangles, English breeders are trying for smaller spangles, or even short, broad ones, some even show birds having spangles with the inner side quite flat. Those birds which have pointed or pear-shaped spangles are sent to America, under the mistaken impression that American breeders desire spangles of this shape.

It is plain that American breeders should seek to breed birds with spangles that are as nearly round as possible, as this is the Standard spangle. In view of the small size of the breed, we should seek to increase the size, without in any way making the breed coarser, maintaining the present proportions on a larger scale. Above all we should seek to perfect large egg strains of these beautiful birds. That size without coarseness may be

secured is proved by Dr. Wolfe's birds and to increase the size of the eggs it is only necessary to pay some attention to the size of the eggs used in hatching. We can not bring all these things about in a year, but once the general public is convinced that Hamburgs approaching in size White Leghorns, and laying eggs of approximately twenty-four ounces to the dozen can be secured, the demand for them will be such that breeders will not be able to fill orders.

The Golden Spangled Hamburg is not as much admired as the Silver Spangled. In fact they have not been bred as finely in the matter of spangling. They are more likely to become mossy and the spangles are liable to degenerate into stripes in hackle and saddle. The contrast in colors is not as distinct as in the Silver Spangled and the birds are not as showy as their lighter colored cousins.

Much could be done to improve the attractiveness of the Golden Spangled Hamburgs by breeding them for a lighter ground color. The present reddish bay could be made lighter until it was of the same shade as the ground color of the Golden Sebrights. This would bring out the black more clearly. As in the case of the Silver Spangled, the size of the bird and of the eggs produced could be raised with benefit to the breed.

In both the spangled varieties care should be taken to secure that greenish black in the spangles that is characteristic of the black of the Langshan.

The Golden Penciled and Silver Penciled Hamburgs are reputed to be somewhat less hardy than the spangled varieties. The young are rather dainty and require good care, but once they are half grown they may be allowed to range far and wide and will secure much of their sustenance during the warmer months.

These two varieties are quite rare. Well marked specimens are of striking beauty and they deserve much more attention than they receive in this country.

The country home where a well-bred strain of any of the Hamburg family is kept, will not need to import pheasants to secure attractive birds. Such surroundings are the ideal places for Hamburgs. Give them a good house to sleep in and plenty of range during the day and they will thrive almost as well as the wild birds.

They are not particularly susceptible to cold. The writer owned a Silver Spangled hen which took to the top of a tall tree for a roosting place from which she could not handily be dislodged. She was allowed to retain her airy sleeping quarters all winter and apparently was none the worse for it.

They should not be allowed to sleep in damp quarters, nor should their usual range be low-lying, or wet for any considerable period at one time. The usual wet spells and short rainy seasons, the Hamburgs do not mind any more than do other breeds, but they do not do well in wet localities.

For the South, the semi-arid regions of the Middle West and for the West Coast of this country, Hamburgs are particularly adapted, while they will do perfectly well in the North.

As a breed for beauty, the Hamburgs are not excelled by any other family. In the matter of egg-production they are probably the leaders. As table fowls they are not a success, although their flesh is sweet, tender and of fine flavor. For the breeder who desires eggs for his own use, without regard to size, Hamburgs will produce as many, or more pounds of eggs in a year than any other breed we have.



Silver Spangled Hamburg Hen

Dr. J. B. Wolfe

Feeding Chicks at Lawndale

AARON J. FELTHOUSE

WE feed the little fellows the unfertile eggs as they come from the incubators for the first few feeds. We do this because we have the eggs, not that it is any better than some other food for the first few feeds but to save.

We hard boil the eggs and cut them in two letting them have the halves to peck at and they will soon finish it down to the shell. If we are short on eggs we start them on Puritan chick feed for the first ten days. Then gradually feed a prepared chick food of seeds of which several good brands are now on the market. We feed about five times a day for the first ten days just what they will eat up clean each time. After chicks are ten days old we feel that we have crossed the first danger line and seldom lose any from diseases.

For our laying stock we use the colony house plan in summer, as we have a large farm and in this way we let them hunt part of

their living, and this saves feed and makes the fowls healthy and the eggs more fertile. When we feed mash we take equal parts of middings, ground oats, and corn and to a half bushel add one quart of cut clover or alfalfa, this is all mixed up together with water to a crumbly state using cold water in summer and warm water in winter. We give one quart of this mixture to about fifteen White Rocks once a day at noon. We give them a quart of oats in the morning thrown in litter for exercise. In the evening we feed all the wheat or corn they will eat before going to roost. We keep water, grit and a dust bath of coal ashes before them all the time the year round. We find our hens are healthy and happy and will lay

eggs for us under the above treatment. We clean the roosts every day and lime them about twice a week. This keeps everything clean and sweet.

Sleepy News Agents

Often we receive complaints that news agents do not keep POULTRY on sale. There are no doubt a few so-called news agents who do not keep awake. These, however, are the exception. Usually when a news agent has a call for a certain publication, he gets it and keeps it on sale. Any news agent in America can get POULTRY by ordering it from The Western News Company, Chicago; The American News Co., New York, or from the wholesale news companies of Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, or any other city. When a news agent tells you he can not get POULTRY tell him you know he can.

Seven Oaks and Renewood Farms



ERE AND there over the country are farms where poultry is being made a special line, which are worth describing, and the methods used on them are worth studying.

Such farms are becoming more plentiful every year and anything relating to them is interesting to a larger number of people every year.

Two such farms are Seven Oaks Farm, Florence, Nebraska, and Renewood Farm, Riverside, Illinois. Both these farms make poultry one of the special features of the business carried on, both illustrate how nicely poultry "nicks" with other farm operations and both are well kept.

Seven Oaks is a beautiful, high-lying tract of land just outside the village of Florence, Nebraska, and within an hour's drive of the center of Omaha. It is owned by L. C. Harding & Co., the firm being composed of Miss L. C. Harding, secretary of the Omaha Board of Trade, and Mr. Randall Pollock, a young business man of the same city.

The farm home, as our illustration shows, is a beautiful one and the lay of the land is such that the poultry and pigeons do well, while its natural fertility—increased by the droppings

from the poultry and pigeon houses—is such that it produces immense field and garden crops, fruits, berries and flowers.

When we visited Seven Oaks early in July, it was blooming like a garden. The lawn in front of the house is largely land which has never felt the sharp edge of a plowshare and the natural wild flowers on this portion were in full and lavish bloom.

It was a pleasant drive with Miss Harding along the suburban streets that reach away from Omaha, almost along the line of the Missouri River. The road is level until it turns out of Florence and climbs a long hill, at the top of which is Seven Oaks, commanding a wide view of green hills to the river and beyond to the highlands of Iowa.

Here, for the very first time in our life, we found a poultry house in everyday use which was absolutely clean. We do not mean relatively clean. The owners of Seven Oaks are thorough. The long poultry houses were clean beyond comparison. The houses are cleaned every day and fresh litter put down on the floors. The dropping boards are washed, disinfected and swung up against the walls every morning, and the long alleyways are kept as clean as a kitchen floor all the time. Mr. Pollock said he hired help for this purpose and

wanted things kept right. He has succeeded beyond anything we ever saw in any other place.

White Leghorn hens are kept at Seven Oaks, the eggs being sold in the Omaha market at a considerable increase above the ruling prices.

The eggs are packed in cartons, holding one dozen, with a guarantee that no egg is over twenty-four hours old when packed. They are delivered daily in Omaha. Every egg is cleaned, if there is a speck on it, before it is put in the carton, Miss Harding seeing every egg and with her own hands packing most of them. It has been proved at Seven Oaks that it pays to take all this care. Ladies and gentlemen who visit the farm find poultry houses with no more odor in them than could be found in their own parlors. Daintily dressed ladies can go through the houses without danger of soiling their skirts and every visitor wants the products of the farm.

The feed used is the best and with all this careful attention disease is unknown. The fowls are as tame as kittens and as white as snow. Mr. Pollock is an expert photographer and besides the pictures which appear in this number we have a number of his others which will appear from time to time.

From the poultry houses we went to the

White Leghorns at Renewood Farm

Photo by Purvis



squab plant in the valley below the house. Here we found two large pigeon houses filled with big, plump, working Homers. This part of Seven Oaks is a most satisfactory experiment. The owners concluded to try squab-breeding in a small way. They found it so profitable that they are adding to the capacity of the plant and planning much larger additions. The houses are substantially built. They are kept as clean as any pigeon houses can be without worrying the breeders, and every appliance for promoting health is used.

As showing what may be done near a city the size of Omaha, an offer just refused at the time of our visit is instructive. The owners of Seven Oaks were offered \$4 a dozen for all the squabs they could produce, with a guarantee of the same price for five years. They declined this offer for two reasons. They believed the price too low and believed they could make more money by selling the best of their surplus squabs for breeding purposes. The houses cost about \$500 each and the birds in them pay for them each year.

While the owners of Seven Oaks Poultry and Squab Farm are not dependent on it for bread and butter, they have in it a source of income which makes them entirely independent of the outside world, except in so far as they find there a market for their products. Panics have no terrors for those who furnish the necessities of life. The demand for poultry and eggs goes on even though empires crash and nations fall. Even in the event of lower prices, the cost of production goes down also and the margin of profits remains.

More and more people call for the delicate squab and as long as human beings have money to spend for dainties for the table, the demand for squabs will continue. We like to tell the public about the places owned by those who keep them simply because they love poultry, and make them pay because they give the proper attention. By doing so we show what is possible when one gives the business his whole attention.

Renewood Farm is the pretty name of a delightful place to visit. It lies just outside the aristocratic Chicago suburb, Riverside, and one goes down a long, cool lane to the big house lying back by the border of a deep wood. Not far from the house, a lazy river dallies along under the trees and through the greensward of the golf links. Once back in this opening in the forest where the house stands, it is easy for one to forget that it requires only five minutes to walk to an electric road which will carry one to the city at express speed.

Renewood farm is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Walker. We know that Mr. Walker is the busy District Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railway and we guess that Mrs. Walker is responsible for much of the management of the poultry part of the farm business.

Poultry, pigs and cows are kept on the farm, and all are made profitable. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys are the sorts of poultry we found there. Our camera caught Mrs. Walker among her White Leghorns and their poses show that they feel that she is their friend. When Leghorn fowls readily gather around their keeper, one need not guess what the results will be, for such a flock is always profitable. Henry Van Dresser once told us that he could reduce the egg-production of his flock of White Leghorns 10 per cent any day by throwing clubs at them. This remark is worth remembering. A laying hen is a highly organized machine and it does not take much to put it out of running order. Perfect fearlessness, as far as the keeper is concerned, is one of the largest factors in making laying hens profitable.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks are from the best stocks. A lot of young Bradley birds running in and out among the standing corn showed their blood and breeding to the most casual observer.

Mrs. Walker has achieved success as a turkey breeder. She has some very fine breeding stock, a Big Bronze Tom, whose picture

will appear next month, being about the best marked turkey we have seen for a long time.

Running about the farm and showing life in every movement were about forty young turkeys, the result of Mrs. Walker's care during the summer. These were the first young turkeys we had seen for a long time that were tame enough not to resent being picked up and petted in the open field. When Mrs. Walker came from the house with a pan of bread and milk, those turkeys showed their appreciation of good care at once, for they swarmed around her until the dainty she carried was distributed among them.

Renewood Farm shows the results of careful methods. It will soon make a reputation for itself, as does every well-conducted establishment of this kind. It is being managed on thorough lines and the stock and crops are given the attention necessary to the best results.

Going about the country as we do, we visit a good many farms that might be called "fad farms." These are farms which are kept in a high state of cultivation and in perfect order without any thought of expense or any expectation of profits. These are nice places to visit and the owners are often interesting to talk with, but we never mention such places in print because they teach no useful lesson.

Farming may be a fad with Miss Harding, Mr. Pollock, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker; but if it is, it is faddism turned to profit because both Seven Oaks and Renewood are carried on with a view to making money as well as receiving pleasure and having beautiful homes. To visit them, talk with their owners and observe their methods, is to learn things of practical value and be able to give to those who need to operate farm and poultry plants the encouragement that goes far toward securing success. Of such farms there is an increasing number and it is to be hoped that they will continue to multiply, for no city dweller ever took to farming without being benefited.

Fancy Poultry as A Side Line

VIRGIL BLAKEMORE

SOME five years ago it was my desire to take up the business of breeding fancy poultry, as a side line, for the out door exercise and pleasure, at the same time looking at the profitable side of the question, also looking forward to great things which I may reap in a few years progress. I decided to take up Barred Rocks in which to try my first luck, knowing of the great progress they had made in the previous years as an all-around breed.

I had occasion to visit the yards of some of the poultry breeders in every locality and the more I saw the more enthused I became. I soon took the fever and decided to purchase some stock. This I did, selecting a small pen of breeding stock and looking up the care of poultry and how to keep it. My first season's work was making good progress, when one day a friend called my attention to a new variety of poultry, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, a breed which I had never seen. I had a desire to investigate the new breed which was so much talked about. I visited the yards of two or three breeders, and the more I saw of these gorgeous colored males with that beautiful red luster resembling that of a rich velvet the more my fever rose and the greater

the desire to own one. Having seen the Reds and learning of their excellent qualities and their popularity I decided to try this new variety. I purchased one setting of eggs from the best flock I could find. My hatch was very good, getting seven chicks—five pullets, two cockerels. My pullets were all of splendid color and type the cockerels being fairly good. These I disposed of later. It was my desire to mate my pullets to produce some ribbon winners. So I took up my search for a good stock bird which was very difficult to obtain on account of the demand. From all with whom I communicated I finally secured a good male bird of excellent quality from a New England breeder which has proven to be of great value. From experience with the Rhode Island Reds, I decided they were the best breed for all purposes and decided to breed them exclusively disposing of all Barred Rocks at the end of the season. With careful building and mating I have produced some better Reds than ever before, aiming at perfection in

color and shape, still maintaining good laying qualities.

I prefer the Reds for several reasons. They are hardy and the little chicks are easy to raise. They are rustlers and grow to maturity very early and are prolific layers, excellent winter layers and a most desirable table fowl having a nice juicy white meat with yellow skin. The Reds are practically a new variety in this state but the demand and popularity is bringing them to the front very rapidly and attracting a great deal of attention at the prominent poultry exhibits. For beauty and business I can not say enough for the Rhode Island Reds. There is a great future yet to come, a mighty structure upon which to build. Be sure that you are building right.

Three For Two

Our offer to send a copy of POULTRY free for one year to any one who will send us two new subscribers still holds good. This is liberal pay for the time required to secure two subscribers. We get a great many of the "three for two" clubs. If the number keeps on increasing, we may feel obliged to institute the "Order of Three for Two", and give a medal to every one who sends in such a club.

A GREAT POULTRY SCHOOL



IT REQUIRES a visit to Cornell and a talk with Professor Rice to realize what a great work is being done at that institution in the way of enlarging our knowledge of poultry-breeding.

After one has talked with the Professor about fifteen minutes, he begins to wonder when all the various tasks under way will be finished, for it seems that the plans reach in every direction until all the things that have occupied attention among poultrymen have been included and methods of working out various methods and practices devised so that in the end nothing will be left among the unknown.

Professor Rice is not likely to be considered a son of Anak, for he is not imposing as to size, but he seems filled with a capacity for work that is likely to produce a lasting effect on the poultry industry and the young fellows who so enthusiastically follow his lead.

They do not seem to stand in much fear of theories, yonder at Cornell. They attack any

will return a larger profit than her sister that is allowed to molt in the natural way and lose a hundred days in the operation, is going to be tried out by people who do not care what comes out as a fact in the end.

Catch a poultryman anywhere and suddenly ask him how many young chicks should be kept in a brooder and he will look wise and assert, without hesitation, that not more than fifty should ever be kept in the same compartment. He may go further and add that twenty-five would be better. If you give him a little latitude and look as if you were interested, he will tell you this is true.

Ask him how he knows these things to be true and he will say with surprise: "Why, everybody says so, and I always do so myself."

There is an old saying that what everybody says is true must be true, but Professor Rice doesn't believe the saying. He made up his mind that life was too short to be given over to caring for brooders, each of which contained fifty chicks or less.

He built a row of brooders eight feet square on the ground and shaped like an "A" tent, eight feet high. In the peak he put a gasoline tank and to this connected a gasoline light of the kind known as a "flare", such as are used out-of-doors by street salesmen, shows and booths at the county fair.

Inside he made a hover, to be heated by these flares, which was large enough to hold 200 chicks and started to raise those chicks to maturity.

They were far beyond the danger point when we saw them. They were about the liveliest chicks we saw in 2500 miles of travel, and over on the garbage dump of knowledge lay the theory that fifty chicks is a limit

beyond which no man can safely pass. Two hundred chicks in a brooder which cost, say, \$15 is much better and cheaper than the same number in four brooders costing \$10 each.

After seeing all this and observing the success of the big brooder, we are going to wait before adopting the system. We want to see what happens next year.

This brings to mind a noticeable habit that Professor Rice has acquired since we last saw him. Ask him a question and the chances are he will say: "Well, I don't know". When some men say "I don't know," they say it with an air that leads one to think they think no one knows, that the knowledge sought is even beyond the accomplishments of the Infinite; but when Professor Rice says it, he says it regretfully and speculatively, as if he were constantly struggling with the problem.

A year and a half ago, Dr. Sanborn said in these columns that he believed grit was food rather than merely a grinding substance. A learned doctor down east made the same assertion almost simultaneously in one of our contemporaries. The eastern wise man went further and declared that grit always was digested

and could not be found among the droppings of poultry.

At Cornell they concluded to try a grit experiment along a different line. They would feed a grit that did not contain a trace of lime for a year to a lot of hens, depriving them at the same time of lime in any form except the small quantity found in the ash of grain feeds. They shut up two pens exactly alike. One pen was fed ordinary grit of the ordinary size. The other was fed the same grit pulverized until it was an impalpable powder.

The hens have laid very few eggs since put on this regime and they have eaten most of these. A special nest was devised in which the egg rolled out of sight as soon as it was excluded. These eggs incubated, but not a chick is living from them. Between the pen fed with regular grit and the one fed powdered grit, we could see no difference. In both pens the hens walked about languidly, as if seeking something but too tired to take much interest in the search. The bones of these hens have evidently become very soft. Pick one of them up by the legs and the shank bones bend as readily and as easily as if they were of gristle



200-Chick Brooder Houses at Cornell

Photo by Prof. Rice

problem and keep at it until the theory is established as a fact or lies, mis-shapen and crumpled, on the garbage pile of the impracticable.

When we were there the other day, we were furnished with enough thought food to last us until some time next year.

We saw flocks of White Leghorns colored with aniline dyes until every tint in the rainbow had been used and several combinations besides. There are blue hens, red hens, yellow hens, lavender, lilac, old gold, ashes of roses and hens of other shades, all colored so the young lady who had them in charge could watch how they molted their feathers, what time the molt began and ended, and what will happen afterward.

They are going to find out just how quickly a hen can be forced to molt, how much time she loses in the operation and how this forced molt affects productiveness, if at all.

Before they are through with these colored hens, they are going to know several things that we have been guessing about for a long time. The mere theory that a hen forced to molt in a few weeks and fed to the point of productiveness in the shortest possible time



L. C. Opperman (Cornell '05) Asst. Dept. Poultry Husbandry, Ames, Iowa.

instead of bone. Aside from what is to be seen, the value of the experiment seems to be principally in what did not happen, although a forthcoming bulletin will go into the matter and no doubt develop some interesting facts. One thing is notable. The hens fed on regular grit eat it in large quantities and void it freely. Washing the droppings brings to light a large quantity of grit in its original form, showing that grit passes readily through the

intestinal tract of fowls when eaten in quantities beyond the actual needs of the fowls.

A lot of hens from a flock which had never eaten their eggs were deprived of bone, oyster shell and other forms of lime, and began to eat their eggs in a short time. This indicates that the grit experiment will bring out the fact that lime is necessary to poultry in larger quantities than is required by other live stock.

We have not space to go through the work that is in progress at Cornell. Later we hope to show, by photographs, a goodly portion of it. We want to show the houses with glass and cloth windows, the colony houses for use from the time the chick is hatched until it is sold after having lived past the period of prof-

itable production. We are particularly anxious to give our readers the results that have been obtained by incubator experiments where three machines of each of several makes have been tested, not to show which is the best incubator but to show which is the best method of operating such a machine. We are going to have many experiments along this line with which to deal. Moisture or no moisture, gradually increasing heat, the highest and lowest safe temperature, and many similar problems are being taken in hand and worked to a definite solution.

New York may well be proud of this great poultry school. Other states east and west, are waking up to the importance of giving this subject attention. Indiana and Missouri are

doing some tentative work, Michigan and Iowa have taken it up seriously but on a small scale, these states having secured instructors to take charge of poultry classes. Illinois has made no move in that direction, although occupying the position of second state in the Union in the magnitude of its poultry industry, standing first in the number of eggs and pounds of poultry handled.

For the states that have made a beginning, there is hope. The legislature of New York begins to appreciate the poultry school and is becoming more liberal in the matter of appropriations. Once the work is started in any state, the poultry industry will make a showing that justifies the expenditure made in forwarding it.

The Australian Laying Competition

WE HAVE from Secretary A. A. Dunnicliffe, Jr., the report for the first four months of the fifth annual laying competition, which is in progress at Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales. Each year these competitions grow more popular in Australia. Not only is New South Wales interested, but every important state in the Commonwealth has a competition in progress and New Zealand has taken up the subject.

The competition of each year has shown continued progress in egg production and the interest aroused has resulted in improvement in this particular in thousands of yards where the matter of productiveness had been neglected until the competitions aroused poultry breeders to the fact that they were neglecting one of the most important factors in securing profits.

The following averages for the first four months of each competition shows what has been accomplished: Highest aggregate for a pen during the first four months of 1902, 315; 1903, 470; 1904, 372; 1905, 433; 1906, 504. Average per pen during the first four months: 1902, 156; 1903, 226; 1904, 184; 1905, 245; 1906, 290. It should be remembered that the number of pens in the competition were thirty-eight in 1902, seventy in 1903 and 100 each year after that. Each pen contains six hens without a male companion. This would make 600 hens in the competition for this year. This means that these 600 hens have averaged a fraction over forty-eight eggs each during four months. The individual aggregates of the pens runs from sixty-eight eggs to 504 for the four months.

The leading pen so far is one of Langshans which has made the remarkable record of 504 eggs in four months. The record by months

is as follows: April, 126; May, 106; June, 121, July, 151. These are closely followed by a pen of Black Orpingtons which has a credit of 494 eggs. Then comes a pen of Golden Wyandottes with a credit of 441; a pen of Black Orpingtons with 430; a pen of Black Orpingtons with 419; a pen of Silver Wyandottes with 407, and a pen of White Leghorns

White Wyandottes, 4; Minorcas, 4; Langshans, 3; Buff Orpingtons, 3; Buff Leghorns, 3; Partridge Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Black Leghorns, Faverolles and Houdans are represented by one pen each, and, curiously enough, these breeds are among the five lowest producers so far in the competition, other breeds having pens in the competition

that have better records than any of these, although some pens of other breeds rank lower than these pens, with the exception of the Houdans, which stand lowest in the whole list.

It is the intention to invite fifty of the competitors in the present competition to continue their pens in a supplementary competition for another twelve months, thus making a two-year competition. This will be a very interesting event as it will show whether Mr. Thompson's system of feeding will stand the test of two years in succession with the same hens.

The competition thus far adds force to the fact that strain and not breed is what counts for productiveness. What the modern poultryman wants is a hen which will lay the largest possible number of eggs. He does not care whether this hen is white, black or mixed in color, nor whether she is heavy or light in weight. The battle of the breeds will

ultimately be fought out along the line of greatest egg-production and the strain which produces the most eggs will bring the highest price without regard to breed.

There is no best breed, but this competition shows that there is a wide difference in the different strains of the same breeds. Pure-breeds are best of course, but after pure blood comes other important things that must be considered in seeking greatest profits.



Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cock Owned by Philip Caswell

with 402. No other pens are credited with as many as 400 eggs although a pen of Black Orpingtons comes in with 399.

Only two pens failed to get a credit for 100 eggs. These are a pen of Houdans with a credit of 68 and a pen of White Leghorns with a credit of 88.

The number of pens of each breed in the present competition is as follows: White Leghorns, 35; Silver Wyandottes, 21; Black Orpingtons, 20; Brown Leghorns, 7;

Incubator and Supply Men



WHILE IN New York we had a pleasant visit with W. V. Russ, proprietor of the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company. Mr. Russ has a large store and keeps everything required by poultry, pigeon and dog breeders besides a large assortment of sporting goods and other similar lines. He sells large numbers of the Empire State incubators and thousands of his \$5 brooders.

His store is headquarters for a large number of the poultry breeders of the country when they are in New York City. Mr. Russ began advertising in POULTRY with the first number and has never missed a number since that time. He is the only advertiser, with one exception, of whom this can be said, although several have missed but one or two numbers. William Cook & Sons is the other firm who has been with us from the beginning.

loft and dog kennel and have a very carefully arranged store. We spent a pleasant hour with Mr. McIlwain and the manager of the business.

At Trenton, New Jersey, we had a pleasant visit with Mr. Robert Oliphant, the owner of the Natural Incubator. Mr. Oliphant has large interests in Trenton and owns an extensive dairy and poultry farm a few miles from the city. The rain fell in torrents most of the time during our stay but we managed to go through the incubator factory and visit the farms, where we went over the incubator house and the great poultry houses. Other poultry houses were being built and Mr. Jackson, the poultry manager, was busily engaged in hatching chickens while at the same time superintending the erection of the new houses. As a matter of course the incubator house was filled with Natural incubators, and we had ocular evidence that this machine will turn out good hatches.

article which was written by one who has long experience with bone cutters and knows whereof he speaks. The writer of the article referred to does not recommend any particular machine, apparently thinking that a bone cutter is what is needed and leaving every one to choose for himself.

The Standard Company, at Milford manufacture machines for cutting green bone and vegetables of many sizes, from a little machine that is fastened to a bench to a power machine that will grind bone by the ton, the price ranging from \$6.50 to \$195.00.

After one has listened to a Standard demonstrator he is inclined to think this machine has many advantages over any other and the testimonials in the neat little catalogue the company sends out shows that satisfied users are not hard to find.

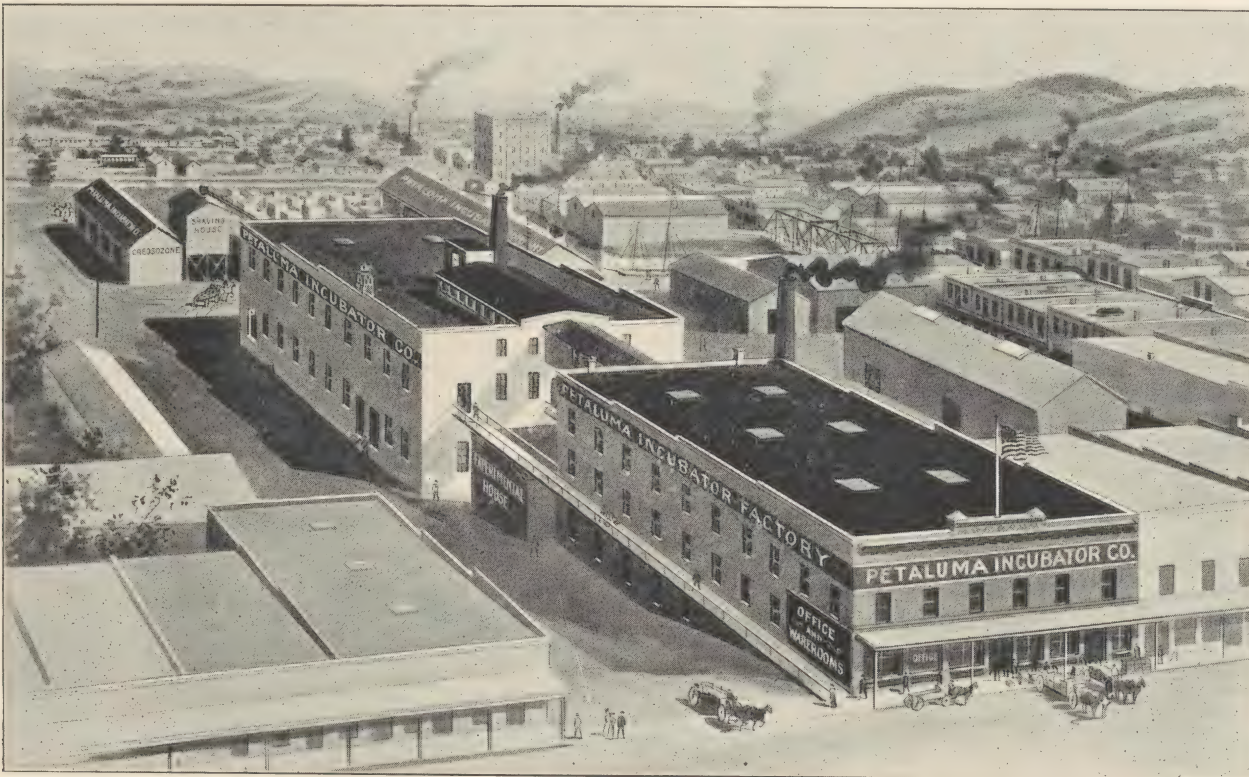
F. W. Mann is one of the first, if not the very first man to make bone cutters in large numbers. He has been in the business for nearly a score of years and the poultryman who has not heard of the Mann bone cutter, made by F. W. Mann & Company, Milford, Massachusetts, has not been in the business very long, nor read poultry literature very extensively. The Mann Company has the largest factory in the world, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of machines for poultrymen. The bone cutters made by this company are sold on ten days' trial and the purchaser has an opportunity to decide for himself before completing the purchase.

It is probably safe to say that more Mann bone cutters have been sold than have been sold of any other make. Many improvements have been made since the first model was put out and today the Mann machine is one of the standard machines of its class with a reputation second to none.

The company publishes a beautiful catalogue which tells the whole story better than we can. We can only say the company has made a great business from the smallest beginning, which is the highest praise we can bestow. This alone shows that merit and honorable methods are behind the machines they

sell.

The Petaluma Incubator factory at Petaluma, California, is the oldest factory in the United States making incubators and brooders continuously. Mr. L. C. Byce, the president of the company, began his incubator experiments in 1863, when a mere boy, and some day when the history of artificial incubation is written as it should be, Mr. Byce will be accorded the credit which is rightly due him. In the year 1878 he went to California and took up the poultry business and endeavored to establish a manufacturing plant for incubators. This was at such an early date that the public had not been educated to the use of hatching machines, in fact had heard very little of them, because at that time very few men were even experimenting along that line. With much discouragement, owing to the natural prejudice existing against the introduction of the "new fangled" method of producing chickens, progress was slow indeed,



Petaluma Incubator Factory

Courtesy L. C. Byce

We have a high appreciation of the fact that these two firms have been with us through our whole history, giving us their advertising on faith before the first number was issued.

Mr. Russ makes friends and keeps them, which accounts for his great success in business. Those who have business relations find him always ready to crack a joke. With a pleasant word for every one he increases his operations every year simply because he is a good advertiser and a good business man.

We would not undertake to say how long ago it was that we gave Peter Duryee & Co., our first order for poultry netting. We know the first we ever bought was of this firm. The company has been in business a good many years and enjoys a large trade. Within a few years they have begun to pay considerable attention to the poultry and pigeon supply business and have increased their trade in this direction very largely. They carry a complete line of everything for the poultry yard, pigeon

Mr. Oliphant has a beautiful herd of Jersey cows in his dairy and supplies a large private trade with milk and cream at the highest prices.

Milford, Massachusetts, is known to poultrymen as the bone cutter town. It may have other claims to fame, but as far as the poultry fraternity is concerned it knows it because it is the place where bone cutters come from.

Here is located the Standard Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter Company, maker of the Standard Bone Cutter, known of all men who read the advertisements in the poultry papers. It is rather late in the day to undertake to argue the value of green bone in feeding laying hens or growing poultry. In another place in this number we publish a solid and sensible argument on this subject, not for the experienced poultryman, who knows the value of green bone, but for the beginner whose feet have not long been following the paths of poultry wisdom. To such we commend this

but out of this early struggle for attainment has grown a business of great magnitude.

The early Petaluma incubators were made octagon in form, the heater was placed directly under the egg chamber and the heat carried up through the center of the machines to the top of the egg chamber and then passed downward through a cloth or felt ceiling to the eggs and below the eggs and out through a similar cloth, which formed the bottom of the egg chamber. This method gave way to other forms of construction found to be superior, and later on, the form of the machine was changed from octagon to the square style to lessen the cost of making. The various styles are designated by Model numbers and each time a marked change has been made in the structural appearance, either inside or on the exterior, the machines have been given new model numbers. The fact that the present models have reached a maximum of number 73, indicates that efforts have been made, and are continually being made, to improve upon the construction or to increase the efficiency of the machines. To cope with the best methods employed in all kinds of wood working factories, it became necessary to equip a factory at Petaluma with the best machinery to be had, and also with much machinery specially constructed to accomplish special work not to be found in anything but incubators. The Petaluma incubator factory of today is admitted to be one possessing every possible feature of convenience for facilitating the work. From the extensive lumber yards at the rear of the factory, to the sidewalk in front of the shipping department, everything moves continuously in a forward direction, each mechanic in turn performing the particular part of the work in which he has become an expert, and this will be more fully appreciated when it is stated that certain employes have occupied the same relative positions for nearly twenty-three years. The method of procedure in handling the work together with the various inspections under which an incubator passes until it is ready to

go to a customer, prevents the possibility of error, so that when a machine passes out and away to any part of the world it is as perfect a piece of workmanship as it is possible for human hands to make.

The factory in all its appointments, outside of the warehouse, in which goods are stored ready for shipment, consists of two large buildings, one of them 64x100 and the other 64x108 feet, both of which are in part three stories, besides the company is preparing to erect another building 64x165 feet, two stories high.

The woodworking department comprises planers of latest patterns, having a shearing cut which turns out the lumber so smooth as to be a surprise to any one not knowing how it is accomplished. A machine to turn 1000 to 1200 legs per day is another marvelous piece of machinery and the metal working department contains power presses among the largest to be found on the Pacific Coast, together with a specially constructed machine for making lamp chimneys which operates so intricately and accurately as to almost seem to be endowed with brains.

The maximum number of men employed thus far is 125, but it is estimated that the unique devices in the way of machinery and other equipment employed in handling the work is equal to an additional 25 men. Nine models of incubators are regularly made, ranging in capacity from 54 eggs to 504 eggs, and brooders from 100 chicks to 2500.

Petaluma incubators are strictly hot-air machines, the heating parts are all of copper, while the wood parts are of the celebrated California redwood. The temperature is regulated or controlled by a valve on top of the heater, which was the original plan employed, or by a very nicely balanced and adjusted sleeve on the wick-tube of the burner, which being actuated by an expansive set of disc in the egg chamber, reduces the amount of fuel or oil consumed to the minimum. Only enough is burned to keep up 103 degrees and none goes to waste in the room.

Some of the principal features of the Peta-

luma is the small amount consumed, the extreme sensitiveness of the regulator, thorough control of the temperature, permanent ventilation and extraordinary achievements in hatching as a result of the perfect adjustment of hatching essentials. The Petaluma incubator is equipped with galvanized steel egg trays corrugated to hold the eggs in rows, moisture is supplied automatically, or not at all, as may be desired, and the nursery drawers which have been a feature of the machine for years is admitted by all to be a very excellent feature, so much so that it is to be found in certain modified forms in other machines.

The Petaluma Incubator Co., operates its factory at Petaluma, California, because it is close to the great Redwood forests, and the fact that Mr. Byce settled upon this point as one of the best on the coast for conducting the poultry business, while pursuing his experiments in artificial incubation.

At Petaluma has grown one of the largest manufacturing plants in the world for the class of goods it makes, and the surrounding country contains more fowls to the square mile than any section of the known world. All of which is accredited to the foresight of Mr. Byce, who upon deciding where to locate, immediately began the importation of fowls from some of the principal breeders in the eastern states, and by this means got a large number started in poultry raising in a part of country where a fowl had scarcely been previously seen, and thus made the way open for the sale of incubators. Petaluma is now known throughout the world as a result of the advertising of the Petaluma Incubator Co., whereas without this institution the town might not have been known outside of its local surroundings.

The Petaluma Incubator Co., at the time of the fire in San Francisco conducted a salesroom and warehouse in that city and has for years maintained a salesroom and warehouse at Indianapolis, Indiana, to take care of its rapidly growing eastern trade.

Worms and Bugs and Your Poultry Profits



IT IS SURE Old Mother Nature probably knew what she was about when she gave to Cock, Hen and Chick, an insatiable appetite for worms and grubs and bugs. We

may not approve of the taste of the hen which gobbles up a nice juicy grub or the "early worm", with a cluck of satisfaction, but the more we learn about henology and the physiology of fowls, the more we see wherein she shows good hen sense in grabbing every bit of animal food that comes her way.

She—and all her relations on both sides of the house—crave such food, because they need it. We are going to show you why: The modern hen, the bird we are forcing every year to lay more and more eggs, has developed into a pretty fair sort of egg-making machine. The food she eats goes first to make blood and muscle, and bone and fat for her own body. Then if she is in the right condition, and the food is of the right kind, the rest goes to making eggs.

But mark this: The best hen in the world can't make eggs from thin air; the egg isn't created in her ovary in some mysterious man-

ner from nothingness; every ounce, every iota, every atom in the egg comes directly from the food she eats. Like every other machine, you have to feed the raw material in at one end, to get the finished product at the other. Now, it happens that the hen's bones, muscles and feathers, are all made very largely of the same chemical elements that an egg is made of. A group of these elements, which make the white of the egg and the lean meat and which enter very largely into the bone and almost exclusively into the feathers, are called "protein", by the professors who know all about such things.

Her fat, which you don't care about in your laying hen, comes from another group of elements called "carbo-hydrates." It also happens, in the wise dispensations of providence, that protein, which the fowl so greatly needs in sustaining life, in perpetrating her kind, and in providing her lordly master with omelettes and custards, is the food element that is scarcest in the vegetable world.

Wheat is rich in protein, clover has a fair share of it; oats has some, but corn is largely a fat-making food, and altogether, the grains usually served to Mr. and Mrs. Chicken and

their family of chicklets, are sadly deficient in what they most need—protein.

The worm and the bug and the grub are composed almost exclusively of protein. Do you wonder then that the fowls go crazy with delight when a nice fat worm comes squirming into sight, or that they chase a juicy bug or grasshopper clear across the poultry yard?

Just suppose you had been kept on a steady diet of hoe-cake, corn-pone and Indian pudding for three months? What would you do to a nice porterhouse steak if you got a chance at it? Well, that's why poultry needs animal food in some shape or other.

Of course, fowls get some protein from the grain they eat, but under even the best conditions, not as much as they ought to have, not as much as they can use to advantage.

Consequently poultry-raisers, wise in their generation, began a good many years ago, to hunt around for something that would take the place of the wild meat the fowls captured in the chase in the good old summer time. They didn't feel like buying porterhouse steak from the beef trust for even their best hens, but they knew they could not get the

best results so long as their flock lacked animal food.

Finally a genius, who had the faculty of putting two and two together so as to make four, examined the make-up of fresh, green bone, such as comes from the butcher's block, the trimmings, bones of beef, pork, or lamb, with adhering meat and gristle, and found that this bone contained in almost the exact proportions, the very food elements needed in place of the worms and bugs the hens couldn't find in the winter.

More than this: It was soon demonstrated that the protein and other food elements in green bone, were in an exceptionally available form. That is, poultry could utilize it to better advantage, digest it more easily, and so get more good and quicker results from it. Probably this is partly due to the fact that poultry relish green bone so much. For in all animal life a thing that tastes good is more easily, more quickly and more thoroughly digested, than is food that may be equally nourishing, but not so palatable.

It isn't hard to see, then, why fresh cut green bone has given such phenomenally suc-

broilers and earlier layers; (it promotes growth and the development of bone and muscle by providing abundant material for making bone and muscle.)

This is why green bone makes heavier market fowls; (it gives a good frame work to start with and helps lay on heavy flesh.)

This is why green bone makes red combs, bright eyes and glossy plumage; (it gives a tone to the entire system of the fowl that nothing else will.)

This is why it will double your profits; (it has done it for thousands of others.)

The question of winter egg-production is of vital importance to every poultry-raiser. You want eggs for market when prices are the highest; you want eggs when eggs are still scarce, for early hatching.

We said a while ago that the hen is largely an egg-making machine. And she is, if she is kept in proper working order, and is given the proper materials with which to make eggs, she can't help laying, even should she want to help it. If you comply with these two things, you'll have eggs in abundance all winter long. There is no one thing in the world that will do

skunks; it won't make a Standard-bred hen of a dung-hill pullet; it won't cure cholera or any other disease; it won't take the place of judgment and prudence and common sense in managing a flock. But it is an indispensable adjunct to the poultryman who expects to get the best results from his fowls. You can get eggs and grow fowls without it, but you cannot get the best results and the biggest profits unless you use it.

There is no doubt about it, and the beauty is, it costs so little. It cuts down your grain bills, but costs you little more than the labor of cutting. It seems strange, doesn't it, that there is a poultry-raiser anywhere, who is not using fresh-cut green bone.

Don't, we beg of you, get confused on the question of feeding protein. In all foods for mankind, animals and fowls, a very great deal depends upon the condition in which the food is used. The good the fowl or animal gets from its food depends upon how thoroughly it can digest and assimilate and utilize it. Well, if you watch the cock and the hen and the chick, you'll see that it's the live bug and the squirming worm that they go after.



White Leghorns at Seven Oaks Farm

Photo by Pollock

cessful results to poultry-raisers, the world over. There's no "hocos-pocus", or mystery, or "patent medicine" about it. It simply is the most available food product that has yet been discovered to supply fowls with the elements most difficult to get from grain and most needed to make bone; to make muscle; to make feathers; to make eggs; to maintain health, vigor and vitality.

This is why green bone doubles the egg yield; (it contains more than four times the egg-producing value of grain.)

This is why green bone makes eggs more fertile; (it tones up the entire system and fills the head of the flock with vim and vitality.)

This is why green bone makes stronger, livelier chicks at hatching; (bone-fed hens lay eggs with life and vitality in them.)

This is why green bone develops earlier

so much toward putting the average hen in laying condition; toward giving her the necessary materials for egg-making, as fresh cut green bone.

Of course green bone is not a cure-all, not a panacea for all the ills of poultry-keeping. It won't rid the fowls of lice; it won't stop up the chinks in the poultry houses which let in the draughts; it won't keep out weasels and

In a pinch we suppose they might eat a dried up grasshopper, but not with the relish nor with the good that they get from raw animal food with the stimulating effect of real life still in it.

It's the same way with the animal food which you use as a substitute for the live bug and the squirming worm.

Our Experience With Rhode Island Reds

C. & H. P. WADSWORTH

TEN YEARS ago we began the raising of Rhode Island Reds, partly as an experiment and partly because we could not seem to find a breed of fowl that satisfied us in every particular. The Reds were a success with us from the first. We found them hardy, excel-

lent layers at all seasons, and fine market poultry. For several years we kept them in competition with the best strains of Wyandottes, Leghorns and Minorcas, in fact we tried them thoroughly until we were satisfied they were what we had been looking for when we sold

all our fowls and devoted our best efforts to the building up and perfecting of a strain of Reds that should breed true to type, and feather, and withal not forgetting the utility end of the business.

To accomplish our aim we spent money freely for the best to be had for a foundation stock, we have put in many a long day devis-

ing ways and means and have felt ourselves repaid when we found we were making good progress and that we have kept well up with the procession.

Those who are familiar with the progress that has been made with the Reds in the last five or six years will readily understand what that means. The task has not been an easy

one by any means, and the Red breeders have not reached the highest pinnacle, but we are getting there and with both feet too.

If you want to breed a variety that will meet all requirements as utility or fancy stock try the Reds, follow in the footsteps of hundreds of others all over this great country and take our word for it you will never regret it.

A Few Seasonable Hints

THE ravages of lice and mites will not be as noticeable during the cold weather as during the warmer months, but because these little pests are not in plain view, do not think they have departed for other climes. They have only retired for the season and will be found ready for full service next spring, unless they are destroyed before that time. Go over the perches with a paint brush and a dish of coal oil in hand. Paint every part of the perches and the walls adjacent, if the perches or their support touch the walls. Make a thorough job without regard to the quantity of oil needed and the dormant insects with hundreds of thousands of eggs will be destroyed.

Feed oil meal freely at this time in the year. Linseed oil meal is very rich in the elements that go to the production of eggs. It will almost take the place of meat feed and poultry of all kinds is very fond of it. Considering its value, it is as cheap as anything that can be fed to poultry. Mix oilmeal with three times as much bran and make a mash of it, or feed it dry in troughs; mixing with bran as for

the mash. If the tops of the troughs are slatted so the hens can not get into them with their feet, but very little will be wasted. The self feeding hoppers sold by all supply houses are excellent for use in feeding dry mash.

Feed Epsom salts to all poultry, about once a week. A teaspoonful of the salts for each twelve hens once a week is about the proper dose. Dissolve the salts in water and thicken the water with wheat middlings to a very stiff dough. This will distribute the salts evenly and each bird will get its proper share. Salts will cure bowel trouble in chicks very often. Not long ago a neighbor had a lot of young chicks in a brooder, which began to die off at an alarming rate. We prescribed Epsom salts and not another chick died, while the survivors began to grow "like weeds" and today are a thrifty and flourishing lot of birds, promising to make good size and remain perfectly healthy. For chicks half as much as is given to grown hens should be used. Epsom salts used in the quantity named, will slightly physic the fowls, purify the stomach and intestines and tone the vital organs until they

perform their proper functions regularly.

Do not delay securing a store of dust for dust baths during the winter. If this is neglected too long, use coal ashes which have been sifted to separate them from the coarse clinkers and slate. Never use wood ashes for a bath as the alkali destroys the oil of the feathers and changes yellow legs to white ones.

Salt is as necessary to poultry as to other animated beings. Salt is an important component of the blood and must be supplied in some way. Poultry that has never been given salt will eat enough to cause death, if given unlimited quantities at first. The best way to feed it is in mash, salting the mash about as much as ordinary food would be salted. A dash of pepper is also good as it acts favorably on the organs of digestion.

Arrange so as to have a large variety of feed for the laying hens during the winter. They like a change of diet and will do better for having it. Above all arrange for green feed of some kind. Any vegetables are good and waste products of this kind should be stored for winter use.

The Allentown Fair



ALLENTOWN, Pennsylvania, boasts of holding the largest county fair in America and has been a close competitor of Hagerstown for the greatest fall poultry show for a year or two. It is making splendid progress with its poultry show and at the fair held September 18 to 21 the poultry show was the greatest in the history of the fair.

The weather was rainy on Thursday of the fair, which is usually the great day, but the attendance was so great during the fair that the profit was something like \$25,000.

There is a superb poultry building about 40x80 feet on the fair grounds. This has a cement floor and such a liberal provision for light and air that the fowls are as well situated in this respect as they would be out of doors. In addition there is an old antiquated building, poorly lighted without ventilation, having dirt floors and coops resembling dungeons more than anything else.

The show throughout was on the same plan and basis as the big winter poultry shows. Two years ago the managers of this fair ran the poultry show on the basis of 25 cents a pair for poultry entries, giving an ugly red card as a premium. The old entry book classified the poultry alphabetically, with A, for Andalusian, B, for Bantans and C, for Cochins, making a hodge podge that set the mind of an orderly poultryman askew.

Under the new order of things poultry

breeders are offered \$2 for the first prize and \$1 for the second. Entries are made of single birds at 50 cents each and four handsome



Scene in Poultry Yard of E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

ribbon prizes are awarded in each class.

This year there were eighty-six exhibitors in the poultry classes, almost half as many in

the pigeon department and about a dozen in pet stock division. The birds numbered 2860 specimens of poultry, about 1,000 pigeons and nearly 200 pet stock specimens.

The judges were: M. B. Ulrich, pigeons; Louis P. Graham and Charles T. Cornman, poultry. The classes were all well filled and the quality notably good. The competition was sharpest in White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Single Comb Black and Buff Orpingtons. The Wyandotte classes were large and Bantam alley was filled to overflowing. Water fowls were out in larger numbers than are seen even at the largest poultry shows and the quality was high.

It is very probable that an entirely new poultry house will be built in time for the next fair. If this is done it will hasten the day when the poultry department of the Allentown fair will be what the fair itself is—the biggest in America. All the birds at the recent fair were returned promptly without a single error having been made.

The success of the poultry department of this fair is due almost altogether to the earnest and effective work of our friend, W. Theo. Wittman, who should be made permanent superintendent. Mr. Wittman would tell you that he has been ably seconded by the fair officers and especially by Secretary Harry B. Schall and Treasurer Milton J. Kern. Wherever the praises should be placed the poultry show was a success.

Missouri Makes A "Showing"



THE ANNUAL story which J. H. Nolen, chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for Missouri, has fallen into the habit of telling is before us. The figures were compiled from actual transactions and have in them no element of guess work such as make ordinary statistics so misleading.

It should be remembered that the figures do not relate to the whole value of the poultry business of Missouri. They deal only with that part of the poultry products of that state which was shipped on the railways from the county in which they were produced. As will be seen below Mr. Nolen estimates that



Birds on White Birch Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass.

the figures given do not cover more than two fifths of the value of the poultry of the state.

Accepting this estimate as being correct the total value of the poultry business in the one state of Missouri for last year was \$83,774,266.00 and Missouri is only one of the fifty eaglets that are covered by the motto "E pluri-bus unum", although it is no doubt the leader of them all when it comes to poultry breeding.



Pair of Brown Geese

C. M. Chapman

We ought not mention the eaglet in connection with the American hen, but the Great American eagle needs mention just now when the American hen is doing so much to add to the wealth of the country.

Below is Mr. Nolen's report just as he sends it to us:

These figures were compiled by A. T. Edmonston, Statistician of the department, under the direction of William Anders, Labor Commissioner, and will appear in the forth-coming report of the Labor Department. The report deals only with the products shipped from the various counties and does not take into consideration the total amounts produced in the counties.

The report of surplus poultry products ex-

ported from the various counties in Missouri will be startling no doubt to persons not familiar with the poultry industry of the State and the report demonstrates what a potent factor the Missouri hen is when it comes to producing wealth.

The figures regarding the surplus poultry are as follows.

	Number.	Value.
Live poultry. lbs..	172,644,140	\$15,537,972.40
Dressed, pounds....	61,672,732	7,400,727.84
Eggs, dozens.....	100,487,574	14,068,160.34
Feathers, pounds....	1,169,409	502,845.87

Total value of all poultry shipped during 1905.....\$37,509,706.45

Total value of all poultry shipped during 1904.....32,272,717.00

Gain during the year 1905 over 1904.....5,236,989.45

The shipments during the year 1905 show the following gains over the shipments the previous year:

Live poultry pounds.....	3,484,573
Dressed poultry pounds.....	11,349,278
Eggs dozens.....	6,292,619
Feathers pounds.....	13,157

From the last table it will be observed there is a growing tendency to dress the poultry before placing it upon the market in the large cities. The modern method of conveying produce to market in refrigerator cars is growing more popular every year, as the product is delivered to the consumer in a perfect and healthful condition. When poultry is shipped to market in its live state there is often heavy shrinkage, and besides loss in weight the poultry becomes sickly in many instances because of the long rides, and is thus not so eagerly sought after by the consumers. The last table also shows the increase in egg shipments is not in keeping with the increase of the poultry shipments. This is due to the tendency among farmers' wives, who are the real poultry raisers of the State, to raise chickens from the eggs, the chickens bringing more money than the eggs.

It is estimated that not more than two-fifths of all the poultry

and eggs produced in the State are shipped from the counties, the remaining three-fifths being consumed by the citizens of the various counties. On this basis the poultry product of Missouri last year was worth \$93,774,266.12. Estimating the population of the State to be 3,500,000, the value of the entire poultry product of the State last year was worth almost \$27 to each individual. The Missouri mule did nobly last year in assisting to produce the bumper corn crop for the farmers, but the fruits of his efforts fell \$18,500,000 short of the amount the little brown hen brought to her owner, the value of the entire corn crop of Missouri last year being worth \$75,219,075, according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The combined values of the wheat and corn crops of this state last year were worth less than \$4,000,000 more than the value of the poultry product of this Commonwealth.

The poultry business is more profitable than any other industry of the state, as it is usually carried on as a side issue by the farmers. Not over \$6,000,000 were invested in the poultry business last year and this amount brought the investors fully 1,500 per cent returns. The amount of feed consumed by the poultry each year is insignificant when it comes to placing a value upon it, as the poultry feeds upon weed seeds, bugs and the grains that are scat-



White Wyandotte Cock

Glen Echo Poultry Farm

tered over the farms by the live stock, and were the grains not picked up by the poultry it would be allowed to waste.

The three leading counties for each of these products in the 1905 shipments and the quantity of each sent out are as follows:

Live poultry—Monroe county: 15,360,702 pounds; Saline county, 10,723,309; Lafayette county, 9,149,816.

Dressed poultry—Greene county, 7,223,994 pounds; Buchanan county, 4,884,000; Cooper county, 4,542,798.

Eggs—Buchanan county, 5,127,619 dozens; Saline county, 4,890,200; Pettis county, 4,600,450.

Feathers—Pettis county, 117,496 pounds; Greene county, 105,741; Boone county, 86,094.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs in England



HAVE had some questions of late submitted to me, on Silver Penciled cockerels, with the assurance, I ought to say, that a few hints, in answer to certain questions, would be acceptable.

Well, I have kept the breed forty years. I consider the Silver Penciled Hamburg cockerel the prettiest fowl living, and this year I have possessed the World's champion, so that I don't seem to feel any reluctance, if I can be of any use, in elucidating certain points for the benefit of Hamburg breeders of a younger generation.

The questions submitted bear especially upon the tail. Therefore, I will speak of the tail first. When I was a boy, and that was unfortunately not yesterday, the greatest difficulty I experienced with a tail was grey or mixed color in the sickles. This happily is now almost a thing of the past. Little bits, traces faint and hardly discernable, do now

green black. The feather is harder, coarser, than the feather of the hangers, and it will not carry the green of a black Hamburg's sickles. At least, I never saw it. There is some green sheen, but the bulk is of a warmer tinge, still sound at that.

When considering sickles there are five points to be looked at. (1) Soundness of purplish black; (2) sharpness and clearness of lacing, both top and bottom; (3) length and breadth of feather; (4) splash at root, or gray bars across; (5) absence of lacing on any part. To these may be added a sixth, a sufficient stiffness of feather (and no more) to make the tail stand symmetrically, and not to allow the hangers to fall all in a bunch at the root of the tail.

One of the commonest faults in a really well bred bird, is splash at the root of a feather. This penalizes the bird much. Much more so is this the case in my estimation than the omission of a little bit of lacing towards the root of the tail. A grey tail, I consider, shows no quality at all.

A very great fault, if not the greatest of all, in my estimation, is an undersized tail. I once saw the late Mr. Henry Pickles showing what he called a beautifully symmetrically tailed bird. Every feather was perfect. This silver penciled beat his and other exhibitors' spangled (silver) at Kandal show, say five or perhaps four years ago. The tail was beautiful. Somehow it did not look small, yet I slipped the bird out of the pen and measured its top hanger. It was exactly nine inches. Now last year I killed over a dozen cockerels, and I should say that every bird had a top hanger as long, if not longer, than this. But they were bigger birds, and the tail looked meagre. The bird I have bred from this year had a sickle $17\frac{1}{2}$ or 18 inches long, a top hanger $13\frac{1}{2}$, the next $11\frac{1}{2}$, the next 9, and so on, and did not look a bit "over" tailed. He certainly was as big a bird as I have ever seen, every feather laced, no grey anywhere and plenty of beetle green.

One of the questions submitted to me is this: "Is the chicken tail a fair and reliable indication of what the adult tail will be?" This question is a little difficult to answer. With me some birds never have a chicken tail, and I must say I fight a trifle shy of those that have. A bad indication is when a bird potters out three or four hard, broad, and very short feathers as hangers, and keep them for weeks and weeks without any attempt to follow on with another tail. I moult these myself in due course, but the tail for me comes thus: The chicken arrives at pretty nearly adult size, you catch him up and you see a bunch of deep thick soft purple quills coming on either side, the thicker in the quill and the more numerous the better. This is the final tail. Its appearance depends on time of hatching. It may come right away without any intermediate chicken tail, or it may follow a chicken tail (if the bird was early bred), good enough for the chicken to be exhibited at, say, four months

old. I have seen good tails come after being respectable chicken tails on early bred chickens, but, as I said before, I like to see the adult tail come without much of a preliminary display.

It is extremely hard to get good length of feather in a tail. Show one good length and breadth, and I shall be surprised if the bird is not on the whole a good one for show or for breeding. The very fact that good flow has been obtained shows the best blood, and where best blood is used good lacing will inevitably follow. Good lacing, in my opinion, is not so difficult to get as great length and breadth of feather. I have in my time killed scores of perfectly laced tailed birds, but want of length and breadth of feather condemned them to the pot. For breeding from, there should be no splash in the tail any more than there should be for exhibition. It is sure to crop up again, and I prefer that the square tail should be sound too, with no white in it whatever. To answer another question. No food of any kind, nor medicine of any kind, that has a yellow tinge about it, should be used when the bird is coming into adult moult.

One of the questions I have been asked I cannot answer. Do sulphur and lard pills help to keep the lacing sharp and good? I never heard of such a thing in my life. Sulphur clarifies the blood, but surely it can have no influence upon a point that is always looked upon as one of blood or pedigree, and not of feeding. Should black running up the shaft of the cockerel breeding hen be any objection? Most certainly, if the black runs the way of the feather, rather than across it, it must breed lacing all the better. But the great thing is to see that you have some sheen on the black, and that the black and white cut each other as sharply as possible.

Then have a fine bird of undoubted pedigree, big and shapely, with a good comb and lobe. Whether she be light or dark will all depend upon her mate. A black tailed bird would want a very light tinted pullet or hen, and vice versa. Breed from a cockerel and hens. Never use brother and sister. Give the birds all the free range you can at breeding and molting time. Feed liberally on soft food at moult.—Pigeons and Poultry, England.

Our Cover Page This Month

Our cover page this month is a beauty. It is artistic as well as out of the ordinary. The photograph was sent us by Mr. C. P. Stanyan, Stevenson, Washington. The young lady in the picture is Miss Ethel Johnson, Stevenson, Washington. Mr. Stanyan is one of the best amateur photographers in this country. Certainly there is no better one in the state of Washington.

We have made arrangements with Mr. Stanyan to furnish us at least one picture of this kind each month and we confidently look forward to some fine photographs. We know our readers appreciate pictures of this kind as they show the poultry industry in its most delightful form.



Pen of Silver Spangled Hamburgs

Photo by Purvis

and again to-day appear, but I venture to say that in a good yard, 99 per cent of sickles come without any trace of this defect. At least mine do. I cannot tell when I had a mixed sickle last. The time has passed out of my remembrance.

The sickle should be a sound purple black. Now don't, good reader, throw up your hands in horror, and say: "Quite wrong, a green black!" I never saw, and I have seen and owned the best, a sickle that did not take on quite a different colored sheen from the hangers. I have seen birds, and had them, that put out hangers as green as the green of the highest colored Indian beetles, with milk-like lacing. But iridescence of the sickles was distinctly of a purplish black rather than of a

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Auburn is preparing to give the American Poultry Association a good time next winter.

Not much time left to prepare for winter. Don't let the poultry sleep out of doors another year.

Get those pullets to laying as soon as possible. If they wait until snow flies they are likely to conclude to wait until next spring.

We have an opportunity to present to any one desiring to purchase a well established flock of White Orpingtons, with a few Black Orpingtons.

One wouldn't imagine how little difference there is between the cost of a nice catalogue and a cheap one. Assume this extra cost if you want to do business.

Read the show dates given in this number and decide to show at every show within reach of you. This is what makes good business for every breeder and enlarges the borders of the poultry world.

Don't forget the poultry show. Select some of your best birds and give them particularly good attention from now on until show time. Winning at a show is the kind of evidence of good stock that convinces.

Percy Cook, of William Cook & Sons, has just returned from a brief visit to his English home. He reports that the home branch of the firm is having an excellent year in both the number of sales made and the winnings at the shows.

Renew your subscription promptly if you want a complete file. We notify subscribers a month in advance of the time their subscription expires. If the renewal does not come, the subscriber is dropped from our list. We are not rich enough to give away subscriptions nor tricky enough to send POULTRY beyond the time paid for and then try to blackmail our readers into paying back subscriptions.

We notice that Brother McReynolds is conducting the Southern Poultryman with his old-time vigor and vim. It is a neat paper well edited by a gentleman of the old school, now unhappily not as large as it once was. Brother McReynolds does not take naturally to a bludgeon when he has wrongs to right. He likes best the rapier which makes a clean cut wound and goes directly to the spot aimed at. More power and many years to him.

Hereafter please remember that advertisements or articles for publication which do not reach this office by the twentieth of the month preceding will not be inserted until the second following month. We have concluded to close up our forms on time and not wait for tardy advertisers or dilatory correspondents. Remember, dear brethren that the door will be closed on the hour of midnight of the twentieth of the month for the number dated the succeeding month. Our news stand sales make it imperative that we get out on time and we want readers worse than anything on earth. If we keep our readers in a good humor we know our advertisers will benefit and their patronage increase. We want readers first, then advertisers, the more the merrier.

Just now the matter of judging seems to be attracting its annual attention. It seems to us that this is one of the questions which no one will ever be able to settle. Really good judges are few and not increasing in numbers. Judges there be, by the hundred, but a lot of them are not even near judges. They simply have "nerve" enough to ask for engagements and strangely enough, get more than a few. They do not hesitate to pass out their cards on which is inscribed words about as follows: "Expert judge of all varieties of land and water fowls", lacking the saving grace of modesty and forgetting that "self praise is half slander." Every year it is suggested that the American Poultry Association license judges after having passed on their fitness for the title and honor that would appertain to such an endorsement. As well might we undertake to license men and women to paint pictures, write poems or make eloquent speeches. A man of ordinary ability can by patient perseverance learn how to shut a gate or open a barn door, or even may learn to essay tasks still more complicated than these, but a judge is born that way. He must be able to distinguish small differences and decide between them; he must be able to know without any mental reservation which is the best of two birds, after having carefully examined them. A good judge must have natural ability in the particular direction that leads to the proper adjudication of the merits of the birds that come under his observation. Not all judges who are young in the profession are incompetent, nor are all those who have been in the business for years proficient. We have heard judges in moments when they became confidential, relate how they made their decisions, and the story was interesting because of its ingenious simplicity. Simply go through the show and look the birds over, decide which are the best in each class and then make scores to fit such decisions.

Get all the judges in the United States together and ask those who are willing to rejudge a bird after they have once gone over it, to hold up their hands, and you would create a panic. No wise judge would undertake to rejudge a show immediately after having gone over it once. This shows that score card judging is far from being an exact science. The truth is that judges are each a law unto himself. The Standard does not recognize a cut of less than half a point, yet most judges cut quarter points. The Standard says thus and so and the judges go gaily on their rounds as if they were perfectly oblivious of the requirements set down in the only book which is authority on judging. The Standard of Perfection, that cap and climax of poultry wisdom as far as show birds are concerned, is not perfect, although it represents the earnest and honest efforts of men who are beginning to grow gray in poultrydom. Every year we must correct errors in a work which critical minds have studied, analyzed, dissected, kneaded, ground and mixed until it would seem that error was impossible. As long as the combined wisdom of the ages, as related to poultry judging has, after patient labor and careful consideration, failed to produce a perfect Standard, why should we be straining our eyes in quest of an infallible judge? As between the exhibitors at the average show, the chances for justice are as good for one as for the other. This has been moderately satisfactory in the past and is probably all we can expect in the future. When some future Jaques Loeb is able to produce life from the spontaneous action of certain elements and shall then persevere until he can produce a poultry judge with all the qualities necessary to the making of a perfect decision we shall hear kickers kicking, howlers howling and the anvil chorus of the knockers will make the welkin ring.

It is not altogether complimentary to the progressive spirit of American poultrymen that they neglect an opportunity to put to the test the laying qualities of the fowls. We offered in good faith to take charge of such a competition and carry it out at our expense, but the response has been so limited that we are compelled to abandon the project. We have probably six entries for the proposed competition from breeders who have the courage of their convictions and give evidence of a desire to learn just what their birds would do in a competition where every pen would have exactly the same opportunity to show what it could do in the way of producing eggs. Mr. J. Willard Bolte, recently of the Utah experiment station, now assistant to Prof. Cooper Curtis, of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture, writes us that the institution with which he is connected is contemplating a laying competition and we hope the plan will be carried out. The Rhode Island poultry school was one of the first to have been established in this country and its work has resulted in great good and a wide interest in schools of this kind. Professor Curtis and Mr. Bolte are well informed on the subject of poultry culture and a competition in charge of such careful investigators would result in adding considerably to the sum of our poultry knowledge.

News and Notes

We write advertisements for our advertisers, when they desire us to do so, without cost to them.

Several new incubators will be in the field next year, judging by the preliminary literature that reaches our desk.

Arthur Schilling has severed his connection with the White Class Advertising Company and is preparing to work independently.

E. W. Rankin, formerly editor of The Poultry Herald, has "joined out" with the Capper publications which are made in Topeka, Kansas.

We learn that the poultry show at the York, Pennsylvania, fair was a very large one. Next to Hagerstown, York has the largest fall poultry show in this country.

Don't trouble to waste time writing on a postal card how much you like POULTRY. Just send us a new subscriber and we will understand the whole matter thoroughly.

The Indiana State Fair had a very large exhibit of poultry. U. R. Fishel took about everything in White Plymouth Rocks and J. C. Fishel & Son made a great record with their White Wyandottes. The judging was not altogether satisfactory it is said.

Put the hens in the best possible condition for winter. Make them heavy by good feeding and strong by giving them as much exercise as possible. They will then be ready to go into winter in condition to endure bad weather without injury to their health.

In answer to several inquiries we wish to say that POULTRY in combination with the American Standard of Perfection costs the regular price of both. We would like to give our friends the benefit of the old price, but the Association in its infinite wisdom will not allow us to do so. The combination price is \$2.50.

Mr. W. E. Stanfield has cast his lot with POULTRY. He will fill the position of associate editor and general field man. We hope our friends will be good too him when he visits them. He is a good judge of poultry, understands the poultry business and is ready to talk business six days in the week from six in the morning till ten at night.

Study the pictures in this number. They have not been retouched, not even to the extent of "improving" the backgrounds. We venture the opinion that these pictures are about as good as could have been made by an artist of high degree. The publisher who takes proper means will be able to find pictures good enough without having been "improved" before publication.

Brother Schureman asks us what we propose to do about the poultry pictures drawn by artists. We are not going to do a thing as far as POULTRY is concerned. We think they are all right, if they are properly labeled as ideal pictures. Sewell or Schilling can make a picture that is an improvement on anything that nature ever produced, because they comply with a man-made Standard, which gives nature pointers on the shape of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. These pictures show the ideal for which all good breeders strive but never attain.

Three Good Poultry Schools



OW that the school year is about to begin we feel that it is our duty in the interests of progress in poultry culture to devote some space to the best three poultry schools in the country. Scientific poultry-

keeping is the only kind that brings the best possible results and a term at any of the three schools to which we shall refer in this connection will be time well spent. While none of the schools promise to find positions for graduates it is a fact that all of them have many applications for competent poultrymen, and do all they can to fill such orders. So many well to do people are taking up poultry-keeping on their farms that the demand for skilled poultrymen is growing larger all the time and promises to continue to grow indefinitely.

The Rhode Island Agricultural College was the first one in this country to take up poultry culture and give it the benefit of exclusive instructors and special courses of study. For nine years this institution has been teaching poultry culture in a very thorough way. The course is such a one as will carry students through every phase of poultry keeping and put them in a way to go into the poultry yard and work intelligently and efficiently. From the prospectus concerning the winter course which is being sent out we quote:

"In the short course, we aim to give such practical and theoretical instruction in every phase of the poultry business as will enable the practical poultryman to make the most of his investment; the fancier to get the best results from his matings. Previously, a number of women have taken the course with the men in the winter, but as the weather is often quite severe, the outdoor work has proved rather unpleasant, and knowing that probably a number of women in every walk of life desire to secure practical training in poultry culture, the trustees of the College have decided to offer a short poultry course for women during the spring term of 1907. This we believe will offer exceptional opportunities to any woman who desires a thorough practical training in all phases of poultry culture.

"Naturally, expenses will vary considerably among a number of students, but estimating as carefully as possible, and comparing with the expenses of former students, we find that the total cost to a resident of Rhode Island will vary from \$85 to \$118; to a non-resident of Rhode Island from \$100 to \$133 for the entire course. Students may take a portion of the course by previous arrangement. The twelve weeks' winter course, commencing January 3, and extending to March 23, 1907, is especially intended for practical poultrymen, prospective judges, and college graduates who are desirous of equipping themselves as instructors and experimentors along poultry lines. The work consists of lectures by the faculty of the college and a number of the most expert poultrymen in America, supplemented by practical work in all lines. Last year lectures were delivered by such men as I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass., A. F. Hunter,

Roxbury, Mass., D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, R. I., W. D. Rudd, Boston, Mass., Franklin L. Sewell, of the Reliable Poultry Journal, and a number of others. Most of those men and several new ones have been engaged to deliver a series of lectures during the coming course, and they are certainly worth going many miles to hear. These lectures are absolutely free to residents of Rhode Island.

"The short course has been subdivided into two halves of six weeks each. In the first half, market features form the main consideration, and thorough instruction is given in market types, feeds, feeding, incubation, brooding, caponizing, crate fattening and marketing. Each student has charge of a pen of laying fowls, an incubator, brooder and a portion of the fattening plant. All operations are carried on by the students after the best known business methods. The products are prepared for market by him, and he can determine from his books the exact financial results of his operations.

"In the second half term, breeds and breeding, mating, showing, judging, poultry plants and buildings, diseases and farm hygiene are taken up. The student continues to care for a pen of fowls; incubation, brooding, caponizing, and crate fattening are repeated, and practical instruction is given in designing and constructing egg cases, brooders, houses, etc.

"We make a special feature of the poultry show which occurs in this half-term, and thorough instruction is given at this time in preparation for show, competitive judging, and exhibiting. Several lectures will be given by Judge I. K. Felch on preparing and showing fowls. Each student will score the entire show, and the birds will be discussed by Judge Felch afterwards. Outside fanciers are invited to exhibit, and each student prepares specimens for competition. The work of the two halves does not duplicate the instruction, and we strongly advise that the student take the entire course. This course is not open to women, and but twenty students can be accommodated."

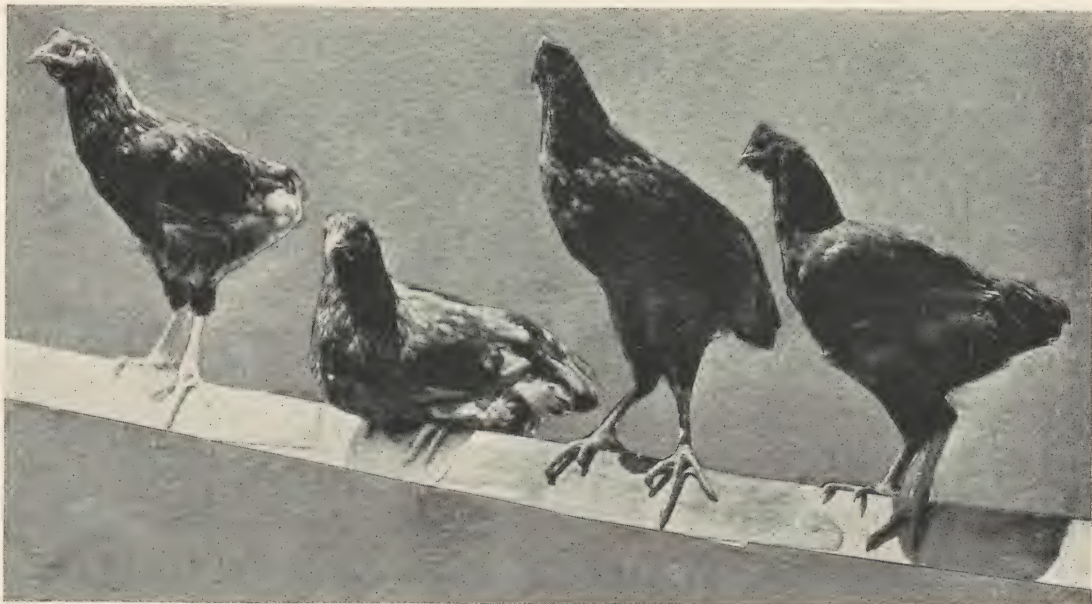
Beginning April 8 and continuing until June 16, a short course for women will be instituted of which the prospectus says:

"This course will be made to duplicate the work given in the twelve weeks' winter course for men as far as possible. It is the first opportunity that women have had to take a thorough course in poultry culture during pleasant weather, and all women interested in this subject are cordially invited to attend a part, or the whole of the course. Several women prominent in poultry matters will be invited to give lectures, and the more prominent of the lecturers of the winter course will repeat their lectures in this course.

"Owing to this being the first attempt at a course of this kind, we do not feel that we can promise to give the course unless fifteen women apply for the work, and on this account, early registration will be very advisable.

"In previous years we have not been able to accommodate more than twenty students at one time as we place a very complete outfit at the disposal of each student and do not care to double up. Since our aim is to accommodate as many students as possible, we have decided to duplicate the twelve weeks' winter course for one in the fall term of 1907, if there is sufficient registration for the course, and all prospective students who can attend then as easily as they could during the winter term, will confer a favor upon the faculty of this institution if they will do so, as we are always crowded during the winter. Equipment and instruction will be as nearly identical as possible with the winter course. This fall course will start with the opening of College about the middle of September, 1907, and will run to the Christmas holidays, at which time the winter course for next year will be taken up.

"The curriculum offered in all three courses includes incubation, brooding, rearing broilers, roasters, fowls, ducks, squabs, turkeys, and geese. Caponizing, egg production, feeds and feeding, crate fattening and cramming, dressing, marketing, breeding, mating, showing, judging, ac-



Rhode Island Reds at 100 Days From Same Brood

Courtesy F. H. Hall, Geneva, N. Y.

counts, poultry plants, plans for location, drainage and yarding, building plans, estimates, construction and management."

Those who desire to take a very thorough course in poultry culture will be given all the information they require by writing to The Rhode Island School of Agriculture, Kingston, Rhode Island!

The New York College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, will conduct a winter course in poultry culture beginning Thursday, December 6, and ending Wednesday, February 27. This gives twelve full weeks at the winter course at this college.

In another place in this number we give a partial description of the work that is being done at Cornell in the direction of teaching poultry culture. The work is under the efficient management of James E. Rice, a poultryman of many years' practical experience on his own farm, who is putting his whole time into the college work he now has under his supervision.

The cost of attending this course is from \$80 to \$105, which covers everything except railway fare to and from Ithaca. To those who live in the state tuition is free, to those outside the fee is \$25, which is to be added to the above estimate.

"For instruction in poultry husbandry there are poultry houses with 25 pens, holding from 20 to 30 hens each, and 13 colony houses, holding 15 hens each, making a total capacity of about a thousand mature fowls and 30 ducks. The stock of the plant consists of ten varieties of domestic fowls, and four varieties of ducks. In general equipment for instruction there are 22 styles of incubators and brooders, five kinds of bone cutters, three cramming machines, various charts and models, 160 stereopticon slides for illustrating lectures, a microscope, surgical and caponizing instruments, and a large collection of carpenters' tools, 440 poultry pictures, a collection of eggs containing from two to four eggs of nearly all the varieties of domestic poultry, 25 enlargements of the

breeds from the Standard of Perfection. There is an incubator cellar 30 feet square, a slaughter and packing room 16 by 20 feet, a judging pavilion 27 by 36 feet, feed room, carpenter shop, laboratory, and a reading room where there are regularly on file 55 poultry papers. The poultry library is one of the largest in the country.

"The course of instruction is given both by lectures and by practice, the practice occupying the larger part of the student's time. There are given all told, about 85 lectures of one hour each; 36 afternoons are devoted to laboratory practice, poultry carpentry, poultry show, excursions, etc.; 24 afternoons are spent in systematic reading and writing themes, and about two hours each day for 82 days are occupied during the morning, noon and afternoon, in the actual care of a pen of fowls, operating incubators and brooders, keeping the records, and in doing the general work of every description about the College poultry plant. There are thus all told about 225 periods of lecture and practice."

Students are required to take general poultry lectures and special non-resident lectures by poultrymen who have made a success of the business. T. E. Orr, T. F. McGrew, W. R. Graham, E. G. Wyckoff, and others having lectured last year. These lectures cover every phase of mating, breeding, feeding, fattening building poultry houses, marketing, and so on. Special lectures by members of the staff of the veterinary college are given and considerable time is spent in drawing plans, building appliances, scoring fowls and at other related work.

Each student is given a flock of 25 or 30 fowls and is expected to take full charge of them and note results. This school is making a reputation for thorough work and Professor Rice has formulated a very comprehensive plan for the future. Registration must be made December 6, at 10 o'clock. Any further

information may be obtained from Professor James E. Rice, Poultry Department College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

The third among the good poultry schools which we feel like recommending—not necessarily third in rank, remember—is the Columbia School of Poultry Culture, Waterville, New York.

This is different from the two of which we have been talking. It is a correspondence school and a course may be taken by the student without leaving home. It has been established several years and has a very good faculty, among which are some of the best poultrymen in this country.

The school is conducted by sending lessons to the students who are furnished with examination blanks. These blanks are filled and returned to the school where they are examined and the grades made from them. The series of lectures, of which we have a set, through the courtesy of the president, are very thorough. There are twenty-four lessons, in the course of which poultry culture is taught from beginning to end.

There is also a resident course, if the student desires practical work. The resident student is given an opportunity to practice the regular work of a large poultry plant, thoroughly equipped with everything needful.

This school has attracted hundreds of students from all parts of the country and from foreign countries. Where the student is so situated that he can not leave home, as hundreds are, he can take the course provided by this school at home, doing all the necessary work evenings and at odd times.

The course of the Columbia school is not costly. We believe the full course costs something less than \$25, which includes everything, except postage and other little incidentals of no great importance.

We know the gentlemen who are back of this school and know them to be entirely reliable in every way. Those interested will be given full particulars by addressing Columbia School of Poultry Culture, Waterville, New York.

The Government in Poultry Experiments



IT seems sometimes that the general government is particularly lacking in its appreciation of the importance of the poultry industry. Secretary Wilson is taking more interest in this matter than any of his predecessors and has exhibited a desire to take up poultry breeding in detail, but at present is hampered by lack of available funds. Limited experiments, seeking to determine the comparative value of mash and dry feed and hopper feeding will be inaugurated in a short time.

Heretofore the work of the bureau along these lines has been confined to co-operation with the Maine Experiment Station in breeding hens for egg production and with the Rhode Island Experiment Station in turkey breeding. Mr. Rob R. Slocum has now been added to the staff of the Animal Husbandry office of the bureau as poultry assistant, and will have charge of the work. Unfortunately, the lack of a suitable location precludes starting an experimental establishment in the immediate vicinity of Washington, but quarters are being

fitted up at the bureau's quarantine station near Baltimore, where experiments in hog feeding have been in progress for over a year. Although the conditions there are not ideal, the work can be carried on in a fairly suitable manner.

A house divided into three pens, each accommodating twenty-five hens, with suitable yards, is to be constructed. This house, together with incubators, brooders, etc., sufficient to raise enough pullets to replace those used in the experiments, will comprise the immediate equipment.

In planning the experiment it seemed feasible to combine the two problems mentioned above, as this could be done by the use of three pens of fowls. The different lots of fowls are to be housed alike and all conditions made equal except the methods of feeding. The fowls in pen No. 1 will receive morning and night a mixture of whole or cracked grains scattered in the litter, and at noon a moistened mash. Those in pen No. 2, will receive morning and night the same grain mixture fed in the litter exactly as with pen No. 1, and the same mash at noon, except that this mash be

fed dry. The only difference, then, between these two pens will be that pen No. 1 receives the mash moistened, while pen No. 2 receives exactly the same mash dry.

The fowls in pen No. 3 will be fed on exactly the same feed as those in the other pens, but will be fed from two self-feeding hoppers, one containing the grain and the other the mash. This mash will, of course, be dry. The hopper containing the grain will be opened about 4 p. m., in winter and 5 p. m., in summer and will be left open until the next noon. It will then be closed, and the second hopper containing the mash will be opened and left so until the first hopper is again opened late in the afternoon. In this way the hens will have feed before them at all times and can eat as much or as little as they please. A comparison can then be made with pen No. 2, the only difference between the two pens being that pen No. 2 receives its feed at stated intervals and in amounts indicated by the appetite of the fowls, while the fowls in pen No. 3 can help themselves at all times. White Plymouth Rock fowls will be used, because a stock of them is already on hand.

10,000 CHICKENS Raised With 36 Universal Hovers

Here is some more evidence of the wonderful adaptability of Prairie State Universal Hovers. During the past season W. R. Curtis & Co., on their famous Niagara Farm, at Ransomville, N. Y. successfully raised **Ten Thousand and Chicks** with thirty-six Prairie State Universal Hovers. They have used as many as four hovers in one house, transferring them to other houses after the chicks no longer require them. Messrs. Curtis further state that during the rush season it was necessary to place in some houses as many as three hundred chicks, and the greatest loss in any of these instances did not exceed ten chicks. Can you conceive of a more economical and successful manner of rearing chicks?

Poultry-raisers are taking their heating apparatus out of other makes of brooders and installing in their place Prairie State Universal Hovers. We are at present remodeling brooding houses on large poultry plants, taking out expensive pipe systems that have proven unsuccessful and installing our modern brooding devices.



One of 40 Colony Houses used on Niagara Farm—fitted with Prairie State Universal Hovers

Think of this if you want to raise more chicks next year. Let us plan your brooding system for you now. Do not hesitate because your wants are not great, our systems fit the greatest or smallest plants and are as profitable for the little fellow as for the big one. Remember we positively guarantee our Brooding Systems. Write for our catalog, it shows the way and the why.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
510 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.

FOR SALE

Eureka Poultry Farm



Failing health compels the sale of this splendid, 200 acre, poultry and stock farm; located 2½ miles from Cobleskill, N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. R. Fertile land, southern slope, 20 A. woods; 12 A. apple orchard, bearing; 6 A. hops; balance in corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa and sunflowers. Good 12 room, frame dwelling; barn 53x76 ft., accommodating 40 head of cattle, 8 horses and large quantities of hay and grain, 150 tons hay already harvested. Main Poultry House 367 x15 ft., with office in center; 51 colony houses; laying house for 500 hens; incubator cellar with eight 360 egg incubators; aeromotor, workshop, corn cribs and hop house. Running water from never-failing spring a short distance from the barn. 1000 Van Dreser Strain White Leghorn laying hens and 10 cows go with the place. A rare chance to buy one of the finest properties in New York State, only 45 miles from Albany. Write for price and terms.



Henry Van Dreser
Drawer 11 Cobleskill, N. Y.

You Can Get More Eggs And Save Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else.

That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that lean meat and eggs, but the bones, the lean meat and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter or when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is

rich in lime and other egg-making materials. That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers and makes heavier market fowls—

Because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it.

Green bone is easily and quickly prepared, with

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you may select from our catalogue on

10 Days Free Trial

(No Money in Advance.) It cuts all bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging and wasting nothing. It automatically adapts itself to your strength, so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

But try it! Send today for catalogue—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

F. W. MANN COMPANY,
Box 113 Milford, Mass.



Try This Free
No Money in Advance

Poultry Shows and Associations

This will be a permanent department hereafter. We invite secretaries of poultry show associations to send us timely information concerning the work of their organizations. Poultry show secretaries are particularly invited to send dates, names of judges and other items of information. Readers should preserve copies containing items of this nature as they will not be published again. The post office address of secretaries is the town in which the show will be held unless otherwise indicated.

Beatrice, Nebraska.

The Southeastern Nebraska Poultry association will hold its show at Beatrice, December 26-29. M. S. Fite, judge, Frank E. Lenhart, secretary.

York, Pennsylvania.

York City Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association will hold its show at York, November 25 to December 1. J. Warren Lovett, secretary.

Barre, Vermont.

The Central Vermont Poultry Association, announces that its show will be held January 8-10. May and Ballou will be among the judges, James E. MendeHall, secretary.

Cedar, Rapids.

The Western Poultry association expects to hold a big show November 26 to December 1. Judging will be by comparison. O. W. Ilten, secretary.

LaGrange, Indiana.

The LaGrange Poultry and Pet stock association will hold a show December 18-22, with James A. Tucker as judge, G. A. Gage, secretary.

Salem, Ohio.

The Salem Poultry and Pet Stock association has set the date of its next show for December 10-15. J. Alton Cornell, secretary.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

The West Shore Fanciers' association will hold its fourth annual show December 10-14, with James A. Tucker as judge. E. C. Kuehlman, secretary.

Painesville, Ohio.

The eleventh annual show of the Painesville Poultry and Pet Stock association will be held January 4-9. A. H. Ayer, secretary.

Erie, Pennsylvania.

The Northwestern Poultry and Pet Stock association will be held November 26 to December 1. Charles A. McClave will judge. A. A. Goldsmith, 714 Poplar street, secretary.

Rochelle, Illinois.

The Rochelle Poultry association will hold its annual show December 31 to January 5, Charles McClave, judge, F. E. Dresser, secretary.

Blue Island, Illinois.

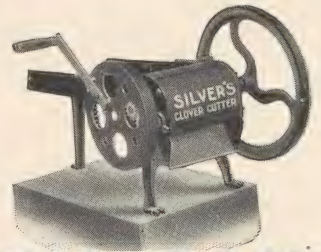
The fifth annual show of the Northwestern Illinois Fanciers' association will be held January 8-12. T. B. McCutley, judge, Harry Neath, secretary, Chicago Heights, Illinois.

Sullivan, Illinois.

The Moultrie County Poultry and Pet Stock association will hold a show December 17-22. D. W. Duncan, secretary.

Effingham, Illinois.

The Central Illinois Poultry and Pet Stock association announce that its first



YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO

Cut feed is one of the necessities in successful poultry raising. Don't put off getting a machine any longer. At the price below, you can't afford to. Silver's Clover Cutter for poultry is all iron and steel—strong and durable. Total length 24 inches. Has 8-inch, 4-bladed solid centre spiral knife with adjustable cutting bar like a lawn mower, and cuts a bushel of clover into ¾ inch lengths in 10 minutes easily. Weight 60 pounds. Order now. Price..... **\$5.50**

Silver Mfg. Co., 287 Broadway, Salem, Ohio.



BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Soraps, Dry Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,** Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.

CAPON TOOLS

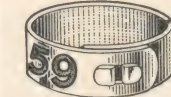


CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

PILLING CAPONIZING SETS

Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c, Gape Worm Extractor 25c, French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. **G. F. Fleming & Son, 2248 Arch St., Phil'd'phia Pa.**

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are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers

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a Free book of 32 pages on the care of poultry, and "How to Prevent Disease." Gives Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. Write for it today. Dept. C **CUGLEY & MULLEN** 1229 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD GREEN BONE CUTTERS

Make poultry keeping profitable. Cut green bone is a real money-making poultry food easily prepared with this machine. Small size, \$3.80; large ones more. Made by responsible concern. Ask for free catalog, prices and Trial Plan. **Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.**

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wood-en Hen at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



show will be held December 17-21. David J. Cook, secretary.

Dowagiac, Michigan.

The Cass County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association will hold its show December 5-8. Frank Travis, judge, J. N. Bildeback, secretary.

Owosso, Michigan.

The Owosso Poultry association will hold its show December 5-7. Bert Lovett, secretary.

Ponca City, Oklahoma.

One forgets that Oklahoma is getting age on it until one is informed that the Northern Oklahoma Poultry and Pet Stock association will hold its ninth annual show December 19-22. J. Flem Smith, secretary.

Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

D. F. Ault, the enterprising secretary of the People's Poultry and Pet Stock association, announces its annual show January 21-26, with T. E. Orr and George Ewald as judges. Mr. Ault's address is 21 Pixley-Long Block, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Cresco, Iowa.

The third annual show of the Howard County Poultry association will be held January 9-11, with U. J. Shanklin as judge. Fred Salisbury, secretary.

Stewartsville, Minnesota.

The Stewartsville Fanciers' association will hold its show November 21-24, with George D. Holden as judge. L. G. Tubbs, secretary.

St. Mary's, Ohio.

The St. Mary's Poultry and Pet Stock association is announced for December 12-15. F. F. Aschbacher, secretary.

North Baltimore, Ohio.

The North Baltimore Poultry association announces its fifth annual show for January 8-12, with C. W. Zimmer as judge. C. B. Smith, secretary.

Adrian, Michigan.

The Lenawee Country Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association has secured in two years a list of members almost as long as its name, the number now being 150. Its second annual show will be held January 21-26 with Wick Hathaway and J. W. Mullenix as judges. J. L. Heathcock, secretary, R. F. D. 3.

Greenville, South Carolina.

The Greenville Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association will hold a show January 15-18. W. G. McDavid, secretary.

Manchester, New Hampshire.

The fourth annual show of the Queen City Poultry association will be held December 18-21. C. H. Tobie, secretary.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

The fourth annual show of the Western Poultry Fanciers' association will be held January 21-27, with Adam Thompson and C. H. Rhodes as judges of poultry and Charles Hueschle judge of pigeons. E. L. McDonald, secretary.

Atlanta, Georgia.

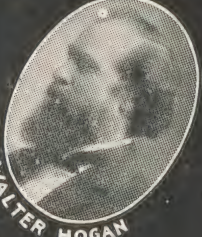
The fourth annual show of the Atlanta Poultry association will be held January 7-11. A fund to guarantee the payment of all premiums will be deposited in the bank. Judges will be announced later. H. F. Rellis, secretary.

Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

The Missouri State Poultry association will hold its annual show December 11-14, with W. C. Russell and C. H. Rhodes



The Big 4



These four men have startled the poultry world by the

Greatest Poultry Discovery of the Times

A discovery scientifically developed, one that promises to revolutionize the poultry business. **We Have the Proof**, and you can have it free by writing us at Fergus Falls, Minn. Here are just two samples of thousands of letters coming to us—from one end of the country to the other—

Van Dreser, New York.

"It is a great help to my business and to my customers, enabling me to give them better value than ever before."

HENRY VAN DRESER,
Cobleskill.

Felch, California.

"From 170 hens I selected 40 that, according to the Hogan System, should be the best layers, leaving 130 that should be second-class layers. The 40 hens are and have been laying more eggs since that time than the 130." W. T. FELCH,
Petaluma.

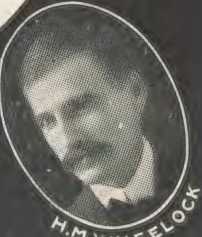
One Third Worthless or Barely Pay For Their Board.

That's the condition of the average flock. With a fourth or a third culled out by the Walter Hogan System, they will lay as many eggs as before. Scores are writing us this.

Our Little Book on the Hogan System
of selecting the good and discarding the poor will open your eyes to new possibilities with poultry. You should have it. Write for a copy.



THE WALTER HOGAN COMPANY,
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1907 MACHINES AT SPECIAL PRICES

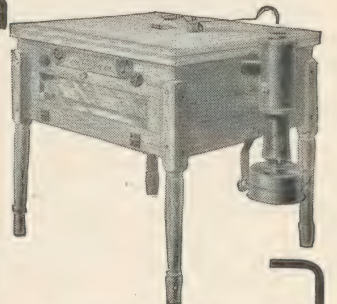
I am making an unexampled offer on my newest machines to induce buying right now instead of the late winter. We're overrun with business then—not quite so busy now. We can do business now at less cost, avoid errors and delays and you get the benefit. Note the following prices:

Here's Where You Save Money	240 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 3 (regular price \$18.00) now.....	200 Chick Ideal Indoor Brooder, No. 2 (regular price \$10.50) now.....
	\$11.75	\$ 8.00
	120 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 2 (regular price \$14.00) now.....	100 Chick Ideal Indoor Brooder No. 1 (regular price \$8.00) now.....
	\$ 9.00	\$ 6.00
	60 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 1 (regular price \$9.50) now.....	100 Chick Ideal Outdoor Brooder No. 5 (regular price \$8.00) now.....
	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.00
	200 Chick Ideal Outdoor Brooder No. 3 (regular price \$12.50) now.....	Ideal Portable Poultry Houses (regular price \$18.00) now.....
	\$10.00	\$16.00

Don't think that this is some cheap or old stock to be worked off. I give you my word that they are my latest 1907 patterns—best in material, make and with most approved devices that were ever put out at Millhook Poultry Farm.

Send For Free Book—Our big 128-page book "Poultry for Profit," fully describes our entire line of incubators, brooders and supplies; illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of fowls, and is brim full of interesting information for the poultry raiser. Send for it today. It is FREE.

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Complete Line of Poultry Supplies.

We manufacture and sell everything needed for poultry raising—Special Poultry Rations—Poultry Remedies—Lice Killers—Brood Coops—Bone Cutters—Drinking Fountains, etc. Let us quote you prices on what you need.

A Quarter of a Century In Business NO DULL SEASON

There is no dull season in our business. We are busy every week in the year. By the time the season for selling incubators and brooders is ended we are busy furnishing supplies of every kind to use in raising the chicks hatched in Reliable Incubators.

This Makes Low Prices

because we keep going at full speed and can afford to work for small profits.

No Matter What You Want

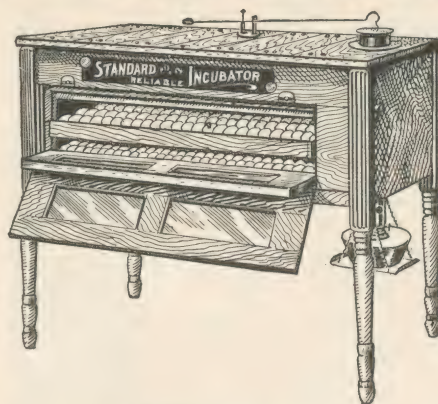
we can supply you for we can make everything needed by the poultryman from an egg carrier to a heating system. Any poultryman who need anything in business can get it from us. Send to-day for our big FREE catalogue.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Company, Box A-55, Quincy, Illinois

IDEAL TRAP NESTS Show Which Hen Laid The Egg

The World's Leading Trapnesters Use Them

Because they are the best in all respects, necessary for best results, and inexpensive. The "Ideal" is a square deal. Send for circulars. No freight. F. O. WELLCOME, Box P., Yarmouth, Maine



CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD



THE ONLY WAY
CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
AND POINTS BEYOND

GEO. J. CHARLTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Read our Great Clubbing Offer on another page. It's the first one we ever made.

Single Comb Brown LEGHORNS

BEAUTIES—About 25 cockerels ready. These birds are in fine condition and will win in any kind of competition. Buy now so that you can get them in their best shape for the show season. Also a few choice pullets for sale. Ask for prices.

DUCKS AND GEESE

Either Pekin or Rouen Ducks and Toulouse or Embden Geese that will satisfy you. My stock is unsurpassed both in color and size. Write me now and get the pick of my flock. Remember I guarantee satisfaction in every way. If the birds I send you do not satisfy you in every way, return them at my expense.

Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

Eggs at Half Price

For the balance of the season all my eggs will be sold at half price. Also a lot of fine breeders for sale. If you want the best

White Wyandottes

write your wants to me. I have the Dutton strain direct—need I say more.

Gus. L. Hainline, Box 11, Lamar, Missouri.

E. H. LITCHENWALTER

Breeder of Noted Strain of Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes, has 200 cockerels and pullets suitable for breeding and show birds. Also last year's breeders. Write for prices.

E. H. Lichtenwaller

Girard, Erie County, Penn.

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"

Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each while they last. **Catalogue free.**

Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

A Satisfied Customer

A. E. STINE, Bellevue, Mich.

I got some young pullets of you that are the finest, whitest and of best formation that I ever saw, and everybody admires them. Never one was sick. I guess some will lay by next Christmas. I will speak to my dealer about the Puritan food which beats them all. I am yours.

A. W. LOGHENS, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A. E. Stine, R. R. 3, Bellevue, Michigan.



DeGRAFF POULTRY FARM..

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Rhode Island Reds
S. C. White Leghorns
Columbian Wyandottes
CATALOGUE FREE.

Rhode Island Reds

Cockerels bred from New York, Boston and Cincinnati first prize winners, good enough to show in any company.

Breeding Cockerels

That will produce some grand individuals
LEROY MATTHEW, Saltville, Indiana
National Single Comb Red Member

Before you buy your exhibition or breeding stock in Buff, Black or White

Orpingtons

write for my prices. Stock bred from established winning strains. Prices right

Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

as judges. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary, Slater, Missouri.

Jackson, Michigan.

The Jackson Poultry and Pet Stock association expects to hold a record-breaking show December 4-7. Jackson is easy of access from every direction and efforts are being made to attract exhibits from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Canada. Liberal regular and special prizes and at least six silver cups will be offered. The association has money enough in bank to pay all prizes. James A. Tucker, Sharp Butterfield and Frank W. Travis will act as judges. C. W. Krooz, secretary, 220 Mansion street.

South Omaha, Nebraska.

The second annual show of the Tri-City Poultry association will be held December 31 to January 4. H. G. Kiddoo, secretary.

Chilton, Wisconsin.

The Chilton Poultry and Pet Stock association announce a show for January 9-13. A. Stranksy, secretary.

Bradford, Pennsylvania.

The McKean County Poultry and Pet Stock association will hold a show January 6-11. E. F. Jones, secretary.

Zanesville, Ohio.

The Zanesville Fanciers' association is making great preparations for a show January 8-12, at which the veteran Ben S. Myers will officiate as judge. W. E. Thomas, secretary.

Vevay, Indiana.

The Switzerland County Poultry association will hold its show December 6-8. Wilk H. Works, secretary.

Princeton, Illinois.

The Bureau County Poultry association will hold its second show December 12-15, with Chas. McClave and J. M. Rapp as judges. Frank R. Bryant, secretary.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Chattanooga Poultry association will hold its third show December 12-15. G. O. Brown, Parkville, Maryland, officiating as judge. W. F. Mowry, secretary, Eighth and Pine streets.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The tenth annual show of the Wisconsin State Poultry association will be held February 1-7. James F. Irvine, secretary, 260 Washington Street.

Chenoa, Illinois.

The Central Illinois Poultry and Corn Growers' association will hold its show December 19-22, with A. C. LeDuc as judge of poultry. M. B. Corliss, secretary.

Rockford, Illinois.

The Rockford Poultry and Pet Stock association has held two successful shows and will hold its third January 21-26, with F. H. Shallaberger and Thomas F. Rigg as judges. Charles S. Gilbert, secretary.

Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

A Pigeon, Poultry and Pet Stock association has been organized at Lebanon and will give a show December 12-15. Edgar A. Weimer, the well-known poultryman, owner of Exmoor

Farm, is president and Isaac Brennaman, secretary.

Palmyra, Missouri.

The Northeast Missouri Poultry association is making plans for a show December 4-7 with A. B. Shaner as judge. Miss Maud Bloomer, secretary.

Keep Young Stock

The spring and fall are favorable for a beginning, but whether one starts with eggs or young stock it will be to his advantage to begin with good stock. I do not mean that one should begin with high prize fowls, for many of this class would deteriorate in the hands of the novice for the want of skillful mating and proper care. Few among the many beginners are naturally fanciers, and so it is better for those who have a love for fowls and a careful and industrious turn of mind to begin with healthy stock of standard quality and endeavor to improve it during the years of breeding.

Whether one intends to breed pure-bred fowls for exhibition or fowls for market purposes it will be to his advantage to keep young stock. To our view nothing looks worse about a yard than a flock of old hens dozing about, without any definite purpose in view save consuming food and presenting an egg occasionally, as if each effort was the crowning glory of their declining years. There is no question about old stock being comparatively useless, and there is no certainty of their living long.

As layers young hens are superior to old ones, their flesh is tender and succulent and alive or dressed the young pullet or cockerel will command higher prices than the old hen or venerable rooster, no matter how good they may have been in their younger days.

Young hens molt earlier in the season than old hens. This of itself shows that their blood is richer and that assimilation goes on naturally. When old hens molt in, say November and December, they do not fully recover health and usefulness before March or April, even with the best of care, because the process of molting is slow and exhaustive to their feeble constitution and draws on the nutrition that ought to furnish material for eggs.

It is good policy to breed from fowls that are fully developed. Two-year-old hens with a male a year old is a good mating, or a two-year-old male and yearling females is equally good, and, as a rule, preferable to breeding from young birds. But whether one breeds from young or old birds, vigor, health and potency are absolutely indispensable in breeding stock. Without these qualities fancy points would be valueless to the ordinary breeder. It is very well for the real fancier to select birds which carry high points in the show room, but for real rough usage, that will stand the wear and tear of farm or village life, the robust and healthy fowl is the best for useful purposes.

As there is ample opportunity for purchasing young stock of good, choice and extra fine quality during the fall at reasonable prices, the beginner and lover of fine fowls can satisfy his wants. A better selection is assured to the early purchaser, as there is a larger flock to select from of every variety. There is such competition that, if one fancier cannot fill your order there are

many more who can. Of course, if you want the best quality the breeder of reliability will be the one who can satisfy you best, but there are scores, who cannot be called veterans, that have some of the finest stock in the country. By dealing with fanciers of reputation, whether old or new at the business, you are sure of being dealt fairly with and of their giving value for money received.—Town and Country Journal.

Bronze Turkeys

A Very Special Lot

I have about a dozen hens and toms of my last year's breeders that I will sell cheap if taken now. These are no culls. Every bird is first class in every respect. Prices range from \$5 to \$15.

Specialty Poultry Yards
Peotone Box 0 Illinois

Brookside Farm

Single Comb White Leghorns

Winners of every first prize at New York State Fair, 1903, no cock bird shown. Winners at Rochester, N. Y. 1904; also at Herald Square show, N. Y., 1904. I won 1st and 3d pens, 3d cock, 2nd and 3d hens, 3d cockerels, 2d and 5th pullets. A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs from special matings \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs a matter of correspondence.

Dr. E. Whittier,

R. F. D. 21

Kent, New York.

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices. State show winners and bred so for generations. **Write your wants.**

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana

ORCHARD VIEW Poultry Farm

Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, bred to win and bred to lay. Better stock than ever and at right prices. Your inquiry will get prompt attention. State your wants.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

The Wolverine Strain

White Plymouth Rocks are birds of quality. This season's breeders, including my Chicago, Detroit and Grand Rapids winners for sale. Reasonable prices. Sale sheet and illustrated circular for the asking.

LYMAN HILL, Jackson Michigan

State Rep. A. W. P. R. Club

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

ORPINGTONS

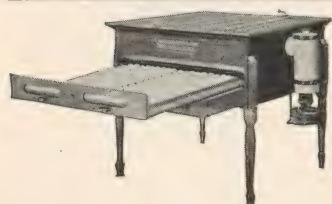
For the next sixty days I offer bargain prices never heard of before on Buff, White and Blacks.

Bear in mind my last season's winning which speak for the quality. Prices speak for themselves. Address

GEORGE HERRICK, Durand, Michigan

S. C. BUFF and ORPINGTONS R. C. White

Young stock, exhibition and utility (prices right) for winter shows. Satisfaction guaranteed. 511 prizes in leading cities. Catalog of poultry supplies and leading breeds free. **Western Home Orp'n Farm, J. W. Eastes, Prop., Bx 101 Gatesburg, Ill.**



Incubator Advantages

machine made by

The Chalmers Incubator CO., Shelbyville, Indiana

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense. Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the



BANNER

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SPECIAL SALE!
BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC

the greatest Egg Producer and Health Preserver known. It starts the Pullets laying early in the fall and keeps them laying all through the cold winter months, when you can get the highest prices for eggs. It also helps the old fowls through moulting and gets the Hens to laying earlier. This Powder does not force the birds to lay, but it gets them in the best of condition for egg production. The regular price for Banner Egg Food and Tonic is: 1-lb. Box, 25c.; by mail, 40c.; or 5 Boxes, \$1.00, by express from New York. But during the Month of November, 1906, only, we will sell a 1-lb. Box, 15c., by mail, 31c.; or 7 Boxes, \$1.00, by express. No orders filled at these prices before Nov. 1, nor after Nov. 30, 1906.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B
26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Cyphers Incubator Co.
MANUFACTURES
Everything for Poultry-Keepers
HIGHEST QUALITY LARGEST OUTPUT
Therefore Best Value

Factory and Mill List

Incubators, Brooders, Lice Powder, Lice Paint, Fumigating Candles, Disinfectants, Egg Preservative, Chicken Patches, Chicken Coops, Portable Poultry Houses, Brooder House Heaters, Shipping Coops, Egg Carriers, Food and Water Vessels, Bone Cutters, Leg Bands, Poultry Remedies, Wire Fencing, Roofing, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH:
Cyphers Forcing Food; Portable Poultry Houses; Roofing Paper and Leg Bands. Free illustrated catalogue of all Poultry Supplies. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
New York, Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, Oakland, Cal., and London, England.
7000 Dealers in U. S. and Canada Sell Our Goods.

Page Poultry Fence

Needs no top or bottom boards. Is made of large wire—the smallest being No. 14. All horizontal are high carbon, double strength, spring steel wire, heavily galvanized to prevent rusting. Expansion and contraction are provided for—all the horizontal being coiled coil spring wire. It's easily adjustable to hilly surfaces—the coil does it. Stands up stiff, does not sag, bag or buckle. Costs less erected than common nettings. Looks better. Lasts much longer. Height, 4, 5 or 6 feet. If you need Poultry Fence, write us.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
Box 172, Adrian, Mich.

\$500
Cash or Time
Buys a
FARM
In Virginia

With cozy new 3-room cottage like cut, and 25 acres for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Only two miles from the live town of Waverly, on N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Delightful climate, abundant water, unexcelled markets for produce. Splendid social advantages. "Go South, Young Man!" Write today for Booklets, lists of bargains in farms, lowest excursion rates, etc.

Agri. & Indl. Agt.
F. H. LaBaume, Norfolk & Western Ry. Dep. 16, Roanoke, Va.

THE GEM Adjustable Leg Band.
Price postpaid: 12 Leg Bands 15c.; 25, 30c.; 50, 45c.; 100, 75c.
Sample Leg Band and Pigeon Bands with catalogue on Poultry Supplies, Free. Manufactured by **H. TURNER & CO., 2026 Harvard St., Chicago, Ill.**

Experimental Poultry Houses

We are slowly extending our knowledge of the best condition under which to keep hens in winter. The following from the Ontario Agricultural College report is interesting in this connection:

In years gone by it was considered absolutely necessary to have a warm house in order to get eggs in winter. After many years' experience with this kind of house poultrymen have found that they were not all that could be desired. There was a tendency for the air in the house to become foul, or what is known by some as "stuffy." The walls in many cases were damp, due to the moisture condensing. Some poultrymen have been of the opinion that these houses lessen the general vitality of fowls, and are in a measure the cause of many poor hatches.

In the past three or four years the fresh-air houses have been strongly advocated. Some writers have gone so far as to say that all fowl needs is protection from the wind and to be kept out of direct draughts, and that the temperature has no influence at all upon egg-production. There are also a few who claim that fowls eat no more in a cold house than they do in a warm one. This, of course, appears to be absurd. It is claimed by the advocates of the fresh-air houses that fowls are healthier, more eggs are laid during the winter, and better hatches of stronger chicks are secured during the spring.

With the object of solving some of these problems, there have been constructed at this department four poultry houses. One of these is what might be termed the "warm house," and is built of matched lumber, lined with paper. There is a dead air space between the inside wall and the outside wall. The building is made tight. The plan adopted to do away with the moisture in the inside of the building is the use of straw as a ceiling. This straw is, of course, placed on boards, which are some six inches apart. It is expected that the straw will absorb the moisture and keep the house dry.

Another house is what is known as the "Maine State" house. This house is practically open to the weather on the front or south side. There are canvas curtains which can be dropped as a protection against wind and snow on stormy days. On other days these canvas curtains are to be kept rolled up, and the fowls allowed to exercise in the fresh air. The ends of the house are single-ply matched lumber; the back wall of the house is matched lumber lined with paper, and is sheeted again on the inside. This is done in order to make a warm roosting coop, which is protected at night in front by canvas curtains.

The third house is known as the "Closed Pen" style. This house is built much the same as the second house mentioned, but in place of the front side being entirely open to the weather it has adjustable windows; these windows can be opened or closed according to the weather conditions. This house is considered by many poultrymen to be one of the best styles that have been introduced.

The fourth house is one of the extremely airy ones, being made of boards that are dressed on one side and the cracks battened; about half of the front is open to the weather, but may be closed in on stormy days by large doors. There is not any special protection for the roost, the chickens roosting in this house in exactly the same temperature as they worked in during the day. This house, needless to mention, is much cheaper than the other styles.

We hope to experiment with these



LEE'S EGG MAKER

Now is the time to begin feeding your pullets and hens for early layers.

Lee's Egg Maker gets them in condition to go through the winter in good shape and to keep their egg production up to **top-notch**.

It is the best egg-making food on the market—the result of scientific study and practical experiments—and contains everything the hen needs from which to make the egg and the shell. It does not contain a particle of sand, grits or other cheap fillers. Every ingredient is there because it is needed.

One-half the bulk of **Lee's Egg Maker** is granulated blood (deodorized)—a concentrated protein food which combined with the other essential elements furnishes the materials the egg-producing organs require to do the work.

Lee's Egg Maker has years of success and wonderful egg-records back of it, as a guarantee of its true worth. Your hens need it.

Price: 25c, 50c and \$2.00 according to size. Sold by dealers or sent direct. Buy a package and begin to feed for more eggs.

LEE'S GERMOZONE Twice a week in the drinking water keeps your entire flock well and productive. Just the remedy you need to cure Roup, Colds, Frosted Combs, Canker, Swelled Head, Inflammation of the Throat and all Winter Disorders. Sick hens won't lay—dead chicks don't pay—they won't grow into fat broilers, or make you any money. You need not fear disease when you use **Germozone** according to directions. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A 50c package, from your dealer or direct, used before your chickens get sick, is worth a whole drug store of stuff when they begin to die. Keep **Germozone** on hand and give it to your birds, it will keep them well.

LEE'S LICE KILLER The original liquid lice killer—and best. No dusting, greasing or handling the fowls necessary. Simply spray it on the fowls, nests and in every crack and crevice of the house—it kills lice and mites. Prices: 35c, 60c, \$1.00. Send for Lee's new free Poultry Books, and a "Mandy Lee" Catalog. Write today. Agents Everywhere. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.**

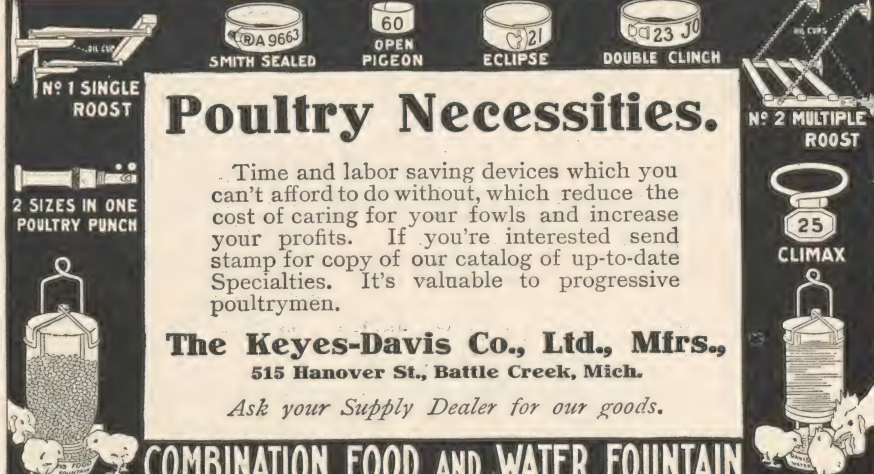
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I want to send you a copy of this book free. It is a gold mine of practical information for the poultry-raiser. I call it "An Easy Lesson in Poultry Culture," because the lessons it teaches are easy to learn and are easy to apply. My object in publishing this book is to point out how dollars in place of cents can be made in producing poultry and eggs for market purposes. It is all stated so plainly that the novice can follow the directions and make a success of the poultry business. I especially commend the chapter, "The Back-Lotter" to the city dweller who wants to "try-out" this business before going into it on a large scale. And then I have another book—a good companion for this one—"Poultry Feeding for Profit" that you should have also. It is full of feeding facts that I know, from actual experience, will be valuable to every chicken raiser. It gives feeding methods and information that will be helpful every day, for every fowl on your place—from the little chick "just out" to the old hen you are fattening for market. There is lots of money in the poultry business if you know how to handle chickens right. These two books will give you all the information you'll need—information you can put into practice. You cannot get this information anywhere else. Write to-day, I will send both books free, and also send my catalog on Model Incubators and Brooders the latest and most successful hatching and rearing machines on the market.

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Time and labor saving devices which you can't afford to do without, which reduce the cost of caring for your fowls and increase your profits. If you're interested send stamp for copy of our catalog of up-to-date Specialties. It's valuable to progressive poultrymen.

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Now tried by many prominent poultry breeders and acknowledged to be the best on the market. Send for circular.

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House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York Philadelphia,
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Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

White Wyandottes!

Twelve Pens of Choice Birds, Pure White, up to and Above the Weights Required by the New Standard

Six of these pens will breed chicken that will make their marks in the show room, while the other six will produce pullets that will keep you on the jump gathering their eggs.

Which Do You Want? Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 45
\$10.00 per Hundred.

We also offer eggs from about one hundred fine birds on practically free range at \$6.00 per 100. Send us your order. We guarantee satisfaction.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Dinsmore & Co., Props., Kramer, Indiana

R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Largest and Best Flock Reds in the West

Fifteen fine pens. No birds in breeding pens scoring less than ninety points.

Eggs \$3.00 per 15

\$5.00 per 30

\$12.00 per 100

Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or order refilled at one-half price

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

B I L T M O R E POULTRY YARDS

We have no more \$2.00 birds left. They have all been served at the table. Heavy order for poultry, year round. Some \$5.00 birds at \$3.00, some \$3.00 birds at \$2.00. Will produce good heavy table stock, and early. Plenty of eggs, and early. They lack show feathers.

J. Robt. Livingston, Supt., Mention This Paper Biltmore, North Carolina



ROCK HILL POULTRY FARM, Ossining, N.Y.

White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Cochins Bantams

Our record at Syracuse and Hagerstown this fall with 41 first and 32 second and third premiums together with specials for best Leghorn best Plymouth Rock, best Wyandotte and the Ivory Soap Silver Cup for the best white bird in the show at Hagerstown to our credit proves that our birds are winners. Stock for Sale—Eggs in Season. The illustration herewith is 1st White Rock cockerel at Hagerstown and special for best Plymouth Rock in show—any variety.

White Rocks Gem Strain Wyandottes

If its exhibition or breeding birds of high quality, bred in line from my Hagerstown, Cambridge, Syracuse and York winners, you want, I have five hundred February and March hatched Cockerels and Pullets to sell at prices to suit. I will please you or refund your money. Write me.

Gem Poultry Farm, R. N. Miller, Proprietor, Box 124, Red Lion, Pennsylvania

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES First Pen. St. Louis Exposition. First, second and fourth Pens. Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906. First, second and third pens, Hagerstown. No birds sold for less than \$5.00

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15, Dillsburg, Pa.

houses long enough to be able to give definite information as to which is the most favorable for the production of eggs in winter, also in which house the fowls consume the least food. We hope also to give sufficient data to state whether the fresh-air houses are more conducive of good health and the production of eggs which hatch large numbers of strong chickens, or whether the warm house is equally as good.

Each house is divided into two pens. In one pen are twenty Buff Orpington females and two males, in the other pen twenty White Wyandotte females and two males. These birds were selected as much alike as possible, that is to say, the same number of hens and pullets of the same strain were put in each house, also the birds were of the same age. We found much difficulty in getting the pens exactly alike, and were forced to use hens varying in age from one year to three years. We could not get pullets alike, with the exceptions of those that were hatched late in May and early in June. We would have preferred to use younger hens and more mature pullets.

The pens for 1906 contain many more pullets, hatched during April and May. These should be more satisfactory, as the birds in the pens in 1905 were of so many different ages that to feed them to advantage was difficult owing to the fact that a hen gets over-fat on the food that is required to develop a late hatched pullet.

NOTES.

It is not wise to draw definite conclusions from one year's work, hence, I shall deal in a general way as to this year's results.

1. The use of straw overhead was effectual in keeping the houses dry.

2. The coldest house, or the fourth house in the illustration, proved to be the most satisfactory in both the number of eggs produced, and the fertility of the eggs, and also in the general health of the birds.

3. The warm house was not very satisfactory. The birds do not appear to be as thrifty, there is not much gloss to the plumage, the egg production was not good, and the strength of the germs in the eggs was poor.

4. There are many points in the second house and the first that are satisfactory. These houses were very much alike in results, and were much better than the third house, but inferior to the fourth house.

5. A record was kept of the minimum temperature in each house. The fourth house went as low as seven degrees below zero. This temperature slightly frosted the combs on the Orpington males. The first and second houses were, respectively, four and

three degrees below zero. The third or warm house was eleven degrees above zero.

6. Grass runs at the north of the houses are not equal to runs on the south, especially in the late autumn when the wind blows in one door and out of the opposite.

Diphtheria in Hens.

This disease spreads rapidly, and if not checked kills in two to four days all the birds affected. There should be no hesitation to kill and bury or burn the diseased hens, if they are not of high value; for diphtheria alone is enough to destroy the largest and most thriving flock.

When the sick bird is examined, it is easily seen that the beak and the tongue are becoming coated with whitish, more or less thick, false membranes, that the nostrils are stopped up with a mucous secretion; breathing is laborious, the bird is drowsy, its feathers ruffled and its gait tottering.

Smear the beak and throat with a feather dipped in a mixture of vinegar, one part, and ordinary honey, two parts, brought to a gentle heat to facilitate their thorough mixing.

The diseased birds must be removed from the flock, the water and litter changed and the poultry house disinfected.—Bulletin Ottawa Experiment Farm.

A Sensible Turkey Talk

The main thing is not to feed young turkeys more than three times a day and let the turkey hen take care of them. Keep them out of the wet.

Breeding turkeys can profitably be kept up to the fifth year.

In the selection of Bronze turkey breeders, the body should be long and deepest at the center, with a full breast, broad back, strong thighs and shanks of moderate length. In young birds the shanks are a dead black, but they grow lighter with age until they are a pink or flesh color.

The hen turkey is more in demand than the male for market.

Mashed potatoes mixed with cornmeal alternated with shelled corn, is good for fattening turkeys. Barley is good also.

When in the least indisposed the turkey will hold its head down between its shoulders and refuse foods.

During incubation a turkey can cover from fifteen to twenty eggs, while an ordinary hen cannot cover more than half that many.

A good plan in killing turkeys for market is to hang them up and cut the throat so as to bleed freely. They should be picked then, leaving head and wings on.

Some turkey raisers prefer marketing the toms in the month of December, and keep the hens until later, so that they may increase in weight and command a better price. A plump young turkey, dressing from eight to fifteen pounds, finds a market at almost any season of the year.—Petaluma Poultry Journal.

Fresh Eggs

There is nothing that is more in demand on the market than fresh eggs. It is easy to have eggs perfectly fresh, but to make sure of that, they must be collected at least once a day. To have them fresh in appearance, it is better to collect them oftener for the reason that the dirt from the pens is often tracked into the nests. A fresh egg made dirty is a hard thing to get clean, and it is doubtful if it ever is made really clean. When the egg is dropped it is covered with a gelatinous covering that quickly dries. This protects the inside of the egg from the air. Washing the egg in soap suds destroys the protection.

BUSINESS BIRDS

STANDARD BRED

WYANDOTTES—White, Buff, Silver and Golden

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Our pullets begin laying BEFORE the are six months old and keep it up. 150 breeders AVERAGED during twelve months 187 eggs per bird and are

STILL AT IT

If you are in the market for stock give us an opportunity to make you a price

Yours For A Square Deal

Sanitary Poultry Co., Box P-107, Minneapolis, Minnesota

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE



It Cures Roup
The most dreaded disease of the poultry yard. Why permit the ravages to go on when the cure is so easy and sure!

It's Guaranteed
Money back cheerfully if it fails. That's the offer we've been making for years to its many thousand users; but the cure does not fail. No trouble to administer. Simply put it in the drinking water, the fowls take their own medicine.

In 50c and \$1.00 packages. On sale with poultry supply dealers or druggists everywhere. Don't accept a substitute. Insist on Conkey's.

THE CONKEY BOOK of poultry diseases, price 25c. is now mailed free on receipt of the postage, 4c in stamps and names of two other poultry raisers. Invaluable to every raiser of poultry. Send for it.

G. E. CONKEY & CO.,
No. 20, Ottawa Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
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PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal
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Death To Lice

is just as effective as a sword thrust. Harmless to poultry and stock but death to the louse and his family. It is the old-time Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure killer of vermin on poultry, stock, sheep or plants. Sample postpaid 10c. 100 oz. by express \$1.00. Ask for "Pocketbook Pointers." Sent free and worth many times the trouble of sending a postal for it. Write today.

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Banner Roup Cure
is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. Guaranteed. It's put into the drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. Price 50 cents and \$1 postpaid.
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Of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue.

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MARTIN & MARTIN, Falls City, Neb.
Mention POULTRY when writing to advertisers. It guarantees a square deal for you and gives POULTRY credit for the sale.

Poultry Fun

The Inquisitive Duckling

"Mamma," the youngest Ducklings said,
As they set out to sail,
"I'm sick of down; why can't I have
Some feathers on my tail?"
"Not old enough," his mother snapped.
"It seems to me I quack too much,
A lot," the Duckling said,
"To frighten all the cows and sheep,
Why can't I bark instead?"
His mother cried, "You're not a dog!"
And stood upon her head.
"Do dogs get tadpoles for their tea?"
The Duckling next inquired.
"By dogs," his mother answered him,
"Such dainties aren't desired.
And now you'd better hold your tongue,
For I am getting tired."
"How can I hold—" a question new
He just commenced, and then
His mother hustled him to the land.
And in a passion, when
She got him there, she hissed, "I'd like
To give you to a Hen!"

London News.

Said a great American preacher
"The hen is a wonderful creature."
The hen just for that
Laid two eggs in his hat,
And thus did the Henry Ward Beecher.

Mary had a little lamb,
And when she saw it sicken,
She shipped it off to Packingtown,
And now it's labelled chicken.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

"What a fine lot of hens," said the visitor, as three fat fowls paraded by.
"They look like the flower of the flock."
"They ought to be," replied the suburbanite, bitterly. "They belong to my neighbor, and they've fed on my flower seeds all spring."

"JUDGE," said Mrs. Starvem to the magistrate who had recently come to board with her, "I'm particularly anxious to have you try this chicken soup."
"I have tried it," replied the magistrate, "and my decision is that the chicken has proved an alibi."—Philadelphia Press.

"Waiter, a couple of eggs to take raw!"

A gentleman at a near table, "Also for me, but fresh, I recommend you!"

The waiter, calling, "Four eggs, raw eggs, two must be fresh!"—II Caricaturista.

Roxey—"I hear that DeBarnes has given up his intended tour through Egypt?"

Rowland—"Yes, he has just read that some eggs 3,000 years old have been dug up over there."

Bill—"I knew of a girl in the country who wrote on an egg, which was going with others to the city, her name and address and just over them: 'Will the man who gets this please write to me?'"

Jill—"Well, did she hear from it?"

"I think not. The inference is that the man who got it was an actor, and that the inscription became destroyed the evening it was handed to him over the footlights."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes, Jones borrowed my incubator and kept it six weeks, and when I asked him for it, he got as mad as a wet hen."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I do say so; and not only that but the thermometer rose so high that we began to thump each other over the fence."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I do say so. Then my wife and his wife got into it, and hair pins fell



I Used to Have to Squeeze

my hens to get the eggs
BUT NOW
it seems as though the birds can't get to the nest quick enough to drop the eggs so they will have room for their

SUCRENE POULTRY FEED
and those pullets "Gosh blame it," how they grow, they're laying too—every chicken on the place is lively and vigorous and looks finer than ever before.

I TELL YOU
THERE'S PROFIT IN EVERY POUND
of that
SUCRENE POULTRY FEED
UNCLE HEN-(ry)
Send for my book "A Story of a Poultry Feed"—IT'S FREE

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We make a specialty of Reds. We have breeders and utility stock for sale at low prices. High scoring show birds to win at the largest shows

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If in need of single pairs, trios or utility flocks of White Rocks it will pay you to write us.
We have nearly 1500 birds from which to select

Our White Rocks were winners at Chicago, Illinois State and Sreator and many other leading places. Judge Shellabarger says: "That our exhibit of 80 birds at Sreator was the best for so many birds shown by one exhibitor that he has ever passed upon," and he has been judging for 20 years. Buy your stock of us and win your share of the honors. Nicely illustrated catalogue FREE.

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WHEN
EGGS
ARE
HIGH

HARVEY'S CUT CLOVER
Did you ever feed a green poultry food in winter? You should if you expect your hens to lay as well as they do in summer. It is one of the things that they lack—one of the reasons they stop laying. Our Cut Clover Hay makes hens lay and at a very low cost. Suppose you try it. Send for free catalog of Everything for the poultryman and learn more about this food.
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INCREASE
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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PROFITABLE FOWL



Possible is what everyone is looking for, beauty and utility combined. My dear reader, if you will but stop and consider for a moment, you will know that

U. R. Fishel's W. Plymouth Rocks

Are the most beautiful and profitable fowl there is. If you want business birds for eggs and meat they excel everything. If you want birds young or old to win those coveted prizes at your fall or winter shows remember I can furnish you birds that will do the trick nicely for you. If you want selected breeders we have them galore, in fact if you want

"The Best in the World"

We have it, as has been, and is being demonstrated in every way possible. Send 3 two cent stamps, please, for my 48 page catalogue, it tells all about the U. R. Fishel White Rocks. My SPECIAL SALE LIST contains many bargains you should investigate. It is mailed FREE. Address

U. R. FISHEL
Box P
Hope, Indiana

WM. COOK & SONS

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT that if you wish to procure the BEST Orpingtons, the ten varieties, you must naturally have to send to us for them, their ORIGINATORS. By far

The Largest Show Record in the World

Eggs \$10.00, \$5 00 and \$2.50 a setting.
Special low price on stock now. Write your requirements.

WM COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey



ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS IMPERIAL BLACK LANGSHANS

Both these breeds are all winter layers. The Rhode Island Reds are the best broiler and roaster fowls ever bred. Our Imperial Black Langshans are **black** with beetle green reflections—true Langshan type—if you are looking for eggs from which

To get Prize Winners

We can sell them to you. Our pens are mated for the best results. We have been breeding fine poultry for twenty years and we are going to make the new name of our yards stand for the highest quality that money or skill can procure. No stock for sale this spring. Plenty of it next fall. Eggs for all who want the best.

Langshans \$3.00 per 13, \$10.00 per 52 Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds \$3.00 per 13

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

SUNSHINE POULTRY YARDS,

Peotone, Illinois.

We win at the Recent Madison Square Garden Show NEW YORK

in the S. C. Buff, Black and White Orpington classes as follows: seven firsts nine seconds; six thirds; four fourths; and three fifths, and these in the strongest classes of Orpingtons ever put together, there being three hundred and seventy birds competing. We also won the most prizes of any breeder in these classes. We have the stock and established winning breeding lines, but buying high grade stock and eggs cannot be safely be done upon the strength of the mere argument a breeder has room to advance in his advertisements. Now we want you to send for our catalogue testimonial book and a very elaborate mating list, describing over forty different breeding yards and prices of eggs from same. Do not be fooled or misled by mis-advertising, but come to the fountain head to get your start.

Willow Brook Farm,

W. L. Davis, Prop., Box S, Berlin, Conn.



FOWLER'S CHAMPION BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have never been defeated, and their record of five times as many first and special prizes

As All Competitors Combined

stands alone and unequalled. My great cock "Champion" selected for the cover page of the special Buff Rock issue of "POULTRY" is a fair sample of the birds I breed. They have the color, size, style and finish to win in any competition. I can furnish SHOW BIRDS FIT TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY. Will also spare a few more breeders. They are bred right and will produce winners. Catalogue free. Address

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CONDIT'S WHITE ROCKS

Indiana State Show Winners

Bargain prices to early fall buyers, an opportunity to buy winners for early winter shows

State your wants fully

Satisfaction assured

P. B. CONDIT, 2120 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

like rain all over the yard."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I do say so."

Wasn't that incubator warranted to hatch?"

Yes, and did hatch—trouble."—Home Magazine.

Mrs. New-wed—"Dear me, these eggs are small."

Village Grocer—"They are, indeed, mum, and I'm sure I don't know why."

Mrs. New-wed—O, I dare say it's because you take them out of the nest too soon."—Tit-Bits.

"Are you the defendant?" Asked a lawyer of an old negro.

"No, Boss, I ain't done nothing to be called names. I've got a lawyer who does the defending."

"Then who are you?"

"I've the gemmen what stole the chickens."

A man entered a well-known restaurant in New York the other day and beckoned to a waiter.—"Bring me," he said, "two fried eggs—one fried on one side, and one on the other."

The waiter looked slightly puzzled, but answered, "Yes sir," and disappeared toward the kitchen.

Ten minutes later he returned, looking decidedly worried.

"Would you mind repeating that order, sir?" he asked.

"I want two fried eggs," said the diner; "one fried on one side, and one on the other."

The waiter again disappeared in the direction of the kitchen. After a longer wait than before he returned, his clothes disheveled and his face bruised and scratched.

"I beg your pardon sir," he said, "but would you mind having boiled eggs? I've had words with the cook." —Harper's Weekly.

"What did that famous hen say when the delegation of Swiss admirers called to congratulate her on her egg-laying record?"

"I understand she replied with a 'set' speech.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A Maryland farmer has enlisted the hens to aid the village church, members contributing to it all eggs their chickens lay on Sunday. The better the day the better the egg.

A bright and winsome little girl, daughter to one of the editor's friends, was sent out to the hen-house one day recently, to gather and bring in the fresh eggs, but she came back almost immediately without any eggs, and when her mother asked about them, the little one answered:

"Well, mother, the chickens were holding Sunday-school, and I would not disturb them."

The mother afterward found out that the hens were all cackling at the top of their lungs, and this made the Sunday-school.

Mistress—"If you want eggs to keep, you must lay them in a cool place."

Bridget—"Oi'll mintion it to the hens at wanst, mum."

"This is the first time you have been to prayer meeting in a long time," said the pastor of a colored congregation.

"I had to come," replied Mr. Erasmus Pinkley. "I needs strengthening. I've got a job whitewashin' a chicken coop an' buildin' a fence around a watermelon patch."

"When Mrs. Vick-Senn is in a rage she's terrible. I once saw her throw a basketful of eggs at her husband!"

"Hit him?"

"No, but he was the only object in the room that she didn't hit."

BUFF ROCKS

Lapham's Gold Medal Strain

Won every first at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, August 30 to September 7, 1906, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Write today if you want winners. They win for me and they will win for you. Show birds always on hand. My new catalogue is free.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS

S. D. Lapham Prop., Dearborn, Mich.

Please mention this paper.



IMPORTANT POINTS

in Chicken Raising all clearly explained in our new 1906 Catalog

WHAT TO FEED
HOW TO FEED
ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS
AND BROODERS

The rearing of young chicks. How to make hens lay. We carry a large stock of Poultry Supplies, Incubators and Brooders and will quote lowest prices. We own a broiler plant and breed S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. L. CANNON & COMPANY
P. O. BOX 550, BRISTOL, TENN.

TOMPKIN'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y. Jan. 1906, 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd Cock, 2nd Hen, 2nd Pullet and 4th cockerel. At the great Cincinnati show won 3th and 4th cock, 1st 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 3rd and 4th cockerel 1st, 2nd 3rd Pullet and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pens, also both shape and color specials for females, two cups for display and one cu for the National Single Comb Rhode Island Club for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. On Rose Combs 5th Cock, 1st and 5th Hen, 1st, 4th and 5th Cockerel, 4th 5th Pullet and 4th Pen and Silver cup for best Rose comb Rhode Island male in show and shape besides a number of other specials making a total of 46 regular and special prizes in 48 entries; also winner at St. Louis World's Fair, New York and Boston and all the largest shows for past 5 years. Stock for sale and eggs from Single Combs only.

Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

Fishel's Annual Fall White Wyandotte Sale!

Get our annual sale circular describing the birds we have for sale. We offer some very exceptional bargains.

Fox Terriers Males \$8; Females \$5

J. C. Fishel & Son, Bx P, Hope, Ind.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

White Wyandottes

200 EGG STRAIN

Bred for eggs and meat. All breeders have trap nest records of 200 or more eggs in 365 days. Write for particulars.

IOLINK POULTRY FARM,

J. Harry Wolsletter, Prop. Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Duston's White Wyandottes

Should receive your attention before placing your orders, get in line with best breeders by starting right. Send 4c in stamps for the catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that has made possible the best flocks.

Arthur G. Duston

South Framingham, Drawer 2, Mass.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

Twenty-five years a breeder of Wyandottes, I now breed all eight varieties
Breeding birds \$2.00 to \$5.00 each
Scotch Collie Puppies, \$10 to \$15 each
Orr's Lice Killer is best, \$1 per gal.

T. E. ORR, Box 303, Beaver, Pa.

15,000 FERRETS. Send 6 cents for finest illustrated ferret book published. 48 pages of practical experience from a life study of these useful little animals, telling how to successfully breed and work ferrets, how ferrets clear buildings of rats, drive rabbits from burrows. Price list free. SAMUEL FARNSWORTH, Middletown, Ohio

Poultry's Breeder's Directory

HUME'S KNOXALL STRAIN

White Wyandottes

Lead the world. 50 cock birds for sale. Young stock for sale after October 1st. B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois

Pure Bred Pekin Ducks

650 Selected breeders for sale at \$1 each while they last. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Melvor Duck Farm, Joliet, Illinois

White Wyandottes

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE
Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone Illinois

S. C. B. Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks

Eggs from exhibition pens; Orpingtons at \$3 per 15 straight; other pens \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Barred Rock, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Cockerel or Pullet matings. Tracey Dewey, Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan

GOOSE LAKE POULTRY FARM

1500 young and adult birds for sale. Twelve varieties, choice stock. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Write for catalog. WILLIAM OSBURN, Morris, Illinois

BUFF LEGHORNS

Summer sale is still on and have some fine males and females at summer price. Eggs at half price—\$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Circular free. James Kugler Jr., Route 3, Frenchtown, New Jersey

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

One Victor Phonograph and 50 records. It cost me \$35 new and \$1 each for records. I will trade for \$40 worth of chickens, full blooded White or Buff Rocks or White Crested Polish or Black Crested Polish. J. W. Johanson, Bradford, Pa.

EUREKA STRAIN

S. C. R. I. Reds. Booking orders now for eggs from my pen of females with records of 186-237 each, headed by "Major". For February and March delivery eggs \$1.00 each, limited to 11. Dr. O. S. Rightmire, Station A., Cincinnati, Ohio

Golden Laced and White Wyandottes

Light Brahmas, White Cochins Bantams, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. If you want any of the above breeds don't fail to write me. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. STACY BAIRD, Peotone, Illinois

Bantams

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese Cochins, Games' etc. Address all communications to A. A. Penn, (America's Bantam King) Delavan, Wis. 8

Buff Cochins Bantams from \$5 per pair Charls Jehl, Long Branch, New Jersey, winner at Madison Square Garden, New York; 88 prizes, cups, medals and diplomas. 6

Won more first prizes Pan American on Golden and Silver Sebrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Winners. Clyde H. Proper, Schenectady, N. Y. 6

Faverolles

Faverolles "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other cowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. Have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself. English Salmoc Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles; Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Houdons

Standard bred Houdans. Large fine birds, prize winners. Lin9 bred for ten years. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per setting. Iddian Runner Ducks. Champion laying strain, \$2 per setting. A few good drakes for sale. K. Van't Hof, Grand Rapids, Mich. 8

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain \$0 for 15 eggs. Lakenvelder eggs from other strains \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winners at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. D. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single combed White Leghorn eggs from trap-nest-bred stock. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Circular free. Riggie Bros, Vandergift, Pa. tf

Eggs for hatching half price balance of season. This year's S. C. W. Leghorn breeders cheap. write today. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Ill. 6

Barred Plymouth Rocks

E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain" Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. My birds won twenty regular and ten special prizes this season. John J. Harvety, Wirt County, Elizabeth, West Virginia. 7

Your Attention If You Please

Hereafter small cards in this department will not be classified.

These cards will be inserted at the rate of 15 cents a line.

No card for less than one-half inch—seven lines each insertion will be accepted. All classified rates are withdrawn.

Write us for further information.

All Classified Advertisements now running will be continued until the contract under which they are running expires. No new contracts will be made in this dept.

Black Minorcas

Eggs from 30 pens Black Minorcas, guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. Snock for sale. Large catalogue. George H. Northup Box S, Raceville, N. Y. 6

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, winners of the State Cup, 1906, and equal to the best in the world. Stock for sale. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y. 8

Pigeons

Choice Young or Mated Squab breeders, White and colored Homers and Runt-Duchess-Homer crosses. Correspondence Solicited. John C. Glenn, 1040 Chislett St., Pittsburg, Pa. 8

Rhode Island Reds

Beck's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, etc. The "High Class" kind exclusively. Nice circular. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind. 5

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky. tf

Send for free booklet showing prices of eggs and birds. Ten special pens scored by well known judge. DeWolf Farm, Pappoosequaw, Bristol, Rhode Island. 1

Highest grade Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Chicks, eggs. Free circular. Dr. Geo. Benton, Elkhart, Indiana. 5

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Black Orpingtons of correct type. Foundation stock from yards of leading English and American breeders. Eggs from select matings \$3 per setting. A. T. McAdow, Lamar, Mo. tf

Ordingtons—Rose Comb White, fine and medium priced stock, all ages. Eggs reduced to \$1 and \$2 per 15. Woodworth Law Orpington Farm, Delaware, Ohio. 9

White Plymouth Rocks

Mattocks White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs, etc. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill. 7

S. L. Boyce, of Luystown, Missouri, has the best utility White Plymouth Rock linebred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. tf

White Wyandottes

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. tf

Miscellaneous

We wish so impress on the reader's mind that no matter where you are located, if thousands of miles divide us, you cannot afford to undertake the raising of little chicks without feeding from the very start. Eaton's Life Saver Little Chick Food. If your dealer cannot furnish write for sample. Eaton Grain & Feed Co., Box A-2, Norwich, N. Y. 2

Eggs all winter if you feed your laying fowls Eaton's Perfection Mash Mixture. It is not a condiment or a condition powder, it is a balanced ration. No other mash compares with this it is in a class by itself. Give this product a trial, ask your dealer or write Eaton Grain & Feed Co., Box A-2, Norwich, N. Y. 2

Silver Penciled Wyandottes

America's best Silver Penciled Wyandottes, winners at Madison Square Garden and other shows. Birds and eggs. Summit Hill Poultry Farm, Box P, Apulia Station, New York. 4

Light Brahmas

Light Brahmas, mammoth strain. The Great World's Fair Winners. We have a fine lot of birds for sale, prices right, satisfaction given. Eggs \$3 for 15. H. T. Rogers, Cainsville Mo., The Elms 5

Several Breeds

Jersey Strain White Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Homer Pigeons always please. Choice stock for sale. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J. tf

Several Breeds

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Exhibition Games for sale, all varieties; also Black Sumatras, B B Red and Malays. Eggs in season. \$3 per 13. Blunck The Game and Bantam man. Johnstown, N. Y. 4

Cornish Indians, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks; stock for sale; eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15; illustrated circular. Oakland Poultry Farm, Nutley, N. J. 5

Listen! D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, has Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, noted sarains; eggs \$1 per 15; also Duroc Jersey swine. 4

Black Langshans and White Wyandottes cockerels, Duston strain. Bronze Turkeys large, and growthy. Address Worl Bros. Hagerstown, Indiana. 5

Extra large Belgium Hares, Carneauxs, Mondains, Maltese Hens, Circular. P. Burt, Jr., Englishtown, N. J. 3

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c. yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.

About the South!

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrate pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R.R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

Southern Farm Lands,
Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands,
Truck Farming, Fruit Growing,
Stock Raising, Dairying,
Grasses and Forage, Soils,
Market Facilities
and Southern Immigration

along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi

Send for a free copy to J. F. Merry, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R. Manchester, Ia. Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing.

South Dakota The Land of Plenty

Rich soil, a mild climate, and abundance of water have made South Dakota one of the best agricultural states in the Union.

The soil of Lyman County is unusually rich. It is a black loam with a yellow clay subsoil. The extension through Lyman County recently built by the

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

has opened up a part of that state hitherto sparsely settled. Land is now selling at the rate of from \$10 to \$15 an acre, and it is altogether probable that valuations will increase 100 to 200 per cent within a year. South Dakota offers great opportunities for the small investor.

A book on South Dakota for two cents postage.

For free books and folders about South Dakota kindly fill out this coupon and mail today to

F. A. MILLER, G. P. A., The Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Na _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____

Probable Destination _____

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you **TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE**. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of the HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal), to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid, **Absolutely free, two reproductions of the world's famous pictures**, beautiful colors; size 15x20 inches. Address: The HOME MONTHLY, 20 North William St., New York.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.
Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 1906

Published monthly by **Poultry Publishing Co.**
Number One

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as **POULTRY** will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

About Advertising.

The other day we assisted an advertiser in arranging his plans for the coming year. This man is a well known poultry advertiser whom everybody would remember if we were to mention his name. Six years ago he was working in an incubator factory for \$50 a month, without any prospect of ever getting a higher wage. By economy he managed to save \$600, after a good many years. He concluded to invest this in the poultry business and made arrangements to that effect. He had for a good many years been breeding in a small way, but had never tried to branch out. He invested his little capital to the best advantage and began to advertise.

Business began at once and from the first this advertiser pulled ahead. Last year he felt able to spend \$1,500 in advertising and his business justified the expense. We had the privilege of going through his order books for last year. These showed that his orders for poultry, eggs and supplies last year amounted to the tidy sum of \$32,000. This year his advertising appropriation is more than \$4,000, and he expects to do twice as much business as he did last year. This man is worth more than \$40,000 as the result of his experience as an advertiser. He has distanced all his near competitors and buys thousands of dollars worth of poultry and eggs from other breeders, who have just as good stock as his, but lack his enterprising disposition and his courage to spend money in letting the public know what he has to sell.

Not everyone could do as well as this for not everyone has this man's capacity to do business. Advertising can only get the prospective buyer and the would-be seller together. The advertisement is the introduction of two men to each other, each of whom is ready to do business. If the seller cannot make a good impression on the buyer and convince him that his stock is the kind the buyer is seeking, the deal falls, not because advertising is not valuable, but because the seller failed to do his part.

The advertiser who answers an inquiry on a postal card or on cheap, plain stationery, makes a mistake. First impressions are strongest, and the advertiser should make his introductory correspondence as attractive as possible.

Use good stationery, well printed. Cheap stationery and cheap printing do more damage than it does good. Good stationery is a valuable advertisement in itself, because those who receive it are pleased with its appearance and favorably impressed.

A breeder may keep the best stock in the world, but if it is kept in tumble down buildings, which are allowed to remain in a filthy condition, visitors will be likely to leave in disgust and buy where things are more neatly kept.

It is the same with the first letter an inquirer gets. If it is on good paper with a neatly printed head, and is written neatly, the impression is good and a sale is likely to result.

Last year we visited a breeder who keeps

fine stock. He wins almost always when he shows, and he enters at some rather big events. His buildings are well put up and are kept in fine condition. When we got to talking about advertising he said he had tried it several times but could never get paying results. He believes in advertising because a near neighbor is a very successful advertiser of poultry. We could not understand why this man could not make advertising pay. Later we had a letter from him and the mystery was solved. The letter was written on the cheapest paper and enclosed in the kind of an envelope that is sold at bargain stores at about ten cents for a box of 100. The writing was very bad, hardly legible, in fact, and at a glance it seemed that it would be more work to decipher the letter than the effort would be worth. When the letter was read, however, we found that it was fairly well composed and correctly spelled, the only thing wrong being the penmanship. Now, we do not blame anyone for poor writing. The writer of these lines never could accomplish a decent line with a pen. It is a constitutional failing. A great many people are very poor writers naturally and can not become good ones.

When we first began to advertise poultry, a quarter of a century ago, we learned some things at considerable expense. We learned that we must have good stationery and that our letters must be perfectly readable or some one else would get the business. In those days typewriting machines were new and comparatively unknown. We bought one and began to practice using it. In a week we were able to write a letter as plain as print. We remember one inquirer to whom we wrote in those days. He sent us an order at once. In a postscript he said we need not go to the trouble of printing his letters as he could read pen-writing. Evidently he thought our typewritten letter was printed for his special benefit. A typewritten letter looks like business. It gives the appearance of success. Every advertiser should use one in his correspondence. Typewriters save time and increase business to a greater extent than any other one thing.

Typewriters are cheap. A new one costs from \$25 to \$100. The writer has one that he has used constantly, up to within a short time, for seventeen years. It does fairly good work yet. We have two others, either of which does perfect work. We bought them at second hand from a dealer. One cost \$18 and the other \$17 and no one could tell from the appearance of a letter written on either of them that it was not written on the latest model just from the shop. We do not deal in typewriters. We haven't any friends who do, but we advise every poultryman to secure one at once. Even a rather badly worn second hand machine turns out a more attractive letter than the average busy man can take time to write.

We have run on along this line further than we intended to. We might have put the really important ideas in this screed within the compass of two sentences like this: Ad-

vertise because there is no other way to attract business from a distance. Use a typewriter and good stationery because a badly written letter, on poor stationery, drives away the prospective buyer.

Following these two bits of advice has made the advertiser we referred to in the beginning of this article, rich in six years.

Our Club Offers.

We devote a page of this number to some combination club offers. This is the first time we have ever made an offer of this kind. We were tempted to make the several offers by the very low price made by the publishers of the magazines with which we have combined.

In every offer we make we take the price of the magazine or magazines in the combination and add one dollar, if the offer is in connection with **POULTRY**, or 50 cents if it is in connection with **PIGEONS**. There is one thing we insist upon. Every regular subscriber to **POULTRY** must pay the full price for it. We know this is not the common custom. We have been offered 50-cent publications as club combinations at prices all the way down to 10 cents a year, and we positively know of one poultry magazine, published at the nominal price of 50 cents a year, which is sold at 5 cents a year in a certain combination. We do not want 5, 10, 25, or 50-cent subscribers. We want subscribers who are willing to pay a fair price for what they get. That our price is a fair one we have abundant evidence in the number of subscriptions we have received during the dull summer months. Our readers are dollar-a-year people. We are proud of them, because we believe them to be the salt of the earth and the cream of the class that subscribes to poultry publications. The man or woman who subscribes for **POULTRY** is in good company and we believe most of them are not ashamed to say they belong in our crowd. Read the combination offer. It gives an opportunity to get some very good magazines—the best in their class—for about half price, and **POULTRY** at the regular price.

Cut-Throat Competition.

Competition is the life of trade. Every good business man knows this, but the saying is not true of all competition. There is a sort of competition that stifles trade, and this is very properly called "cut-throat competition." The following item appears in one of our competitors: "The.....will be sent to your address one year for 50 cents. A 30-word classified advertisement free." Turning to the classified advertisement pages we find that a thirty-word advertisement costs just 50 cents. This means that the publishers think their advertising space is not worth the price they ask for it, or that their publication is just good enough to give away. Publishers are not likely to ask less for their publications or their space than they are worth. If they are willing to give away either advertising space or subscriptions, this is evidence that they are asking too much for one or both.

A Great Opportunity

Cheap and Good Reading For Every Member of the Family

We have succeeded in making a subscription arrangement with five of the finest publications in this country at prices never before heard of. These publications are The American Review of Reviews, Success Magazine, The Woman's Home Companion, Farming and POULTRY.

READ THE FOLLOWING OFFERS

American Review of Reviews, price	\$3.00	per year
Woman's Home Companion, price	1.00	" "
Success Magazine, price - - -	1.00	" "
POULTRY, price - - - - -	1.00	" "
PIGEONS, price - - - - -	50	" "
Total	\$6.50	

Our price for all the above, one year, is only \$4.90, a saving of \$1.60 on this combination

Or we will send Review of Reviews, Success Magazine, Woman's Home Companion and POULTRY all one year for only \$3.65, a saving of \$2.35 on this combination.

Review of Reviews and Woman's Home Companion, or Review of Reviews and Success Magazine, with POULTRY one year for \$3.00, a saving of \$2.00.

Review of Reviews and POULTRY both one year \$3.00, a saving of \$1 on the combination.

Review of Reviews, POULTRY and PIGEONS all one year \$3.20, a saving of \$1.30.

Review of Reviews, Woman's Home Companion, Success Magazine and PIGEONS all four for one year \$3.15, a saving of \$2.35 on the combination.

Review of Reviews, Woman's Home Companion, or Review of Reviews, Success Magazine and PIGEONS, the three one year for \$3.50, a saving of \$2 on the combination.

Review of Reviews and PIGEONS, both \$3.00, a saving of 50 cents on the combination.

Among these combinations there is abundant room for choice and the magazines we club with are the best of their kind, everyone of them of the same high class as our own publications.

Another Great Combination Offer

Review of Reviews, Success Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farming, the elegant new farm magazine published by Doubleday, Page & Co., POULTRY and PIGEONS, all six of these leaders for \$4.65. The regular price for the six publications in this combination is \$7.50 so we save our readers \$2.85 on the combination.

We have been able to make these low rates by agreeing to take a large number of subscriptions and we are offering our readers EVERY CENT of the reduction we have secured from these magazines by purchasing subscriptions at wholesale rates. [Send all orders to

Poultry Publishing Co., S. Dept., Peotone, Illinois

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF PIGEONS

This ad shows exactly what the cover of our new magazine, PIGEONS, will look like. The halftone changes each month as does the color. The magazine will contain sixteen pages of matter deeply interesting to pigeon and squab breeders. It will be printed on the same kind of paper as this magazine. The halftones will be as fine in every way, in fact it will occupy the same position in the pigeon field as does POULTRY among the poultrymen. A sample copy will be sent free upon request. Send in the names of pigeon breeders, we want to send them a sample copy. Price 50 cents a year. POULTRY and PIGEONS one year \$1.25. Send us two subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you PIGEONS one year free for your trouble.

Address **POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Pigeon Department, Peotone, Illinois**

PIGEONS



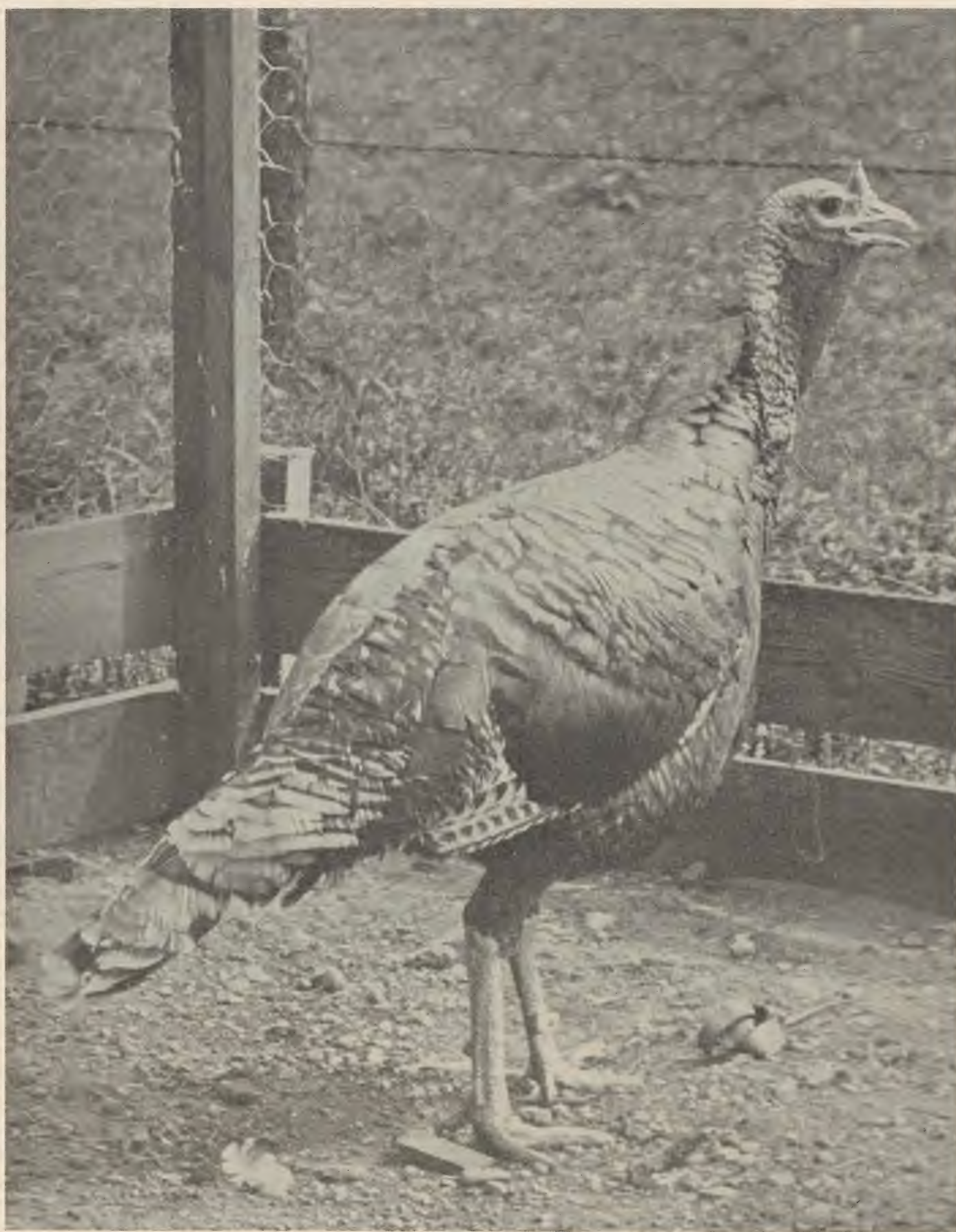
TEN CENTS A COPY

OCTOBER 1906

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.

POULTRY



Single Comb Brown LEGHORNS

BEAUTIES—About 25 cockerels ready. These birds are in fine condition and will win in any kind of competition. Buy now so that you can get them in their best shape for the show season. Also a few choice pullets for sale. Ask for prices.

DUCKS AND GEESE

Either Pekin or Rouen Ducks and Toulouse or Embden Geese that will satisfy you. My stock is unsurpassed both in color and size. Write me now and get the pick of my flock. Remember I guarantee satisfaction in every way. If the birds I send you do not satisfy you in every way, return them at my expense.

Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

TRY HAINLINE'S White Wyandottes

He will sell you pens, trios or single birds at the right price and guarantee absolute satisfaction in every way or refund your money. Write him if you want good honest White Wyandotte values.

Gus. L. Hainline, Box 11, Lamar, Missouri.

E. H. LICHTENWALTER

Breeder of Noted Strain of Buff Rocks and White Wyandottes. has 200 cockerels and pullets suitable for breeding and show birds. Also last year's breeders. Write for prices.

E. H. Lichtenwaller
Girard, Erie County, Penn.

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"

Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each while they last. Catalogue free.

Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

Before you buy your exhibition or breeding stock in Buff, Black or White

Orpingtons

write for my prices. Stock bred from established winning strains. Prices right

Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

High Class winners

Illinois Poultry Show 1905-6.
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
Illinois State Show 1st, 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 4th pen, 2nd Cock. Best 10 females 1st. Illinois State Fair 1st, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs for sale. Order NOW. Bred and owned by

Mrs. Louis Smith, R. R. 2, Springfield, Illinois

WANTED

The name and address of every breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes. If you have not received our fine catalog of printing this year, drop us a card with name, address, and breed you handle.

MARTIN & MARTIN, Falls City, Neb.

Why Owen Farms Chicks Will Win

Blood will tell! Unbeaten Winners, properly mated for best results will produce Unbeatable Chicks.

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., in 1906, our birds won 7 out of a possible 10 firsts in open classes on Black, Buff and Jubilee Orpingtons.

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., in 1906, our birds won 13 out of a possible 24 firsts in open classes on Buff, Black and Jubilee Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes.

At Boston's big show in 1906, our birds won 13 out of a possible 18 firsts in open classes on Black, Buff and Jubilee Orpingtons, White Rocks and White Wyandottes.

This Record Has Never Been Approached on Our Varieties in Such Tremendous Competition

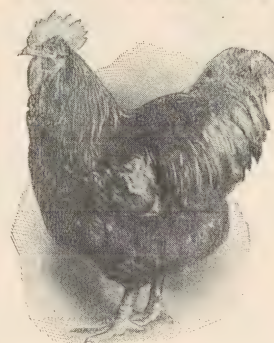
These UNBEATABLE winners were properly mated and they have bred the FINEST chicks we ever saw. These UNBEATABLE chicks are YOURS at fair prices, and we stand ready to quote Sure Winners in young or old, for any show in the world. Let us know what show you wish to WIN, and our terms for the bird, or birds you need will please you.

Good to fine breeding birds, carefully mated to produce best results, and also bred from our unbeaten winners are yours at low prices for blood lines and quality. Let us quote you, and judge for yourself.

Winners thoroughly fitted for the show-room, and line-bred birds to produce winning chicks, our specialty. Our illustrated catalogue tells the story, and we want you to have it. It will be mailed free if you will ask

Owen Farms, Box P., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Wm. Barry Owen, Proprietor



Crystal Palace Winner of Cup

Best Bird in Show

1st New York, 1906

1st Boston, 1906

Our illustrated catalogue tells the story,

and we want you to have it.

Maurice F. Delano, Manager

SPECIAL SALE OF

S. C. Brown Leghorns

Having decided to devote my entire time to WHITE ROCKS I will dispose of all my S. C. Brown Leghorns, having in all about 150 choice birds, young and old. I must make an immediate sale, consequently a sacrifice price of \$1.50 for single birds, \$2.50 for pairs and \$3.25 for trios. A chance for high class stock bred from my Illinois State Fair winners at less than half value.

Stock For Sale in White Rocks

JACOB GIEBELHAUSEN

R. F. D. 34

Peoria, Illinois

ORANGE LEGGED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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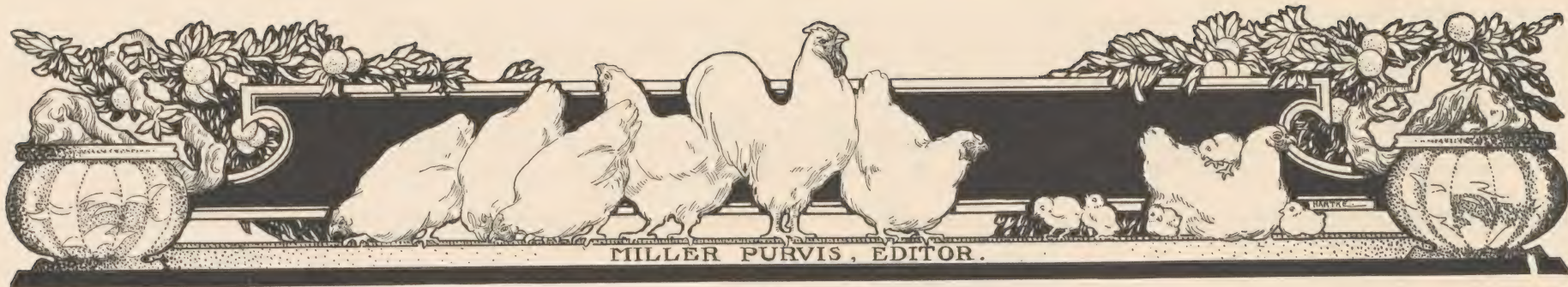
POULTRY

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At the Old Homestead



THANKSGIVING DAY approaches again and the harvest time of the year is past. It has been a good year for the people of this country. The harvests have been great, prices have been good and the whole country rejoices in continued prosperity and a bright outlook for the future.

This is the month when we stop at the end of the labors of the year and spend a day in restfulness, and return, each after his manner, thanks for all the good things that have come to us in the year that we are so rapidly leaving behind us in the flight of time.

Thanksgiving is peculiarly an American institution. No other country under the sun holds a similar festival. Most civilized and Christian nations have occasional thanksgiving days, but these are in remembrance and acknowledgement of some particular blessing. Americans alone of all people hold this festival in which every race can join.

It does not require a very great stretch of the imagination to trace our annual Feast of Thanksgiving beyond the time when America became civilized. The native inhabitants of the country held an annual feast that in many of its aspects resembled our Thanksgiving. The Indians had a feast in the summer called the green corn dance, in which they gave thanks to the Great Spirit for sending the sun to shine and make the days warm and comfortable and for causing the corn to grow so that food was plentiful.

From an occasional and specially chosen day set apart in which to give thanks for national blessings, our Thanksgiving Day has become a set feast which occurs every year on the last Thursday in November. This day has become as firmly established in the life of our nation as Christmas or the Fourth of July, and the president who would not make the regular proclamation would endanger his popularity. It is a day to be remembered. Everyone should make it a point to see that those who are in need are remembered on this day and that they should be enabled to feel that, for one day at least, they need not go hungry and cold. The one who provides a feast for some hungry fellow mortal, will enjoy his own good cheer better, and in the end will be richer morally, mentally and financially. Don't forget the needy the coming Thanksgiving Day.

THAT THERE has been a great change in the attitude of the public toward the poultry business within the last quarter of a century everyone will admit, but just how great this change has been only those on the inside and in close touch with the people know.

Not many years ago it was not much short of a reproach to call a man a "chicken crank". Nowadays the term is rarely heard and when it is it bears no taint of sarcasm with it, nor is the poultry fancier regarded as somewhat lacking, after the manner of those who follow a useless and unprofitable fad.

The poultry industry has for many years been an important branch of our national industries, but its importance was lost to sight because there was no particular class to champion it and educate the public until its magnitude was understood and appreciated.

Early in the history of poultry breeding, with a view to improvement in shape, color and productiveness, a good many books were written, most of which the writer now possesses. The information given in these volumes was crude, and very often entirely erroneous, but each succeeding volume showed progress in the right direction.

But books are always confined to a small number of people. The best selling poultry book ever published probably did not reach the circulation enjoyed by a good many of the smaller poultry publications. The information given in these books was of an academic sort that did not appeal to its reader or excite any lively interest in the poultry business.

Then came the era of the poultry journal. In this country the "Poulterer", published at York, Pennsylvania, was among the pioneers. "The Poultry Bulletin", of New York, "The Poultry World", a monthly of Hartford, Connecticut, and "The American Poultry Yard", a weekly from the same city, published by H. H. Stoddard, "The Poultry Monthly", of Albany, New York, and "The American Poultry Journal", of Chicago, the last two now merged into one, were among the first publications to raise the banner of the poultry industry and hold it on high, through struggles which no later journal has ever endured and withstood.

With the coming of these journals and the multitude of others which have arose, lived a brief and more or less useful life only to vanish in the limbo of failure, there arose discussions that created interest in the breeds then in existence and excited the spirit of emulation out of which was brought the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandotte, the Black Java, the Jersey Blue and dozens of other breeds and varieties of which the younger poultrymen have never heard. The interest thus excited and sustained by a constant stream of information, led not only to the building up of new breeds and varieties, but caused the improvement of the breeds already on hand.

One has but to glance through the first edition of the American Standard of Excellence, published in 1871, and then through the latest edition of The Illustrated Standard of Perfection to discover at once how great has been the forward progress in the brief thirty-five years since the first Standard was published.

The first edition of the Standard describes about fifty varieties of fowls. Many of these have since disappeared, but enough more have been recognized to bring the number up to more than 100 varieties. Not only has there been a great increase in the number of varieties, but the knowledge of the poultry business has been added to and disseminated until he is ignorant, indeed, who does not understand the more important principles which make for success.

For a good many years the regular farm and stock publications gave small space to poultry raising, but now all of them that deserve recognition devote regular departments to this industry, and some of them take special pains to employ poultry editors and furnish their readers with the best information that can be secured.

And the end is not yet. Several of the state governments are becoming interested and adding poultry culture to the list of studies that may be taken up at the state universities. The work was slow at first but it has gained added momentum until now it is going forward at a most satisfactory rate. Poultry keeping as one of our principle industries is being given its proper place, even the Agricultural Department having inaugurated a series of experiments to settle some disputed points, with the promise that as soon as funds for this purpose are available the work will be broadened until it takes in every phase of the business.

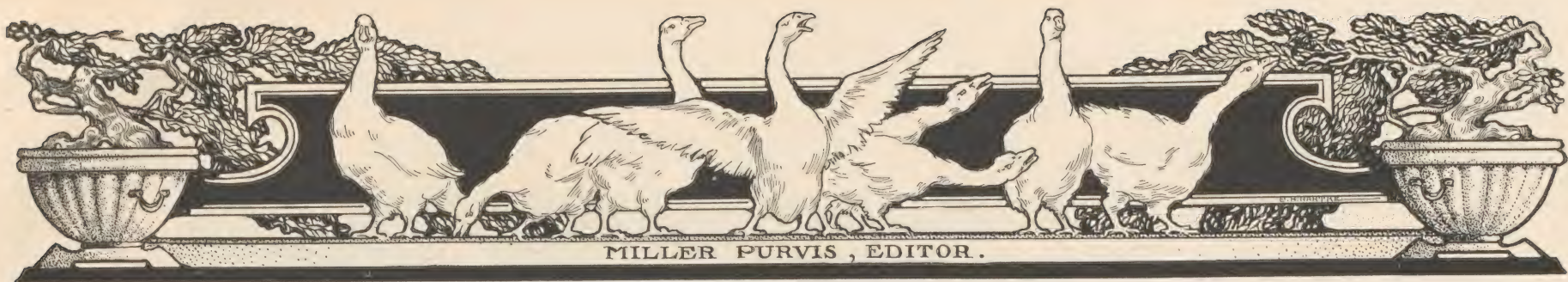
In the meantime those of us who have been in the forefront of the battle may well be satisfied with our work and the progress that has been made. We are no longer "chicken cranks" of doubtful sanity, but advocates of a calling of noble proportions to whom honor is due and profits are sure to come.

WE HAVE no respect for and but little fear of the genus knocker. The man who says evil or prophecies evil of us is doing himself more damage than he is us. POULTRY has had its share of this sort of thing. From the time it was first projected until it had appeared we were told that we were undertaking a project which could not be carried out along the lines we had laid down. We were advised that we would fail and urged not to take such radical steps, but to feel our way until we had reached the limit which the public would support.

Like most people who ask advice we did not follow that which was given to us so freely. We began as we had intended, and after we had made a start it was freely predicted that we would fail. So far we have not failed. So far we have fulfilled every promise we have made and have followed our plans in every detail. We had supposed that the time would come when the "knocker" would cease from troubling, but that time has not yet come. Very recently a prophecy was made in a very public place by one of our contemporaries that we never could succeed. What inside information the brother had to this effect we do not know. The source was one from which we have been excluded, for the information was entirely new to us.

We do not mind saying there was a time when the fate of this publication hung wavering in the balance, but that time came before it was half a year old. Not that we have been having an easy time ever since. We would not be as proud of our magazine as we are had it been carried to success on flowery beds of ease. Any who thinks success has easily been attained is laboring under a very mistaken impression.

One time early in our career we heard of such things being said and it cast a very dark pall over our spirits. Now we can afford to be amused about it and to hear of such things with perfect equanimity, feeling that an unworthy jealousy impels the making of such dire predictions of disaster. How large success must be writ on our banner before some who do not want to "go way back and sit down" will acknowledge that we have finished



the fight and have reached the goal toward which we started two years ago, we do not know. This sort of thing would be amusing were it not sadly evident that it is inspired by such a sense of inferiority that it becomes pitiful.

We fully appreciate the fact that a very large majority of our contemporaries have consistently wished us well and for these we cherish a warm feeling of gratitude and a determination to pay them for the moral support they have always extended to us. For the other we have only to say in the expressive language of the day: "Twenty-three for you, please make your escape."

IT IS perfectly in keeping with the eternal fitness of things that the truth about judging at the large poultry shows should be discussed very frankly. Personally we have never seen a single instance of the rank favoritism that some of our contemporaries are hinting is sometimes shown.

We have attended a good many shows and have had occasion to watch judges pretty closely, but so far we have no reason to think that judges are in the habit of throwing prizes to certain favorite exhibitors. If we ever discover a clean cut case of this kind we shall not hesitate to brand the perpetrator of the crime in the most public manner.

We have seen judgments rendered that it seemed to us must appeal to the most casual passer-by as being proof positive that the judge did not understand his business. Several such cases have been discussed very publicly, and the judges concerned have been accused of deliberately throwing the winning prize in favor of a friend, but we can not believe this was the case, for such a proceeding is but the beginning of the end for any judge who would undertake to do such work in the spot-light of publicity under which he must do his work. We believe the whole trouble lies in employing incompetent judges. There are dozens of shows every winter, judged by alleged judges who are merely laughing stock for the initiated. We have attended shows where the judging was absolutely disgusting in its unevenness because of the crass ignorance of the judge.

The fault in this case is not always with the judge. Often the incompetent judge really thinks he knows something—a mistake a good many of us make on divers occasions. It would be cruel for one who really is an expert to set such a judge right and tell him the bald truth that he was not competent. Besides it probably would not do any good. We remember judging a show once in company with another judge who came to us to look up some point in the Standard. He found what he wanted, read it and handed the book back to us with the remark: "I must get me a Standard before another season."

And this same judge once judged in New York at Madison Square. He was the limit as far as our experience goes, although the Chicago show judge who gave a bird 90¼ in the morning and 95 in the afternoon, under the mistaken impression that it had been overlooked, the first time over, was nearly as bad. These incompetent judges do their work as well as some of their critics could, no doubt,

but it is easier to detect mistakes in others than to avoid them in ourselves.

The whole matter could be settled at once if poultry show managers would remember the old biblical saying: "The laborer is worthy of his hire", and pay the price for a good judge. Recently we had a cordial invitation to judge a show. The member of the committee wrote us that they thought we might be willing to come and judge their show free, as it would help us in our business. It might have done so, but we are not in the judging business this year, next year, or any other time this side of the general judgment, when we hope we shall not be offered an engagement, because we have a few acquaintances whom it would be hard to score with absolute fairness.

A good judge is worth good pay. Don't for a few dollars neglect the interests of those who make the show by paying their entry fees. The attend to get the opinion of an expert on the quality of their birds. It is an injury to them to win where they do not deserve to win, as much as it is to lose when they should win. There is nothing to be learned from the decisions of an incompetent judge, and the first great object of the poultry show is to learn. An innocent beginner may be put in the position of the swindler by depending on the judgment of an incompetent judge, and one who knows quality when he sees it will be filled with disgust whether he wins or not, if he knows the prizes are not properly placed.

WE DO not believe poultrymen are jealous of their particular methods of taking care of their birds. All of them with whom we are personally acquainted are always willing to tell us anything we ask about their methods. We believe they would be just as willing to tell other people. We would be glad for any of them to sit down and write out just how they do their work, what discoveries they have made and how they save feed, time or trouble by labor saving devices which have occurred to them. Such little talks would do more good than all the high-flown theories that the most theoretical writer could write down in a week. Give us your experiences and let us pass them on to the thousands who read **POULTRY**. Become associate editors and help us more than you think an editor could be helped.

WE ARE not going to put out any more special numbers of **POULTRY** but in the January number we are going to say considerable about Leghorn fowls of all kinds. The illustrations will be of some of the best Leghorns in this country, and we shall endeavor to give some interesting matter concerning this breed. We would be glad to have those who have good photographs of Leghorns send them to us and we will use as many of them as we can in the January number. Usually when we make a request of this kind, we are flooded with pictures, but we are not afraid of getting too many. We can not undertake to return any of the pictures sent us, so do not send them if you want them back. We will keep all the pictures sent us, use as many as we can in January and reserve the others for use in the future.

THE TURKEY is the king bird of Thanksgiving Day. It is the one day in the year when the American eagle takes a lower position while the turkey, the noblest domestic fowl known to man, is given his full need of glory. Of all the birds and animals found on this continent by the early explorers, the turkey is the only one that has been fully reduced to subjection and has thus become the largest and most profitable domestic fowl produced in any country under the sun.

It may be objected that the ostrich is larger, which is true, but the number of ostriches in domestication is insignificant as compared with the turkey, and its usefulness is only in the way of furnishing ornaments, while the turkey furnishes a great and valuable food supply for man.

It is for this reason that we give the turkey the larger share of the illustrations in this number, and that we devote considerable space to literature concerning this bird.

It is not necessary to apologize for this because the occasion warrants it and the breeding and rearing of turkeys is becoming every year more and more important.

That turkeys are not receiving the attention they deserve is proved by the constant increase in price which the market reports show. Every year we hear of a shortage in the turkey market about Thanksgiving Day and the price rises until those who eat turkey on that day have some reason to claim they are living in luxury.

At the prices which have ruled for turkeys during recent years they are twice as profitable as hogs or cattle and the farmers of America might rear hundreds of thousands more than they do without finding them a drag on the market.

With proper attention turkeys are not difficult to manage. They require close attention for only a few weeks, immediately after they are hatched, after which time they are perfectly able to endure any weather that may come. They are industrious foragers and will find the larger part of their living in the fields and gleaning every shattered grain that falls to the ground, making dollars for their owners from feeds that but for them would be entirely wasted.

The farmer who has a big flock of turkeys to sell about this time in the year has a commodity for which there is ever a ready demand at prices that are very profitable.

While the demand is much in excess of the supply, so much so that prices are very high, there is a growing appreciation of the profits to be derived from turkey breeding. One of the largest turkey breeders in this country told us he could have sold from two hundred to three hundred more than he did for breeding purposes last spring, if he could have produced the stock. When turkeys are sold for breeding they are immensely profitable, as they can readily be sold for four or five times the market price, if proper methods are used to get them before the public. Of all our domestic fowls the turkey is among the leaders, as far as profit is concerned, and we unhesitatingly advise that more of them be reared by our readers.



A Scene on an Old Homestead Around Thanksgiving Time

THE PRESIDENT'S TURKEY



WHEN YOU are in an eastern city and go to a high-priced restaurant, you will find on the bill of fare—beg pardon, menu—"Rhode Island Turkey", if turkey happens to be one of the constituent parts of the dinner of the day, but there are nine chances to one that the turkey served came from the West instead of Rhode Island. The turkey is claimed to be from Rhode Island for just the same reason that every capon sold in the East is a Philadelphia capon, or that every pound of butter that comes from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota or Iowa, is sold in the eastern markets as Elgin butter. These names are used because in the beginning they represented the best that could be found anywhere, and people who seek for the best choose those that are called after the old standard names, which originated when there was a greater difference in the quality of turkeys, capons and butter than there is today. The name, nowadays merely denotes excellent quality or high grade.

The Rhode Island turkey was at one time the standard of turkey excellence. It represented the best of its kind. Nowadays the turkey business of Rhode Island is under a cloud that threatens to exterminate it altogether, unless the experimenters at the College of Agriculture and the experiment station discover some means by which the ravages of the dreadful blackhead can be checked, and the outlook is not bright, for only a few months ago Professor Cooper Curtice wrote us that so far no effectual remedy had been discovered, nor has much been learned about the cause of the disease.

The noble Narragansett turkey, a native of Rhode Island, descended from the wild birds that once occupied the country adjacent to Narragansett Bay has almost disappeared from the face of the earth and it is very doubtful if more than a few birds of the unmixed blood of the original stock could be found within the bounds of the state.

New blood has been taken from the bronze turkey of the West in order to put new vigor into the stately old breed, that it may have a better chance to combat the fatal disease which has swept the length and breadth of the state like the besom of destruction.

Westerly is the principal shipping point for Rhode Island turkeys and these are eagerly sought by New York caterers on account of their fine quality. Every turkey shipped from this point goes to market as a Rhode Island product although hundreds and thousands of them are gathered over the border in Connecticut.

Ever since the time of President Grant the turkey that adorns the dinner table at the White House has been the product of Rhode Island and has been the gift of one man, a Mr. Vose, who lives at Westerly.

The following interesting story concerning Mr. Vose's annual present is from a clipping, without credit, sent to us by a friend. We have selected the most interesting parts of the story, being confident our readers would like to read it:

"The Rhode Island turkey was the great bird of the Narragansett Indians and, singularly enough, they have followed the

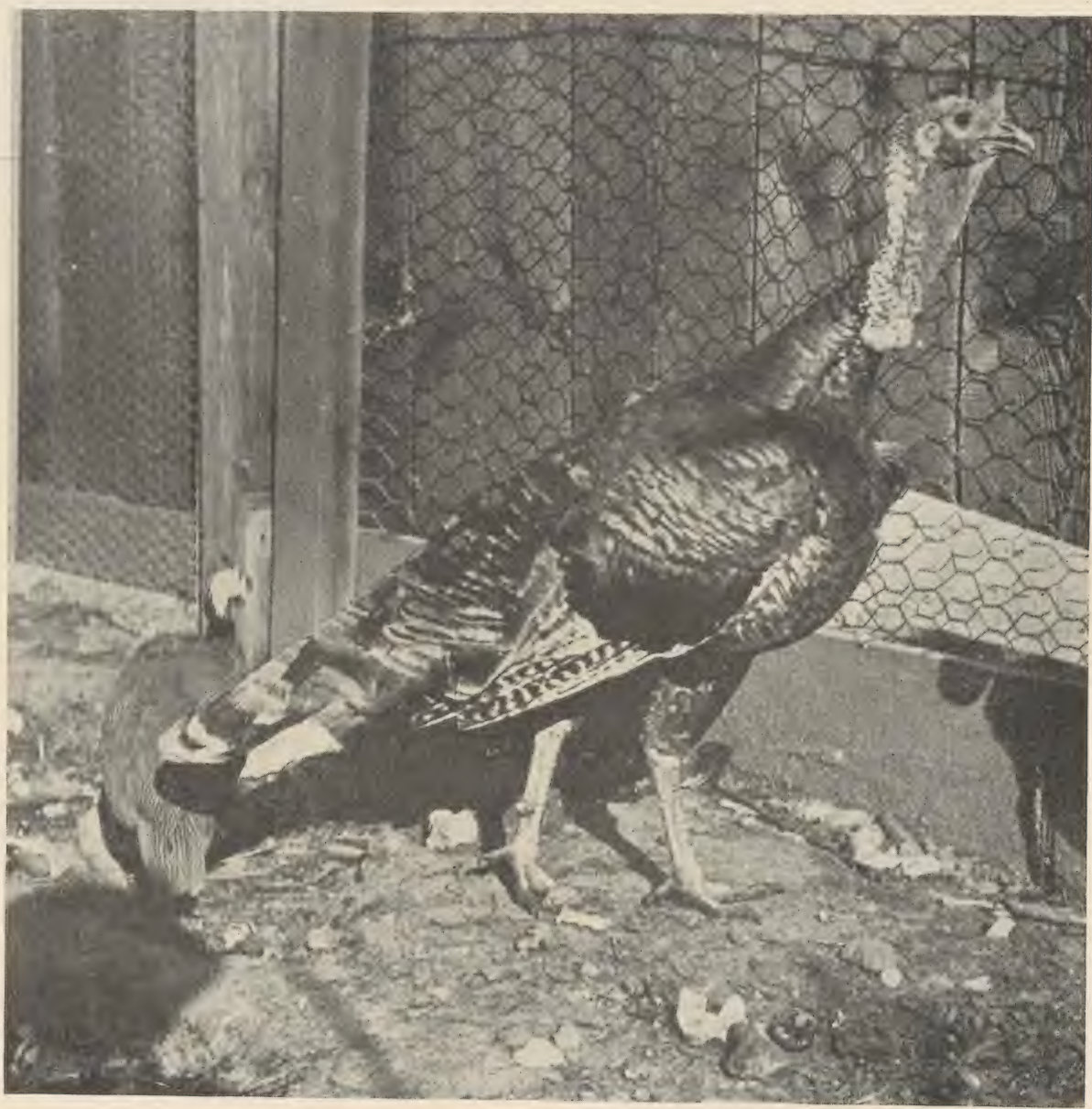
Narragansett geographically in their decimation and decay, even as they now threaten to follow them in their utter extinction as a pure and peculiar race.

"Once the turkey flourished all over the State, as did the empire of the Narragansetts, but especially in "South county," known to the geographies as Washington county—and on the island of Rhode Island. After King Philip's war it is not believed that a man of pure Narragansett blood was let live. The only one of the subsidiary tribes which remained intact was that of the Niantics, and, singularly enough, it is in the country occupied by the Niantics—the last remnants of the empire of Canonicaus and Minatinomi, now dwindled themselves to a handful of half-

As a result of its being bred "in and in" from time immemorial, it has preserved many of the original game characteristics in its flavor.

"The Rhode Island turkey did not spring suddenly into fame, but grew into it gradually. Even in colonial days the reputation of the bird began to creep along the seaboard, and now it has extended over a continent and is even known of epicures across the seas.

"The price which a genuine Rhode Island turkey commands in the market would make it appear at first glance as if there were fortunes to be made in raising it, but excessive mortality and the constant care and attention which has to be bestowed upon a flock to bring even a few to maturity makes any dream of wealth based on turkey-farming in Rhode



Good Enough For the President

breeds, that the Rhode Island turkey is making his last fight for existence.

"The true Rhode Island turkey is a descendant of the aboriginal bird found in the forests of Rhode Island by the early settlers. It is a tame descendant of a wild species and differs from all the breeds found in other parts of the country. The Rhode Island breed more resembles the wild turkey found in Mexico by Cortez than any other, but is of a finer grain and more delicious flavor. Even in its wild state it always had, like the Mexican bird served at the feasts of Montezuma, a white-meated breast, whereas most wild turkeys are said to have black-meated breasts.

Island a baseless vision.

"The Rhode Island turkey, properly brought up, is never stuffed artificially nor confined in close quarters in order that it may take on fat. The object is to produce a firm, finely flavored luscious flesh.

"The present flocks of Rhode Island turkeys are scattered among the small farmers in the southwestern corner of the state, farmers so near the centers of trade and living in so thickly populated a district as to be uninteresting—all their quaintness worn off by contact with the multitude. Many of these farmers have business interests quite independent of their farming, and can call the waiters in New

York and Boston hotels by their first names.

"The best known raiser of Rhode Island turkeys is Mr. Vose, of Westerly, and Mr. Vose raises precious few turkeys. He is a David Harum, shorn of all David Harum's quaintness and keeps a livery stable in Westerly. He lives on a farm near Westerly village—which, by the way, is a small city—and the farm, under Mr. Vose's direction, runs a milk route. Vose achieved fame and maintains it by sending a Rhode Island turkey every year just before Thanksgiving to the president, a custom which he began in General Grant's first term.

"Vose was a great admirer of Grant, and having on hand a particularly fine specimen of what every Rhode Islander believes to have been the real "bird of Jove," he sent it on to the White House. Being a good republican, and the national administration having had only two lapses from that faith since Grant's time, Mr. Vose has continued the yearly offering.

"While all other offerings—even the bottled beer which so agitated the W. C. T. U.—are returned from the white house, Vose's Rhode Island turkey for the presidential Thanksgiving dinner has become a national institution and is never turned back from the kitchen of the executive mansion. Also, it is a part of the duty of each succeeding president, yearly upon receipt of the delectable fowl, to sign with his own hand a note of thanks to the donor. This has resulted in Mr. Vose's be-

coming the possessor of a complete collection of autographs of all the presidents since Grant.

"Though not a great raiser of turkeys himself, Mr. Vose is a turkey expert and can tell at a glance the possibilities which lurk in a chick of the Rhode Island breed. So when the turkey chicks have begun to take to their milk diet he makes a tour of the turkey farming district and looks over the broods. If he sees a particularly promising chick he gets an option on it and directs that it receive special care. Several times during the season he makes a tour of observation and criticism through the region, and if he comes across a turkey which has developed in a manner which pleases him he takes an option on that bird also.

"The result is that when the time of Thanksgiving approaches the flower of the Rhode Island turkey farms is at Mr. Vose's disposal. Aside from this, he is probably the largest buyer and shipper of turkeys for the New York market, and so has the whole field practically in his hands for the purpose of a choice.

"Perhaps the turkey he sends to the white house may be from his own farm, perhaps from some other, but wherever it comes from it is sure to represent the highest development of the Rhode Island turkey at the present day; and that bird according to an old Rhode Islander, 'if properly seasoned and roasted, is superior to any other known animal, whether fowl or fish, whether wild game or

domestic, on this or any other terraqueous globe within man's knowledge; a bird that I am sure Jove must prize far above his eagle and as little like the turkey of New York and other cities and states as the turkey of New York is unlike a roasted, carrion-gorged turkey buzzard.'

"But the breed of Rhode Island turkeys seems to be doomed and he who would taste of the famous bird must hasten or it will be too late. If the agricultural college succeeds by crossing in producing a breed of turkeys which will be immune to the blackhead there will still be turkeys in Rhode Island, but no more Rhode Island turkeys.

"Slowly the famous bird climbs the heights of Escoheag, Shumunkanuc, Brightman and Potters Hills, and, like the Narragansett Indian who has preceded him into the realm of extinct creatures, 'reads his doom in the setting sun.' The genuine Rhode Island turkey is destined to become only a cherished tradition, and unborn presidents shall bewail his absence from their Thanksgiving feast."

Let us hope the prophecy contained in the last paragraph will not come true, but that through the labors of those interested in this noble bird disease may be banished, and from the mixture of the Narragansett and its splendid brother from the forests of the West, shall rise a race that will long cover Rhode Island with glory and continue its fame as the greatest turkey state in the Union.

Fresh Eggs For The Busy City Man



FEW YEARS ago a friend of mine, a prominent business man of Chicago, related to me his ideas of city life. He told me how he longed for the country and its surroundings, how his appetite was failing him and also that he contemplated selling out his business interests and moving to some country town where he could enjoy nature in its simplicity.

I being in the Buff Rock business knew, from experience, that I could help him out of the difficulty and one day after showing him through my yards, handling the little chicks, those downy little balls of golden buff, and also gathering the large brown eggs, I proposed that he should procure a home with a yard adjoining suitable for chickens and that as soon as he had a poultry house and yards constructed I would give him a pen of Buff Rocks. He looked at me and hesitated. "But what material benefit will I receive?" he said, "I am looking for rest and health and am not seeking the care of a flock of chickens." However I convinced him and later sent the chickens.

Today he is a changed man, has good health, and wouldn't part with his Buff Rocks for all the world.

One day not long ago, I was in his office and heard him tell a number of business associates how he had regained his health. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have as good an appetite today as I ever possessed in my life. You remember how I came down to the office a few years ago, every morning without breakfast and complaining of indigestion. All that is over with, and now every day at seven a. m. I eat a hearty meal including two or three Buff Rock eggs, always fresh and of the finest flavor.

JOHN J. KEIG

Eating hen fruit every morning in the year, I never desire a change of menu, is what regained, for me, my strong constitution."

"How many chickens have you and who cares for them?" inquired one of the listeners.

"I have thirty-three birds in all" he replied.

"All I have room for and I care for them myself. That is the best part of it. Such pleasure it is to feed those golden beauties in the early morning before breakfast and later in the evening feed again and gather a basketful of beautiful eggs. I have a comfortable house, keep it clean and free from vermin. At intervals every day, both winter and summer, you can hear those Buff biddies cackling about the house crying out that they had deposited an egg to pay their board bill. This cackling alone, gentlemen, is enough to drown the cares and sorrows of business life. I dare say my Buffs are the finest layers ever produced," said he. "I do not give them extra care either. During the winter months when the mercury rests below zero and you gentlemen fare on storage products, I have fresh eggs every day. The hens are very active and are also well feathered. This, I think, is what gives them their excellent winter laying qualities. All through mid-winter my Buffs lay enough eggs to supply our family, both for table use and baking, and well,—you know what that means."

"What do you do with all the chickens you raise, do they not accumulate each year," was another interrogation. "We eat them" he ex-

claimed. "A young rooster, full grown, is as large as some of the turkeys you see on the market. They weigh from eight to eleven pounds when dressed and present a beautiful yellow carcass. A juicy leg of the finest flavor from one of those Buff Rocks would give some of you invalids your second youth."

"How large a place is required for your flock," another inquired.

"I have two chicken yards," he answered, "each 120x30 feet, and three times a week I allow them the range of the lawn. There's where you see their real beauty. Imagine a nice green lawn for a back-ground and a flock of golden Buff Plymouth Rocks scattered over it, plucking the blades of grass and now and then chasing an unfortunate butterfly or grasshopper to an untimely death. My Buffs attract the attention of all the neighbors and especially the passers-by who are continually stopping to inquire what kind of chickens those are, etc."

A stranger entered the office at this point and my friend jumped to meet him and closed his conversation with these words: "Yes sir, gentlemen, if you would enjoy life, as life really is, take my advice and purchase some Buff Plymouth Rocks or come and board with me and have that never changeable breakfast of fresh savory eggs every morning in the year."

My friend is a chicken crank of the first order and is well versed in the poultry line. Although he has not yet placed any eggs or stock on the market, he possesses a fine flock of high scoring birds and has won several valuable prizes.

It is needless to say that I receive many profitable orders through the unsolicited advertising of my enthusiastic acquaintance.

Filipino and Korean Poultrymen



IN THIS number we publish three pictures that show without explanation the racial difference that exists between the Filipinos and the Koreans. The Filipino poultryman keeps poultry in order that he may indulge in the barbarous pastime of cock

air about the eggs, which is so necessary for successful incubation and the production of strong, healthy chicks.

Mr. Deardorff says: "This nest is expressive of the simple lives of the natives, although none the less effective in its operation, seldom more than two of a setting of fifteen to seventeen eggs being lost.

If eggs can be heated from the upper side, and at the same time have plenty of fresh air about them all the time there is abundant reason for thinking an incubator would invariably hatch all the fertile eggs that would be hatched by a hen.

Mr. Deardorff says the Korean hen's nest is built to provide abundant ventilation and that rarely more than two out of fifteen or seventeen eggs are lost.

We have been interested in an experiment along these lines, began since the description of the Korean nest was received. In this experiment only seven out of thirty-eight eggs failed to bring out a strong and lively chicken, although the eggs used were bought in a store during the hot weather of summer and put in the incubator without even having been candled. The first test showed that some of the eggs were badly rotted, before they were taken from the store. The second test showed a large percentage of infertile ones. At fifteen days there were seven dead chicks, the germs having failed at this point. Of the thirty-eight eggs left at the end of the hatch seven had dead chicks in the shell and the remainder produced good chicks. The hatch began at the end of the nineteenth day and by the end of the twentieth day all the chicks were out. Not a chick that pipped the shell died, nor was there a weakling in the lot.

The incubator in which this hatch was made, was made to conform in principle to the Korean nest, merely as a matter of experiment. It is not the only incubator of this type ever made and the principle of bottom ventilation promises to become fixed in all the better class of incubators.

Incubators that give good results are made in almost every style but in the end the best principle will be adopted by all makers. There is nothing to prevent any incubator maker from adopting the open bottom or liberal ventilation, the idea not being patentable, as we happen to know from an experienced patent



Korean Home, Hen and Chicks and Brood Coop

Courtesy A. E. Deardorff, Chittababie, Korea

fighting and the group we illustrate needs no particular study to show that their instincts are savage and their ideals low. This picture is from a photograph sent us from Manila by Vincent May, of the United States navy. In the letter in which the photograph was enclosed Mr. May writes that the only poultry kept about Manila is of the game class, and that the only pictures he could get were those depicting scenes similar to the ones we illustrate. These cock fighting natives are among those who claim to be friendly to the United States soldiers, and at the same time stand ready to murder them, if they think they can do so with any chance to sneak away and escape punishment.

The Korean pictures come from a subscriber, Mr. A. E. Deardorff, Chittababie, Korea. The larger one of the two gives a general view of the home of a Korean with a flock of chickens, chick coops, water trough and a hen's nest hanging under the eaves, together with the owner. The smaller picture shows the nest more plainly and also the chick coops.

This nest is made from coarsely woven millet straw in basket form and hung under the eaves to protect it from rains, hawks and rats. By its construction there is in the bottom only a handful of straw or a piece of coarse split cane matting upon which the brooding hens sit. This offers an abundant circulation of fresh

"The brood of chicks is kept in this nest for a few days after they are hatched and are then removed to the ground where the chicks are allowed to run about at will. The mother is always tied by a string, usually containing a swivel, and all are fed on millet seed cast on the sand and pebbles, or the bare ground. Water is kept constantly in the wooden trough.

"At night or at the approach of danger the chicks are all allowed to enter the coop which is closed by a swinging door in one end. This door is left open during the day. The cock in the picture is moving about at will."

To those who have made artificial incubation a study, and have experimented along this line, Mr. Deardorff's brief description of a Korean hen's nest is illuminating. It is possible that we might learn something from the lowly Korean peasant, whom our pictures show squatted in peaceful content, as he watches the brood of chicks before him.

Students of artificial incubation have been coming nearer the Korean nest for some years. They have almost established as a fact the theory that eggs in the process of incubation need an abundant supply of fresh air. It is claimed by those who have studied incubation long enough to be considered experts that fresh warm air is absolutely necessary to the best results, and there is good reasons back of this claim.



Korean Hen's Nest and Brood Coop
Photo by A. E. Deardorff, Chittababie, Korea

lawyer, who was consulted concerning this principle.

We are not claiming that one experiment has established and fixed as a fact the superiority of bottom ventilation. We are merely relating what recently has happened under our own observation, and setting forth claims that have been made by expert incubator operators

for as many as five years, and we think longer.

We have no interest one way or the other in artificial incubation, except that we have experimented along this line for a good many years and have used with considerable success most of the modern hot air and hot water machines.

The description of the Korean nest and the fact that it is successful brought the matter to

our mind and we think it a good plan to give all the facts in our possession. We have much to learn and are not posing as an expert. We have had failures and successes either of which broke down some very pretty theories. What we are after is to help to discover the truth and establish the best method, for artificial incubation has come to stay.

Rhode Island Reds Once More

W. C. JACOBS

I HAVE been handling the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for several years. Expense has not been spared in order to get them near a uniform color. When I first started, color was not so much of an object, but the male's beautiful plumage and the

must bear in mind that the name is derived from the male, owing to their rich, red color. The male should be a rich, brilliant red

tail, also in hackle. Shanks of both sex, yellow or orange, beak red brown, eyes bay or red, ear lobes red. In shape they are long in keel or breast bone.

How they originated. Red Malay Game Male crossed with Red Cochin. Female product of this cross mated with Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, the product being the Rhode Island Reds, as the mating was done in Rhode Island. The triple mating has produced a bird that has no equal for hardiness, laying quality and richness of color. This cross in addition to the qualities spoken of accounts for two or three more facts. Earliness of maturity, pullets lay at five months, fine eating, no pin feathers when dressed, in fact they are the coming all-round fowl for the farmer.

I am building my pens on the northeast side of ground, am running four pens 56 feet west by 14 feet and as much farther west as you wish to go. I cut off a hall or entry way 3½ feet the whole length of coops on north side. I now divide my pens with board partitions every 14 feet, which gives each pen 10½x14, place a door in the northwest corner of each coop into the hall-way with spring hinges and thumb latches for fastenings. This prevents door from being left open. One door at east end of hall, one door in southwest of each room going into a 40 foot run. One door from each park into a large park outside, and by using the large park alternately, I have range all season. Three large windows in each coop in south side, 18 inches from ground. Roosts on east side of each pen with drop curtains. I used the dirt floors with hooks, and in side of doors, so at night when the hall door is shut and locked the coops are all locked.

My pens are all lined with heavy paper and battened on outside. These are the best all-round pens I can build for the money that will answer the purpose.



A Filipino Cock Fight

Photo From Vincent May

female's persistent laying qualities, attached me to them. I have found them the best all-around fowl bred, beauty, color, laying quality, vigor and hardiness, combined in my strain.

Color of Rhode Island Reds: First, you

throughout, like unto a rich, red cherry, except when black appears in wings and black or greenish black tail, black preferred. The female should be a lighter red than the male, a golden or bronze red, black in wings and

Indian Runners Hard to Beat

H. M. WARREN

I HAVE noticed a number of articles in recent issues of California's foremost poultry journals regarding Indian Runner ducks. Some of these articles are quite misleading, as they seem to be made up largely of items from Eastern writers, and really do not cover conditions existing on the Pacific Coast.

I notice in an article in one of your recent issues a statement that Indian Runner ducks would average about the same number of eggs per year as a Leghorn hen, namely 190 eggs. In the same article the writer stated that he had bred three generations in one year. This method of breeding undoubtedly explains the low average of 190 eggs, and if persisted in the average will be further reduced, while the size of the eggs, as well as the progeny, will be so reduced in size as to be quite undesirable.

If any breeder is unable to get a higher average than 190 eggs it is quite evident his birds are not properly bred nor properly fed and cared for.

My records show my lowest pen averaging 200 eggs. I have one pen at present which has broken all records, having averaged since January 1st. this year up to date 187 eggs per bird. These birds still have five months to go and will easily cover 200 eggs each.

To produce the maximum number of eggs the bird must, if necessary, have ideal conditions—namely, a thrifty range, an abundance of green food at all times, green bone, plenty of fresh water to drink (not to swim in), and

shade in warm weather. Their ration, of course must be properly balanced, and over-feeding carefully avoided, especially with the young stock.

These birds are great creatures of habit. They should be placed in permanent quarters when they are removed from the brooders, and should be disturbed as little as possible. If properly handled they will commence to drop eggs when about four months and seven days of age, and if hatched late in the spring, will continue doing so throughout the fall and winter months when eggs command the highest price.

Being natives of the tropics, I find them the ideal bird for California climate, immune from disease and vermin, easy to raise, early to lay and an excellent table fowl.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS



THE GENTLE art of turkey-raising has been allowed to degenerate on the part of the average farmer's wife (who is after all the real American poultryman), to the point of producing enough for home use, and I imagine this is mainly because of the turkey hen's aggravating habit of hiding her nest afar off in the woods, thus in making it impracticable for the chief cook, baby-tender, seamstress, vegetable-gatherer etc., etc., to take the time to prow through the brush hunting the eggs. Another reason is that of late years as a result of continued inbreeding all the old standard varieties of turkeys have been reduced to such a point of imbecility that the lack of sense displayed by little turkeys is proverbial, and as a result many have had "bad luck" with turkeys until we can hardly blame them for becoming discouraged. I was a pessimist on the turkey question until I got hold of half a dozen Bourbon Red turks some years ago, but my experience with them has been so satisfactory that I am a firm convert to the belief that they are the best turkey for profit in the United States. And I have good reasons for my statement. In the first place the Bourbon Reds seem to have lost completely the wild tendencies of their fore-fathers, the *Meleagris Americana* of the Iowa forests, and are content to lay their eggs in the hen-house just the same as the ordinary every-day American hen, and I am freed from the annoyance of doing a regular "Sherlock Holmes" detective stunt through the woods for every egg with the dire possibility always before me of having been forestalled by the crows or other forest foragers.

Another good point is that as a result of careful and intelligent breeding for many generations, Bourbon Red turkeys seem to be endowed with a modicum of brains and are easier raised than any turkey I have ever seen, and I have tried nearly all the standard varieties.

MOSS J. BEALL

Forty-eight hours after they are hatched I begin feeding them bread made from whole wheat flour, moistened with unskimmed milk,

finely-cracked corn. I give them plenty of milk to drink, but no milk curd, as I do not think it agrees with them, all other authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. I give them no sloppy feed at all, as turkeys are not slop-eaters. After they are six weeks old they are self-sustaining foragers and pick up bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain enough on the

range to very largely take care of themselves until it is time to fatten them for the market in the fall. I have no trouble in making my Bourbon Reds, hatched in May, weigh 20 pounds by Thanksgiving week, and this is a popular weight. Another reason why I like the Bourbon Reds is that they can be depended on to lay three litters of eggs, of from 15 to 18 each, which is a clear gain of 50 per cent over the old fashioned varieties. And practically every egg will be fertile and can be counted on to produce a live turkey. The standard weight of Bourbon Reds ranges from 16 to 36 pounds, according to age and sex. Their color is a brownish red, with white in wings and tail, and under-color a beautiful shade of buff. The possibilities of profit in the turkey business are very great, owing to their having come into more general use of late years and at higher prices.

Under ordinarily good conditions Bourbon Red turkeys can be raised at a less cost per pound than hogs, and will never bring less than double in the market. The sale of breeding stock is also a good source of revenue, as many of your best birds can be sold in the fall at an advance over the market price to neighbors who are ambitious to improve their flocks. This has been quite an item with me. To sum up briefly the Bourbon Reds, lay their eggs where it is no trouble to get them, lay 50 per cent more than other turkeys, hatch better, are easier raised, are of a popular size, and being a particularly handsome fowl are in demand everywhere, both for breeding purposes and for market at remunerative prices. They have come and they have conquered.



The Last Stand—November 27, 1906

and mix with this onion tops and lettuce chopped fine. After they are a week old I start them on a diet of hulled oats, wheat and

Give the Hens Plenty of Pure Air



DURING the sessions of the poultry institute held by the Connecticut state poultry association, which was held last summer, Professor James E. Rice, of Cornell University, gave a talk which embodied his experience as to the necessity of maintaining a vigorous condition in the hens by providing fresh, pure air all the time, day and night.

As an example of what he meant by constitutional vigor, he told of a pair of Brown Leghorns he had seen, which were first prize winners at St. Louis. Their owner took one, and holding it high, dropped it to the floor.

It immediately bounded into the air like a fluff ball. And its mate did the same thing. They were both full of vigorous healthy blood. How often though, there is found in the same pen two birds mated—one weak, the other strong, and simply because, perhaps they both happened to be pure-bred.

Breeders must not follow out the line of pure blood alone, if they wish to get good results in production, but they must breed along the lines of strong vitality. I would rather have a common fowl with constitutional vigor, than the best pure-bred fowls in existence lacking it. Why, I know of numbers of flocks

of birds in my own state that are valueless because they lack the one salient quality of strong, vigorous vitality.

Primarily the reason for such a general low state of productiveness and vitality as exists, is attributed to the latent human frailty of jumping at incorrect conclusions. This has taken form in the improper housing of fowls, which is probably the most potent direct cause of the trouble. It is not a matter of temperatures, steam heated or coal heated, although temperature does affect egg production. But it is a matter of keeping the birds in the vitiated atmosphere of ill-ventilated

houses in which most of the trouble lies.

The hen's normal temperature is 100 to 106. She does not suffer as much on a cold day as a human being. But she can only keep warm by keeping alive those natural fires within her, that are kept burning by respiration, or practically combustion. The temperature is maintained only by the passage of pure air into the lungs, which act as a rapidly working pump, and it is this pumping or breathing that keeps up the proper degree of warmth. This is the secret of it all. Hence a man who shuts his hens up in tight houses where the air becomes vitiated and stale can hardly ex-

pect to get anything but poor production and vitality as the result.

The main thing is to get a good and uniform circulation of fresh air. It is just as essential as corn, meal, meat scraps, or anything else. It feeds the lungs, and they through the process of breathing, cleanse the whole body. By ducts running through the entire body the hen can inflate herself with air. These passage ways or pipes run through bones, muscles, and organs, so that it is essential that when they are used, that the air be pure instead of vitiated and stale. Prof. Rice told of the college experiment with ventilation.

They had been using tight coops, thinking they were keeping the cold air out and the warm in. They had, however, an increasing percentage of roup, infertility and other troubles, as time went on. For a long time they could not understand it. Finally on the suggestion of some one, two ventilated houses were tried. The results were immediate. Roup and kindred troubles decreased. The year following two more scratching pens were added, with the same result and now all have them. The roup is disappearing, the eggs are showing a larger percentage of fertility, and they are getting better chickens.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR



WITHOUT a doubt the best show of poultry ever put before the public at the State Fair was seen at Springfield during the week of September 28 to October 5.

With something like thirty-three hundred entries including about every variety of poultry together with a full list of water fowls, the Fair visitors had enough to take their attention upon entering the Poultry building, and for the breeder and fancier who came with the intention of seeing what there was to be seen in the line of high class stock and quality, he was by no means disappointed. The classes were full in practically all leading varieties and in some exceptionally strong, especially so in Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans.

In Barred Rocks the class was as usual, big, and with a few good birds of high quality. The 1st cockerel was an exceptionally good bird and we understand changed hands at a good figure.

The Crescent Farm, of Crescent, Missouri, showed a full class of White Rocks winning every 1st prize besides nearly all the 2nd and 3rds. It was Mr. Miller the proprietor of Crescent Farm, who, last February at the Indianapolis, Indiana, show paid such a long figure for seven Fishel White Rocks. I venture to say Mr. Miller, realized the full value of his stock in the satisfaction of his Illinois State Fair phenomenal winning

value and his competitors were plenty too.

The Buff Orpingtons were another good class. Lots of good birds and a few very poor. The 1st cock was a marred color, the winning pullets were very good. There were several rows of Rhode Island Reds and a lot of good birds.

I wish space would permit mention of several other classes that were important ones. There was so much poultry that the large commodious brick poultry pavilion provided could not hold it all and two tents were used in connection, and both were full.

The well filled poultry houses that have been seen in connection with the county and state fairs throughout the country the past fall measures in part the vast interest that is being taken in breeding thorough-bred poultry and each year shows an increase.

The Illinois State Fair's exhibit of poultry was a mammoth one and a winning there is worth while putting forth an effort for. It is the Hagerstown of the west.

There is one feature of some of our large fall exhibitions held in connection with the Fairs that should be remedied and the Illinois State Poultry department is no exception. Viz: the buildings should be kept in a better condition and floors should have more of an acceptable appearance to the large visiting public. It is not the visiting fancier or the exhibitor who may notice such conditions as above mentioned, possibly they may notice

them but their attention is taken up to much with chickens, and everything else slips their gaze. But to visitors and those who make up the vast numbers that are interested in seeing an exhibit of poultry, conditions of the building, etc., more readily is brought to their attention. There is no reason why a building such as is used at the Illinois State Fair should not be kept in just as good condition as Tattersall's, Chicago or Tomlenson's Hall, Indianapolis, are during the week of their respective shows.

The Illinois State Fair show had its usual full exhibit of incubators and poultry supplies. The Chicago Poultry Supply House, with Mr. Phillips in charge, had a full display of Model Incubators, Brooders, etc., as was also the Cyphers by the local Springfield agent. Sure Hatch from their Indianapolis branch and a new incubator exhibited by Chemical Incubator Co., of Rossville, Illinois, were on the floor.

One exhibit that was of much interest to the poultrymen, and every one who uses incubators, was that of the Wyandot Refining Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, demonstrating a special refined oil for use in incubators and brooders. There is no question as to this oil being a long felt want, especially with those who ever have experienced disastrous results brought about through effects of bad oil.

The poultry press was represented in full by eleven of the leading journals.

A Good Poultry Association

THERE are poultry associations which do good, those which only create discord and others that are neutral in their influence on the general public.

One of the kind that does good is located just the other side of Philadelphia at the town of Bridgeton, in the state of New Jersey, where poultry, pigeons, potatoes and peppers flourish.

Recently we visited this poultry association which lives under the name of the South Jersey Poultry Association and we know whereof we speak. The members are royal good fellows and courteous to a degree. Their courtesy went so far that they invited us to speak to them and their forbearance is so great that they kept awake until we had finished. They really put on an appearance of being interested in our few and somewhat scattered remarks.

But special occasions do not prove general conditions. This lively association of poultry

and pigeon breeders have a room of their own in which they hold frequent meetings and discuss their business. They have a good show Thanksgiving week and once or twice a year give a "pot pie supper" which is said to be a joyous occasion.

These meetings and joyful occasions have cemented the poultry fraternity of South Jersey into a band which is experiencing the benefits of fraternity. It would be hard to find better poultry than can be found in the vicinity of Bridgeton and when it comes to breeding squabs Bridgeton produces more "Philadelphia" squabs than any other town or city in this country.

When a stranger and a wayfarer meets the members of this organization and sits with his feet under the table of genial George Hughes and eats one of Dr. Sharp's squabs that weigh nineteen pounds to the dozen roasted and stuffed as Mrs. Hughes knows how and then

urged to eat fried oysters that melt in ones mouth, the world seems a good place to live and life worth while.

From the youngest member of the association, a boy in his 'teens, to "Uncle" Alex McGraw, who at 75 years takes care of a rather good sized squab breeding plant, every one stands ready to give advice and help, and poultry and pigeon men solve the problems that come to all who are in the business. This community of interests and oneness of purpose has resulted in bringing thousands of dollars to Bridgeton that otherwise would have gone in some other direction.

Such an association promotes harmony, leads to progress and makes advance in the right direction, at the greatest speed. The South Jersey Poultry Association is doing a good work. Any other association may do as well. We do not hesitate to say that it is a model which should be patterned after.

REMINISCENCES



BELIEVE I was the first person to bring the Rhode Island Reds to Ohio. Certainly if any one preceded me I am not aware of the fact. My first importation was two males which I thought I needed for fresh blood for my Buckeyes in 1896, but which I did not use, as one died and the other was not suitable for my purpose.

In the spring of '97 I tried again by buying eggs from Isaac Wilbour, of Little Compton, a pioneer Red breeder, and the eggs were the first high priced ones I ever bought. I remember I didn't tell Frank I had ordered them until they came, for like all farmers he was not in favor of throwing money away on "foolishness like eggs for hatching," and I reasoned that what he didn't know wouldn't worry him, but he knew when they came, and scolded a plenty too. I sold a pair for \$5 from that lot and my neighbors thought it about time for having something done to me for highway robbery, but my customer said in his

MRS. FRANK METCALF

him. In the innocence of my heart, this being my first experience with fancy chickens, I thought a bird must be perfection itself before it could be shown. Had I known that bird's real value I should be a magnate now, for he was the finest Rhode Island Red cock bird I ever saw. He was very rich dark red, had red eyes and earlobes, strong yellow legs free from stubs, or down, was clear red to the hide, with some black in wings, a five point comb low and straight on his head, and weighed just nine pounds. It makes me sick when I think of how I let him go for the munificent sum of \$2 to a down-east breeder who was delighted with him, of course, but I soon learned my mistake and tried to buy him back. He was re-sold, my customer said, and for much more than I got he admitted. I found the man's address and tried to buy some eggs from him, but failed in that also, and my

and I also used them at home, keeping only the pea combs separate.

I bred Rhode Island Reds successfully until the business grew beyond my ability to care for, and although I had a regular trade, customers coming back year after year, on account of lack of room for more than one variety to do its best, I regretfully sold them off.

In my Buckeyes I believe I have the best utility fowl that has ever been originated, and of course they were retained, and are fast improving their show qualities as well as keeping up their reputation as layers and early broilers. Like Josiah Allen, my favorite "tints" are red and yellow, and a beautiful show bird with glossy red feathers, yellow legs and beak, and the green-black tail, is the most beautiful show bird in the world, whether Rhode Island Red or Buckeye, to my mind.

But it is one thing to raise and show these beautiful birds, and another to get people to appreciate their real value. All fanciers discover the deplorable ignorance of would be purchasers on this point.

Men and women, well educated in all other cults, shy at paying a fair price for a really good bird, and do not see why one chicken shouldn't be as good as another. I knew a lawyer, shrewd, smart, and a secretary of a poultry association, who says he wouldn't give \$1 for a bird that didn't score 90 points in any well known breed, and he expects the worth of his \$1 every time, and then some. Another lawyer and congressman of my acquaintance, with a national reputation as one of the brightest men of his time, with wealth to boot, told me "there was no money in chickens at all." "Why," said he, "I paid the very highest price for my Plymouth Rocks out on the farm last spring and have only had three dozens of eggs from them all summer." What did you pay? I asked. "Well," he said, "I was foolish enough to give 75 cents each for the hens and \$1 for the rooster, but he was a nice one." He added the last sort of apologetically, as though he thought his extravagance needed some extenuation.

I laughed and handed him one of my circulars. "There," I said, "if you had bought some of my \$5 Buckeye hens and a \$10 rooster you would now have eggs to burn, and broilers to fry." He stared at me as though he thought I was fresh from the lunatic asylum, and, dear readers, these are the very people we must try to educate. And how are we going to go about it?

Our poultry papers are full of the right kind of matter, but these people never read them unless one is given them, and I, for one save all mine, and scatter them among just such ones. Poultry shows do much but should be made to do very much more. People come and look through the halls, see who has the blue ribbons and go away wondering why such a bird won over such another "just as pretty." There should be some way of explaining right there why this is thus, and I have a little idea which I mean to spring right here for the betterment of this condition. It is this: At each poultry show let one hour each day be set apart for a speech to be made by some one competent, and in this speech let the main



A Happy Group

Courtesy Union Poultry Yards

letter "that he was delighted, and they were the prettiest chickens he ever saw," so I showed the letter and escaped that time.

I next sold eggs at \$1 per setting, and "Standard bred birds at \$1 each" and thought I was making money fast. But the Standard was not very strict in those days, and the task was not so difficult as it would be now at a very much larger sum. Still, those \$1 customers were very hard to suit sometimes, and I well remember the qualms of conscience I had over some of them, because their birds didn't score as high as they thought they should. I had one particularly fine Buckeye cock, single comb, which I decided not to use again, the bugbear of in-breeding having frightened me about this time, so I took notice of his excellence and decided to ask a price according. Of course, he was no Rhode Island Red, and I did not claim that he was, so only asked \$2 for him. And now let me describe

only consolation was in the fact that I owned a son almost as good as the old one, for which I refused \$20 later on, and kept until he died. He sired some of the prize winning Rhode Island Reds for the next few years, but I never showed them myself, saving in Cleveland, in 1902, where I had a nice young pen and old pair on exhibition, believing it high time to take steps to have them admitted to the Standard, and the Club not yet having decided to apply. This showing legalized their admission in 1904, it being the first official showing made for Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and was at a show where the American Poultry Association held a regular yearly meeting.

I am very proud to have rendered this service to a breed which I helped make by throwing all my Single Comb Buckeyes into its ranks, they being used by prominent eastern breeders to good advantage, as they told me,

points necessary to make a show bird be illustrated by a large print of an ideal bird, then let the judge publicly score one or more birds, so that all may see wherein the difference lies. A song or two by a good quartet or a solo by a good singer would also prove enlivening and there are almost always rooms in the same building which could be obtained for this purpose to which all tickets sold should gain admission for this side show arrangement.

Only within the last month I responded to a call from our Political Equality Club to explain why some eggs were worth \$1 each, others worth only 20 cents per dozen. The question was put before me, and to answer it I brought out first statistics showing the importance of the poultry business in general, and, brother fanciers, why do you not let your figures be published to add to this importance? Only the market statistics are obtainable now, and although they run up into the millions without taking account of the thousands of dollars worth consumed at home by city and village dwellers, of which there is no record, the real importance of the industry can only be gotten at when the vast sums are added which change hands through the fancy every year. So let us each one keep an honest record of sales and report them properly, so that our real standing may be given due publicity.

Now, this club of which I speak, is composed of bright, brainy society women, and as I had not appeared on the platform since the time when a girl I used to play "leading lady" in our village dramas, I felt quite skaky as to my ability to fill my part satisfactorily, but I did my best in the short time allotted me to prepare my paper, and read part and spoke part, of what proved very interesting to my audience, contrary to my expectations. I was delighted, and the questions asked, showed that many cases of "hen fever" may be traced to this effort, so let the good work go on and let the American Poultry Association send out good speakers to every poultry show in the land. I used a big picture of a Wyandotte which appeared in June

"Feather" to illustrate my speech, because the Wyandotte (Silver) is so nicely divided into sections by natural colors it makes the best possible illustration, and for this purpose speakers should be furnished with cuts large enough to show all over the hall.

Another way in which we can help educate the people to the dignity of our business is to write more for the farm journals. We should wiggle our pens freely for the good of the cause. I am a bright and shining example for you all to follow, for I have never asked \$1 for any article I have ever written, but have sometimes been well paid nevertheless.



Scene on Elmhurst Squab Farm, Elmhurst, Ill.

Although we may not all agree on minor points, we all have the good of fine poultry at heart, and should work together as far as possible, without bitterness or jealousy. Our Woman Suffrage leader in this section, Harriet Taylor Upton, whose name has been recently proposed to illustrate a new postage

stamp (and a better head can not be found anywhere, by the way) recently said: "I am proud of what Mrs. Metcalf has accomplished, for what one woman does, helps all women." Now let us poultry people emulate this beautiful spirit, and believe, yes, know, that what helps one poultryman helps all poultrymen.

Some of us are in the poultry business for a living. Let us help these. Some are in for recreation and the pleasure of owning the best and most beautiful birds money can buy, or patience produce. Let us contemplate the purse-proud pomposity of these without envy, remembering what "Samantha" says, "That

it's a heap harder to feel Christian to the one who stoops over us, than to the poor ones beneath us," or words to that effect. The picture which accompanies the paragraph shows a woman slipped down on the icy pavement trying to feel Christian towards the evidently amused man who offers to help her to her feet. We should remember that this pomposity of manner is often an acquired mask, which hides the most simple and genial of natures, and that a human heart can beat just as warmly under a broadcloth as under a fustian coat, to reverse the time worn simile. Our poultry editors should receive all the help possible from the poultry business. Few of them are millionaires, and their hearts are too big for them to stay millionaires, if

they ever became so, "entirely unbeknownst to them," so let us advertise all our business will stand, and also solicit subscriptions to poultry journals on every opportunity, thus helping ourselves to the enlarged circulating medium, as well as "ye editor thereof." But I didn't promise a sermon, so will stop.

Two Dollars A Year Per Hen

JOHN EVERETT BEAN

WHERE IS there a woman who would not like to earn her own pin money? That is, earn it in a nice easy way. Here is a woman who has found "the way," and has consented to allow it to be published so that her sisters may profit by her experience.

It was in mid-afternoon one bright winter day when I arrived at the small country home of "Mrs. J." and found her in her cosy little hen house gathering the eggs. She was a bright pleasant woman and consented at once to give me the facts and figures concerning her enterprise.

"It was in the spring of 1904," she began, "when I decided to try a little business venture for myself, so I purchased at once some pure-bred eggs of a near-by poultryman and in three weeks time I was the proud possessor of one hundred and fifty little chicks. All along through the spring months I took care of them daily and they soon learned to come and wait at my door steps for me to throw them crumbs. So on through the summer they grew and nearly all of them succeeded in living to

be good large birds in the fall. Winter was now soon coming on so I decided to dispose of my cockerels for the Thanksgiving trade, they were sold to our village dealer and what I received for them just about balanced my account with the grain dealer.

So on November 1, 1904, I had clear from all expense, sixty nice pullets in my hen house. During the month of November they laid but few eggs and failed to pay for their feed so I was tantalized by all the members of the family about "mother's enterprise." But in December things took a turn for the better and they paid for their feed seven times over and they continued their good work on through January, February and March, but in April came a small decline, but still through the remaining months of the year they more than paid for their feed and on November 1, 1905, I sold my fifty remaining hens for \$25.

The following is a monthly record:

1904	Feed	Eggs	Drs'd Poul.
November	\$4.75	\$ 1.05	
December	2.45	18.50	
January	8.50	16.75	.60
February	8.40	24.36	1.15
March	4.60	20.43	
April	4.10	14.08	
May	4.20	10.60	
June	4.20	9.70	1.85
July	4.20	10.70	3.63
August	4.20	7.68	.45
September	4.20	6.50	
October	1.90	4.20	
Total	55.70	144.55	7.68

During this time I had hatched and raised with my hens sixty more pullets which I had ready to put in my house on November 1, 1905, and they are the ones you see me gathering eggs from now. I also sent a few of my best birds to the show and came out quite victorious with First hen, Second cockerel and several Thirds. I consider this a very good record for a beginner and a woman at that. I hope I shall hear of others having as good success as myself for now no one smiles from ear to ear when you speak of "mother's enterprise."

BACK TO NATURE



NATURE was man's first teacher! She still reigns supreme as our most competent instructor! Where we most often fail, is in wrongly interpreting her teachings, turning our eyes away from her examples, deafening our ears to her voice.

Nature's processes and her lessons to man are not inseparably associated with wildness, untrammelled freedom and human neglect. All our attempts to domesticate and improve an animal or a plant will fail in proportion as we fail to recognize and co-operate with nature's laws as they pertain to that animal or that plant.

The constitutional tendency to grow fat cannot be cured by dieting! Regulating the variety and the quantity of food may not change the nutritional processes that what the hen eats over and above her actual needs will not be changed into superfluous fat!

There are three kinds of nutriment contained in food, namely: nitrogenous material, called proteids; fats, called fats; starches and sugars, called carbohydrates. Nitrogen, sugar and starch should be easily remembered and understood and that is what proteids and carbohydrates mean. Any or all of these substances may be turned into fat in the body, but the chief source of fat is starch and sugar, which becomes identical after being digested.

F. O. WELLCOME

The individual hen that has a constitutional tendency to burn up the carbohydrates and use them to supply energy rather than burdensome fat is the one that converts the introgenous elements to the production of lean meat and eggs.

Fat in the food is not usually converted to fat in the body. The hen that becomes "too fat" is filled with layers of free fat which she manufactures from the sugar and starch (the carbohydrates) contained in her food. While such a condition may be induced by a too liberal supply of those materials in the ration and too little exercise, an individual constitutional tendency to grow fat is extremely common among domestic hens and cannot be practically combatted by schemes of feeding.

The carbohydrates (starch and sugar) are essential for all hens. Those individual birds which reveal a constitutional tendency to misappropriate those elements should not be maintained for laying purposes, neither are they the kind to make good fowls, and they should never be bred from.

With such birds, a free supply of water tends greatly to increase their fatness, yet it is important that the rest of the flock should have all the water they want. Too much time and

labor is wasted in the effort to prevent fowls from becoming "too fat", when culling and breeding would remedy the trouble more quickly and easily. The ration and care that would be best adapted to such hens would not be at all suitable for the hens that are valuable for either meat or egg production.

The prompt and thorough elimination of the unfit is one of the first laws of breeding, and the one that is most neglected.

Perhaps the poultry-feeding methods of our bucolic grandsires were more nearly in accord with nature's laws than are those that more recently obtained favor in poultrydom. Now, if we correctly read the signs of the times, progressive poultry keepers are going back to nature for a fresh start.

The popularity of "fresh air houses" and dry feed for hens indicates a new advance of old ideas. When the adoption of such ideas constitutes a radical change from previous methods, it means a radical change in the environments of stocks.

All organisms are products of their natural surroundings. Any rational and systematic method of feeding, housing and care, tends in the long run to develop a race that will be especially adapted to those special conditions.

The native habits and characteristics of fowls may be easily and quickly modified by any harmonious combination of systems of

A Pretty White Flock

Courtesy Mrs. Russel Fordice, Russellville, Ind.



selection, reproduction, and maintenance.

Poultry keepers endeavor to adapt methods to established stocks, but nature is persistently and consistently endeavoring to adapt the stocks to the established method. It is no wonder then, that those who depend mainly upon some one system of feeding and care to cause their fowls to perform certain functions to a certain high average degree are sure to fail ultimately, even though they may succeed temporarily. Such high ends can only be attained by the combination of harmoniously correlated system of selection, breeding, feeding and care.

The present writer firmly believes that the intelligent, patient and persistent breeder who pursues a certain definite course of selection, breeding, and feeding that appears to him to be well adapted to produce certain ideal results, will, in time, surely approximate those results, even though he be ignorant of the causes that actually contributed the most toward them. He will select his breeding stock and mate it year after year, with certain clearly defined and unchangeable objects in view; he will house, feed, and care for that stock in a manner that seems to him to be expedient, never losing sight of the desired ends, never losing faith that he will succeed. His success when achieved will teach us what? That we can obtain similar results if we will house and feed our fowls just as he did? Emphatically, no!

The results obtained by our model were produced by nature working with a harmonious combination that consisted of a certain stock of fowls, a certain locality, and a certain person and his methods. No other case can furnish an exact duplicate of that specific combination or exactly duplicate the results.

A number of years ago, I read of a fancier who had produced a fine strain of Light Brahmas. He fed a moist mash three times a day, no hard grain whatever, had followed that practice for years and his stock was conspicuous for its vigorous health and general high excellence. Such feeding would, no doubt, ruin your stock or mine.

All efficient work is an example of applied science, whether it be the digging of a drain, the breeding of fowls, or the weighing of a world. An intelligent person may sometimes find a reasonable excuse for good-naturedly criticising some of the claims made by scientific investigators, but when the qualities of sincerity and good nature are lacking, the criticism usually discloses intollerant ignorance or the attributes of the demagog who prefers to be wrong and please many rather than be right and offend many.

Whatever we do not understand is mysterious to us. The hen has mysterious powers! She manufactures large numbers of strongly-shelled eggs and masses of quilled plumage from materials that with few exceptions, are the same as those consumed by other animals that do not produce similar products. The exceptions are rock and mineral substances which fowls eat, digest and assimilate, hereby because we may not fully comprehend the process, we are not justified in doubting them. The organs of the fowl undoubtedly manufacture specific ferments that are capable of dissolving inorganic substances, that have been mechanically and chemically macerated and reduced in the gizzard in order that they may be applied to the needs of the organism.

Each race among animals and plants is provided with specific means for protecting and perpetuating itself in whatever environment

it becomes native. The various tissues, juices and ferments that are peculiar to certain organisms not only give specific powers to those organisms but also seem to assist in generative, preventive, or degenerative processes in other organisms when appropriated by them in the form of food.

The vegetable poisons furnish familiar examples of the destructive character of certain plants when they are eaten by animals. The fact that some organisms, both animal and vegetable, are immune from the destructive effects of certain organisms that are baneful to others is important and causes an occasional investigator to inquire: "upon what does such immunity depend?" Fowls eat a wonderful variety of plant and animal food when they can get it! A large range rich in plant and insect life furnishes the foraging fowl with a multitude of food elements whose specific actions and ultimate functions within the consuming body we do not yet begin to comprehend. All that the fowl is, all that it does, whatever natural end it meets, must be produced by elements obtained from food, drink, and air. The degree to which it may develop its various functions and qualities largely and primarily depends upon inherited tendencies. We have every reason for believing that the predisposition and the ability to extract from external sources and apply to internal transformations the elements that determine all characteristics, good or bad, are inheritable factors that differ, both in kind and degree, in different individuals and in different families within the same race. Our fowls' prolificacy, hardiness, immunity and resistance to disease, color, shape, development in any direction, depends upon inherited predisposition supplemented by the food and circumstances of environment. Just what the special environmental conditions furnish that contribute most toward certain good or bad results may not be always discoverable.

A large proportion of an egg is water. Obviously, a 200-egg-hen must obtain a great deal of water straight, in wetted food, in succulent vegetable food, or in fruits. Whether or not fowls utilize nitrogen from the air in their business we do not know. The bird's juices and ferments that do the marvelous works of transformation and protection come from somewhere. What aid does it get from the bugs and the worms?

A Dr. S. Metalnikoff has discovered that the larval of the bee moth is immune against the tuberculosis of man, cattle and birds. He has discovered that this immunity is due to a specific ferment that dissolves the wax on which the catapillar feeds. This same ferment also destroys the bacillus of tuberculosis. This specific ferment from the bee-moth catapillar when properly prepared and administered to tuberculous guinea pigs cured them.

A Dr. Beard has discovered that "trypsin", the most important ferment produced by the most important organ of digestion, the pancreas, will destroy cancer. Not only cancerous mice but also humans have already been cured by this potent ferment, according to reports made by a Dr. Saleeby.

The above facts, quoted from The American Monthly Review of Reviews, are introduced here merely to show that organisms produce specific compounds that are not only wonderfully potent factors in the economy of the organism which produces them, but may also be pregnant with unknown powers that become effective when they are appropriated by other and dissimilar organisms.

If we are over our heads at this point we shall easily rise to the surface and get a breath. It is not necessary for us as poultry raisers to busy ourselves with such complex problems practically. It is enough that we realize thoroughly that nature can give us anything that we may reasonably seek if we will work in harmony with her laws.

Whatever improvement any breeder may wish to produce and fix in his strain of fowls can only be attained by the competent selection of individual birds for breeding followed by some appropriate system of maintenance. When a superior individual bird appears, the breeder should recognize it as one individual that nature has adapted to his aims and the environment that he has provided. The entire combination of factors which produced that superior specimen have only to be discovered and persistently applied in order to produce many others and fix the superior characteristics in the strain. The problem is to discover just what combination does produce the best.

"Uncle" Isaac Felch, way back in the 70's, bred a Light Brahma pullet that laid over 300 eggs in less than a year. Wilbur G. Cory, in 1903, bred a White Plymouth Rock that laid 310 eggs in one year and is at this writing in vigorous health. Wm. H. Bates bred and still owns a White Wyandotte that laid 717 eggs in 43 consecutive months. Victor D. Caneday bred and now owns a White Plymouth Rock that had laid 63 eggs in 63 consecutive days last May, her record since then I do not know.

Although there has been much room for just criticism of the poultry work of the Maine State Experiment Station, they now have in their breeding pens 82 hens with records of from 200 to 251 eggs in a year.

What do we except? Is it reasonable to suppose that any breeder will ever know enough, ever become skillful enough, ever possess enough good-enough prepotent breeding birds, to suddenly in one generation or two elevate his entire stock from a much lower station to a point where such figures as those given will represent the average performance? How absurd such a demand would be! No matter what be the character of the improvement that any breeder is striving for, nature will reward his first correct move with but a few specimens greatly superior to all the rest. When we recognize this, we are going back to nature. Nature untrammelled by human desires and interference merely preserves and perpetuates those individuals that are best fitted for their native environment.

The best specimens that any breeder produces in any one season are those that most successfully responded to whatever he did that was correct in selecting, mating and maintenance. If the average be not high, that fact does not justify a discounting of the aims and methods that were actually responsible for the best.

Breeding is not yet an exact science!

The Hagerstown Fair and big poultry show, a full and complete account of which we fully expected to publish in this issue of POULTRY will appear in the December number.

Uncle Sam's mail service is good, in fact there is no other service in existence much more reliable and prompt, but for some unexplained reason or other it has been a little slow in delivering our report of this show and a few other good things from the hands of our editor who was in attendance at Hagerstown and at present visiting some of the prominent eastern poultry farms.

Fattening Turkeys For Market



WITH THE meat question growing more important every year it is to our interest to get the highest possible price for our poultry, especially for our turkey crop, which furnishes the choicest meat food of the epicure as well as the laboring man.

Remembering the high prices paid for turkeys last year, and the scarcity that promises to develop this year, an added pound to each turkey means many thousand dollars to the aggregate received for the turkey crop this year.

Turkeys, as well as all other young animals, eat enormous quantities of feed, while growing up, this mostly going to the building up of a large frame, muscle and sinew, with very little additional flesh.

Necessarily one must go slow with turkeys, as they will not stand the stuffing process that a hog, chicken or duck will. We must go to the wild turkey which roamed over our western prairies, fighting for existence with wild animals, dodging the arrows of the Indian and picking up morsels of feed here and there, taking their time to grow large frames and put on great weight, if we are to be as successful as it is possible for us to be.

In our rushing days they must be hurried to the butcher's block to satisfy man's greed for money, and his desire for something choice in the way of meat food.

In all the animal kingdom I know of none with a digestion as delicate as that of the turkey. The Creator designed them for a special purpose, which was to roam about and devour noxious insects which destroy valuable fruits, grains and flowers. These are a constant menace to man and Divine Providence created the means for keeping them in subjection.

Life on this earth is a wheel within a wheel. The lowest order is devoured by the one next higher, which is in turn used by the next in order, until man is reached, he is really feeding on all that has gone before.

When we are eating our Thanksgiving turkey it is just as well that we cannot see the predecessors of the turkey which enter into the component parts of its body. Be that as it may, the vital point with us is how to get flesh on the body of the turkey, without overdoing the matter and injuring its digestive organs, which have grown more delicate from long domestication and much inbreeding.

I have been informed that in the wild state each brood of turkeys breaks up in the fall,

MRS. CHARLES JONES

the males and females separating, one going one way and the other another way. In their journeys they meet other flocks and select mates from among them, thus constantly mixing with strange families and avoiding close line breeding. I do not pretend to say this is true, and really it does not seem possible. We know that inbreeding must have occurred very often since the turkey was domesticated and this would naturally affect their digestion as the stamina was bred out of them.

As the cool nights come on we safely may begin to feed our turkeys more feed. I always like to keep my turkeys on the range as long as possible as this keeps them in a healthy

of fattening turkeys when old corn is not to be had.

As soon as corn can be shelled I take a large kettle and fill it with shelled corn and boil it all day, not giving it time to cool, before feeding time at night. The turkeys eat this ravenously and the way they grow is amazing. I never found any other way of feeding new corn that was as successful as this. The turkeys grow finely on it and the boiling destroys whatever is in the new corn which causes bowel trouble, when it is fed in its natural condition. The boiled corn seemed much more easily digested and it seemed to be assimilated very rapidly for after a full feed at night the birds were perfectly ready for another heavy meal in the morning.

I have never taken the trouble to weigh a

lot of turkeys fed on boiled corn but I have had experience enough to be able to judge of such things with considerable exactness and I could tell by the way they developed a big frame, and by their weights at selling time, that it paid me well to boil the corn. A little oil meal was added to the ration to balance it somewhat and make it more nutritious. This should be fed in small quantities, and the effect watched closely, as turkeys, on account of the delicate organization of the digestive system, are very much inclined to derangement of the bowels, which causes them to stop growing or to recede, if it is allowed to continue for any length of time.

I have been told by old turkey breeders that these birds can not be made to put on much fat until cold weather comes and snow is on the ground. This makes them stand around and they do not take exercise enough to work

the fat off. It seems more reasonable to me that the turkey stands around because the cold weather has killed the insects for which they have been hunting all summer, and they stand around because as soon as cold weather comes we usually begin to feed them in order to fatten them for sale, and, hunger being satisfied, they do not roam abroad as they would if obliged to seek their own sustenance in the fields.

Turkeys do not endure confinement with any patience and a lot of them would, if shut up, soon begin to lose flesh and finally become nothing but walking skeletons. They are free by nature and must have "all out doors" for their use if we are to induce them to grow large and put on the quantity of fat that is necessary to put them at the top of the price list when we are ready to sell them.

Nor do they stand the stuffing process for



White Holland Tom Bred and Owned by S. L. Boyce, Luystown, Missouri

condition.

We begin heavy feeding with wheat, oats, millet or grain of this kind and finish with corn. In the first place they should have been kept free from lice, these preventing them from growing as large as they otherwise would. They should also have been given sharp grit and oyster shell to furnish material from which to make big bones. Give them the free run of the farm, allowing them to do about as they please, only try to keep them off the premises of your neighbors. I don't know of anything that will strain the strongest friendship as much as to be subjected to the trespassing of a flock of hungry young turkeys, bent on getting enough to eat, and growing so fast they are always hungry.

Old corn is best for fattening turkeys, but at this time in the year nearly all of last year's crop is sold or fed out and I will give my way

more than ten days without losing their appetites. The best plan is to feed them all they will eat with a good appetite until within a few days of the time they are to be sold, then stuff them with all they will eat every day until they are as fat as they can be made.

Then, if they have been properly grown during the summer, the fat will be distributed through the fibers of the flesh in such a way that when the bird is put in the oven the fat will melt from between the fibers, leaving the

flesh, sweetly flavored with the sweet fat made from feeding corn, and so open that it will be tender and delicious, instead of hard, tough and stringy, as it always is in a half fattened turkey.

It seems curious that intelligent turkey breeders will be content to let their turkeys run in the fields with very little extra feed up to the last day before they are sold, and then sell them in a half finished condition, from which they dress out with sharp breast bone, bony backs and sinewy thighs which give them

anything but a pleasing appearance when they are displayed on the market stalls of the city.

The most profitable pounds that a turkey can carry are those which are put on after it has made a big frame. Every pound that is added to that big frame is made cheaply because it is made with cheap food, and at the same time every pound it carried before the fattening began is worth more than it would have been if the turkey had been left thin in condition and light in weight.

Some of the Advantages of Egg Farming

MUCH is said about poultry farming in the press of this country, but the subject is usually treated as a whole, and often the keeping poultry for eggs is slighted over as if it were but a small factor in making poultry farms pay.

The writer believes that egg-farming is surely coming to the front, not only for those who live near large cities where the price is always good, but for those who live in the remoter portions of the country.

It follows as a matter of course, that the egg-farmer will always have more or less poultry to sell. He must dispose of his surplus cockerels and his hens that are past the age of greatest productiveness. This branch of the business is of considerable importance. It costs but little more to produce a pound of poultry than it does to produce a pound of pork, while poultry is invariably higher in price than pork or beef sold on foot.

One advantage of egg-farming is that the produce of such a farm is easily transported to market without previous preparation. A dozen eggs may be sent across the continent without injury to the quality. Eggs do not need any special preservative processes before being sent to a distant market, nor do they lose weight or condition while enroute.

If egg-farmers keep their hens separated from the males, the eggs produced will remain fresh and sound for weeks, even in the warmest weather. There is no need for keeping eggs more than a few days and they can be sent to the most distant market within the space of a week.

A consignment of live poultry begins to lose weight from the minute it is crated until it is delivered into the consumer's hands and the seller must accept this loss, as he gets paid only for the number of pounds the consumer

poultry must be disposed of on the market at once, no matter what the price may be, while eggs may be held for better prices at little or no expense.

Another thing in favor of the egg-farmer is the fact that he may always know about what he is going to receive for his product. The price of eggs varies little from season to season. The winter price is about so much, a decline sets in at about the same time each year and the minimum summer price goes only about so low year after year, with the advantage that each year the average runs a little higher, because of the constantly increasing demand for eggs.

The price of grain, pork, beef, or poultry live or dressed varies widely from year to year, the instant demand making high or low prices, according to the supply on hand at any given time, but the price of eggs runs along in about the same rising and falling curves from year to year.

Whether times are good or bad the egg-farmer is able to count his profits ahead with great certainty. People must eat and when hard times come more eggs are eaten than when times are good and money with which to buy high priced pork, beef and mutton is more plentiful.

With modern methods, and present-day knowledge of how to feed hens to promote the greatest egg-production, the egg-farmer has a business that depends very little on location or the price of other commodities that go to the food supply of the country.



Bronze Tom Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

receives at the end of the journey. If the poultry is dressed before sending it to market it must be carefully packed at some expense, and then it is liable to injury and deterioration before it reaches the end of the trip. Dressed

The Columbian Wyandottes in England

H. W. BUCKLAND



THIS new variety of Wyandotte is the last addition to a numerous family that has found favor in this country. Originating as it does in America, it has been left to the English breeder to build up and improve. Perhaps of all Wyandottes, this variety presents least difficulty in breeding, and in consequence should appeal readily to the amateur.

In color the Columbian is essentially a light Brahma. Breed out the leg feathers, add a rose comb, plus the Wyandotte type, and you will have the Columbian Wyandotte as we know it.

The difficulties in the early stages were chiefly those of color, owing no doubt to a not too careful selection of the purest white in the original stock, resulting in a certain brassiness of top-color, chiefly noticeable in the cockerels.

This, however, is gradually giving way to a pure ground color, and in a very short time we shall see that purity of white which to-day is such a charm in our old friend the light Brahma, and in our newer friend the White Wyandotte—a white so aptly termed a white white!

Anyone wishing to start at the fountain-head could not do better than commence with the most typical light Brahma and the purest white Wyandottes, and by judicious mating, and the exercise of the right amount of patience, would unquestionably in a few years produce some of the finest Columbians obtainable. Few, however, care to test these powers of patience, and prefer a ready-made article. To these the advice in purchasing is simple.

Look for everything in color that goes to make the light Brahma, and everything in type that goes to make the White Wyandotte. It will readily be seen that the standard then is a simple one, and does not present the difficulties of some of the better known Wyandottes. This point leads up to the question of double mating. The difficulties of maintaining a standard of show quality in many varieties are enhanced by the system of one class of mating to produce cockerels, another to produce pullets. This system, into which so many have been forced to drift, is a most difficult one where the available land for the necessary multiplicity of pens is limited. Not so with the Columbian. One properly-mated pen is as likely to produce Standard cockerels as Standard pullets. This in itself, if nothing else, should popularize the variety, and lead many to take up the fancy who have only a small space at their command. From a point of beauty, none could charm the

eye more than these stately birds, with their bulk of form perpetuated by their Brahma parentage, roaming gracefully on unlimited grass runs or penned nearer home. Their beautiful white ground-color, which so admirably sets off that beautiful characteristic of both sexes, the dark laced neck hackle, and in the cockerels the well-carried dark tail and sickles, and in the pullets the dark tips to tail, both with their beautiful bright rose comb and yellowest of yellow legs, makes an impression not easily forgotten.

From a utility standpoint they more than hold their own. Coming early to maturity, they bring profit in their train. The cockerels kill well at anything over four months, coming to table with good color and flavor. The pullets start laying early, and any time at the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth month the first egg may be expected, making especially good winter layers, producing eggs of fair proportion, surpassing in size all known varieties of Wyandottes, and, in addition, the eggs have a nice fresh brown tint; consequently they find great favor as a marketable commodity. The hens make ideal mothers, sitting light, and are careful with the chicks, and only too anxious to commence laying again, even before the chicks have ceased to take

refuge from cold winds and weather under the parent wing.

No birds could trouble less about weather condition, locality, or district. They are hardy in the extreme, doing well even in exposed positions, suffering no ill-effects from cold winds, frost, or damp—in fact, the writer has yet to lose his first adult fowl.

It is gratifying to know that all these fine qualities are gradually but surely making themselves felt and that at no far distant date we shall have a Columbian Wyandotte boom equal in its way to that which followed the advent of the Brahma into England in the early sixties. Many of our best-known fanciers have already been captivated, and with the power of conviction behind, this newest of all Wyandottes must perforce be pushed to the front. Already the Americans advertise them as "the birds the world will have"; then surely in this article the variety is not over-praised.

The following standard is from Wright's New Book of Poultry:—

Color in Columbian Wyandottes.

In Both Sexes.—Beak, yellow or horn-colored; eye, bright bay; comb, face, ear-lobes, and wattles, bright and red; legs and feet, bright yellow.

In the Cock.—Head, silvery white; hackle,

white, striped with black as distinctly as possible; saddle feathers, either white or white lightly striped with black; tail and tail coverts, glossy green black, except the two top feathers, which may or may not be laced with white; rest of body, a milk-white surface color, with grey under-fluff, the secondaries being white on lower edges, and black on inner, the primaries black.

In the Hen.—Head, silvery white; hackle, white, heavily striped with bright intense black; tail feathers, black, except the top pair, which should be edged with white; rest of plumage, white on surface and gray under-fluff; wings as in cock.

Cock or Hen						
Defects						Deduct up to
Defects in comb	-	-	-	-	-	8
" head	-	-	-	-	-	6
" ear-lobes and wattles	-	-	-	-	-	8
" neck	-	-	-	-	-	15
" back	-	-	-	-	-	10
" body	-	-	-	-	-	12
" wings	-	-	-	-	-	10
" tail	-	-	-	-	-	9
" legs	-	-	-	-	-	8
Want of size and condition	-	-	-	-	-	14
A perfect bird to count	-	-	-	-	-	100

A Good Word For White Wyandottes



THIS IS A hard matter to write about White Wyandottes which has not already been written, but there is one branch of their business which I think has not been overdone by writers on poultry. That is their wonderful adaptability to the wants of the great American poultrymen, who are none other than the farmers' wives. We have the country gentleman with his hobby farm who pays an expert to keep him supplied with all the poultry products at unseasonable times of the year; he gets them, and they cost their price. We also have the broiler man and the egg man with their special purpose plants, and the store keeper who imagines he is it because he has jollied the judge into scoring his birds away up on the strength of his holding office in the local Poultry Association. But it is "Mi-Lady" of the farm, that I am writing about. Hers is the ideal poultry plant, she works it both ways, eggs and meat, the egg and meat of commerce. Now let us see what manner of fowl she wants to run her business with. To begin with she does not want a partly colored fowl, that is not in her line, she has not got the time to study all the intricacies of lacing, penciling, barring, spangles, etc. Nor will her husband go to the trouble of building two yards, one with a mat-

R. BOYD

ing to produce male birds of correct color, the other to get the proper shade in females. In this case the open range will be needed for the majority. She wants a solid colored variety. A breed that can run all over the farm in one large flock and as long as the male birds are full blooded and well bred, will breed true to name, and be all alike at selling time. A great point in the seller's favor. Her hen as a pullet must develop early, start laying in the fall and keep on laying through the cold months of the winter when eggs are two prices. This is where she realizes a lot of money. It counts up as quick again as it does in spring. Then there is the other half of her spring hatch, which naturally will not lay because they are cockerels.

They want to be plump all the time, with well developed breasts, and to satisfy the fastidiousness of the high class trade, must dress like balls of butter, and have no dark pin feathers, or feathers on their feet. It may happen that Mi Lady is progressive and wants to caponize her male birds and hold them until after the winter rush, still she does

not want to hold them until May or June before they attain a maximum of weight. Grain is generally high and she wants a capon that will finish early and be a topper when ripe.

Now if we look over the utility breeds, the useful breeds of the whole civilized world, where can we find one to equal the well-bred White Wyandottes. And as a fancy bird the prices paid for good specimens and the interest taken in their alley at the shows by spectators speaks louder than words.

Just one word before closing. To the fancier, the loyal painstaking fancier, who considers himself well paid in the satisfaction he derives from controlling the shape of comb and color of feather, moulding the body so as to carry a greater percentage of meat with less offal, laying it on thickest where it will be of best quality and at the same time creating an ability and desire to lay more eggs. I believe there is danger in the craze for color, it will do as much harm comparatively as the red craze did for the short horn cattle. Don't sacrifice the plump, yellow shanked, carcass that is standard weight, good and strong, for a little more whiteness in quills, for to make the important farm flock a possibility you must raise the cockerels.

An Advocate of Rhode Island Reds

COMPLYING with your request for a short article regarding my experience with Rhode Island Reds, I beg to say that I commenced breeding same in the fall of 1904. Last year raised something over one hundred birds. My first chickens were hatched on April 3, 1905, and commenced laying Oct. 14, 1905. About the 20th of Dec. I selected thirty-five of my best pullets, and put them in one pen,

F. C. CHURCHILL

on the 26th of Dec. I took thirty eggs from this pen of thirty-five pullets. My first chickens were hatched this year, March 4th, and my first pullets layed on July 27th, being but four months and twenty-three days old. I

now have twelve pullets laying from this March hatching.

I have raised poultry for the past twenty-five years, always having preferred the Leghorns until getting the Rhode Island Reds. Rhode Island Reds lay more eggs, larger eggs and are better table fowls. I believe that the time has arrived when people will all appreciate the practical qualities of Rhode Island Reds.

Proposed New Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association

ARTICLE I.—Name.

The name of this organization shall be "The American Poultry Association."

ARTICLE II.—Objects.

The object of the Association shall be the publication, revision and improvement of the American Standard of Perfection, this book being the exclusive property of the American Poultry Association; the consideration of all questions pertaining to the poultry industry of America; the promotion of the interests of poultry breeders in general and of members in particular and the encouragement of poultry exhibitions held under the rules and regulations of this Association.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

Section 1. The members of this Association shall consist of five classes, as follows:

(a) **LIFE:** Individual membership shall be for life, for which a fee of \$10.00, payable with the application, shall be charged. The applicant shall be eligible to all rights and privileges of membership immediately following his election by the Executive Board.

(b) **ASSOCIATE:** Any poultry association or society, organized for the purpose of holding annual poultry exhibitions, may become an associate member of this Association on payment of a fee of \$10.00, such membership to be approved by the Executive Board, and shall be entitled to one representative having one vote at meetings of this Association. Such associations or societies, on becoming associate members of the American Poultry Association, shall be amenable to its rules and regulations governing poultry associations and shows.

(c) **CLUBS:** Any specialty club, organized in the interests of any breed or variety of standard-bred poultry, may become a member of this Association on payment of a fee of \$10.00, such membership to be approved by the Executive Board, and shall be entitled to one representative having one vote at the meetings of this Association.

(d) **SOCIETY:** Any society organized in the interests of poultry culture may become a member of this Association on payment of a fee of \$10.00, such membership to be approved by the Executive Board, and shall be entitled to one representative, having one vote at meetings of this Association.

(e) **BRANCH:** Any state or province, or any district composed of any combination of adjoining states or provinces, not exceeding six in number, may be organized into one branch association, subject to the constitution and by-laws and the rules and regulations of the American Poultry Association. The membership of branch associations shall be made up of Life, Associate or Society members of the American Poultry Association. Each branch association, through its properly accredited representative, who must be a member of the Branch association, shall be entitled to one vote at meetings of the American Poultry Association for each five of its members who are not present at roll-call.

Sec. 2. All applications for membership to classes a, b, c and d must be made in writing, be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association, bear the endorsement of two members of the Association and receive a majority vote of the Executive Board present and constituting a quorum. No application shall be approved unless the prescribed membership fee has been paid. Should the application fail of approval, the fee shall be returned. An application for Branch membership must state, over the signature of its secretary, the number and names of its members who are Life members of the American Poultry Association.

Sec. 3. The credentials of representatives of Branch associations and Associate, Club and Society memberships must reach the secretary's hands before the opening roll-call of meetings attended by such representatives, otherwise they shall not be entitled to take part in the proceedings as representatives.

Sec. 4. The representative of any club or society must show by his credentials that said club or society has held a regularly called meeting, as provided for by its constitution and by-laws, within one year from the date of the meeting of this Association in which he seeks to take part and a certified copy of said constitution and by-laws must have been filed with the secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association at the time of the filing of the application for membership.

Sec. 5. In advance of each annual meeting the secretary-treasurer shall drop from the roll-call all members of the Association who are two years in arrears in the payment of their dues.

Sec. 6. Fifty per cent of each Life, Asso-

ciate or Society membership fee, coming to the secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association through any Branch association for membership in the American Poultry Association, shall, upon the election of the applicant, be returned to the Branch from which it came.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this association shall be a President, a First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, an Executive Board, a Finance Committee, a Standing Revision Committee, an Election Commissioner and a Board of Review.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer and nine elective members, together with the Presidents of all duly accredited Branch associations.

Sec. 3. Neither the Vice-President nor any two of the nine elective members of the Executive Board shall be elected from the same state or province. The nine elective members of the Executive Board shall be elected the first year after the adoption of this section as follows: Three for the term of three years, three for the term of two years and three for the term of one year. Three members of the Executive Board shall be elected annually thereafter, each for a term of three years.

Sec. 4. The Finance Committee shall consist of the President, who shall be chairman, and two other members of the Executive Board, to be chosen by the Executive Board at its annual meeting, and shall serve for one year.

Sec. 5. The Standing Revision Committee shall consist of three members, to be chosen by the Executive Board, to which committee all matters pertaining to standing revision shall be referred for attention, with or without recommendations.

ARTICLE V.—Election of Officers.

Section 1. The election of all officers of the Association shall be by mail, unless otherwise provided for by this constitution, and shall be conducted under the direction and control of the Election Commissioner, except that his final report of the results shall be verified and certified to by a Board of Review, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The Election Commissioner shall be elected by a majority vote at each annual meeting of the Association. His necessary traveling and hotel bills, postage, stationery and other expenses shall be paid by the American Poultry Association.

Sec. 3. Except as otherwise provided, the terms of all officers shall be for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All official terms shall begin at the commencement of New Business at each annual meeting, and end at the close of Unfinished Business at the next succeeding annual meeting.

Sec. 4. The traveling and hotel expenses of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and nine elective members of the Executive Board, for attendance at all executive meetings, shall be paid by the American Poultry Association. The traveling expenses of members of the Executive Board sent by Branch associations shall be paid by themselves or by the branches that send them.

Sec. 5. The Board of Review shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the Association, from among the members present, no member of said board to be either an officer of the Association or one of the candidates for office. The term of office of each Board of Review shall terminate at the adjournment of the meeting at which said board is chosen.

ARTICLE VI.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. **PRESIDENT:** The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, act as chairman of the Executive Board and of the Finance Committee; countersign all checks when properly approved and when signed by the Secretary-Treasurer; appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; call special meetings of the Association or of the Executive Board within sixty days at the written request of five or more members of the Executive Board, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Sec. 2.—**VICE-PRESIDENTS:** In the absence of the President, or in the event of his inability to act, the First Vice-President, or, in his absence, the Second Vice-President, shall preside in his place and perform his duties.

Sec. 3.—**SECRETARY-TREASURER:** The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Executive Board; shall keep the

minutes of such meetings, and have charge of all books and papers pertaining to his office, and shall keep a correct list of the names of all members of the Association, of their places of residence and the dates of their election, a copy of which he shall furnish on request to the Election Commissioner and to the chairman of the Board of Review.

Sec. 4. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association, which he may use only under the direction of the Executive Board or by direct vote of the Association.

Sec. 5. He shall furnish to all members a certificate of membership.

Sec. 6. He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Association and have custody of the same. He shall keep on file all letters received, together with carbon or duplicate copies of all letters sent out by him, for the information of the President or Committee; and shall act as secretary of the Executive Board and prepare a report of all meetings of said Board for the information of the members of the Association.

Sec. 7. He shall at the proper time furnish the Election Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Review with lists of all officers to be elected, and full information regarding the territories from which said officers are eligible for election.

Sec. 8. He shall collect all money due the Association and be custodian of all moneys belonging to the Association, which must be deposited by him in the name of the Association in a bank or banks approved by the Finance Committee, from which money all bills of the Association shall be paid only when such bills have been approved in writing by the Finance Committee; he shall sign all checks drawn on the funds of the Association, which checks must be countersigned by the President; he shall keep the necessary books, in which shall be entered the amounts received and disbursed by him, and shall have his books, papers and accounts always open for the inspection of the Executive Board or any other member thereof.

Sec. 9. He shall make an itemized report of the financial condition of the Association, together with a full report of all transactions, such report to be made annually to the Executive Board, covering the last expired fiscal year, which reports shall be in the hands of the chairman of the Executive Board ten days before the date of its annual meeting.

Sec. 10. He shall be the custodian of and keep well insured all property belonging to the Association not otherwise provided for.

Sec. 11. He shall give bond to be approved by the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be paid for by the Association.

Sec. 12. The salary of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be \$1,500.00 per year, payable by check in equal monthly installments as due. The salary of his office assistant shall be \$10.00 per week, payable weekly. The only other expenses allowed the Secretary-Treasurer shall be for postage, freight, telegrams, expressage and other incidental office expenditures in transacting the business of the Association and his actual expenses incurred in attending the meetings of the Association and Executive Board, and such other expenses as are authorized by the Executive Board—all of which expenses must be approved by the Finance Committee before check covering the same can be drawn against the funds of the Association.

Sec. 13. The Secretary-Treasurer shall devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office, and the same shall be required of his office assistant.

Sec. 14. Should the Secretary-Treasurer neglect his duties to the detriment of the Association, it shall be the duty of the President, or any member of the Association, to call attention to the fact, and the Executive Board, on proof of due cause, may require him to resign, declare the office vacant and forthwith appoint his successor to serve out the year. In case of the dismissal of the Secretary-Treasurer for cause, he shall receive no salary for the unexpired term for which he was elected.

Sec. 15. **DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD:** The Executive Board shall have general control and supervision of the affairs of the Association, and shall be its official organ at all times and on all occasions.

Sec. 16. It shall be its duty to safeguard the interests of the Association at all times, and especially during the intervals between the annual or special meetings, acting promptly within its legal powers.

Sec. 17. It shall fill all vacancies that occur among the officers of the Association or on standing or special committees not otherwise provided for.

Sec. 18. It shall hold a regular meeting once

each year at the place of holding the annual meeting of the Association, said regular meeting to be convened one day in advance of said annual meeting and it shall not adjourn sine die until after the final adjournment of the annual meeting of the Association.

Sec. 19. It shall meet in special session on call of the Chairman of the Board, or on written request of five or more of its members, said written request to specify the time of meeting, which shall not be less than ten nor more than sixty days later than the date of the request; said request to also specify the object or objects of the said special meeting, and the place at which the meeting is to be held.

Sec. 20. It shall make a written report, in detail, at each annual meeting of the Association, through its Secretary, covering its acts, such report to include the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and Finance Committee, and a report from, or regarding, each Branch Association.

Sec. 21. It shall have authority to contract indebtedness in the name and interests of the Association, provided, however, that such indebtedness shall not at any time be greater than the amount of the current funds in bank.

Sec. 22. It shall take official notice of any neglect of duty on the part of the Secretary-Treasurer or his assistant, and shall act of its own volition, or upon charges properly preferred by any member in the matter of such neglect of duties.

Sec. 23. It shall appoint, instruct and control the Standing Committee on Revision of the American Standard of Perfection, and take the initiative in providing for a revision of the American Standard of Perfection once in five years.

Sec. 24. It shall carry out the will of the Association in the organization and promotion of Branch Associations; have control of the establishment of Branch Associations, of the division of territory and of the enforcement of the rules and regulations which govern their relations to the general association, except as otherwise provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 25. It shall use its best endeavors to secure Associate Members of the Association and shall encourage the formation of specialty clubs and of poultry societies that express a desire to become members of this association.

Sec. 26. It shall provide a certificate of membership for each class of members, and require the Secretary-Treasurer to furnish members with same, properly dated and signed, and having the seal of the Association thereon.

Sec. 27. It shall provide an appropriate seal or emblem to be protected by trade-mark, registration or copyright, for use on printed matter, stationery, certificates, diplomas and medals of the Association, and to be furnished in the form of electrotypes for the use of members of the Association.

Sec. 28. It shall have charge of and promptly act upon all matters pertaining to the disqualification, suspension, expulsion or restoration of members, with power to suspend, disqualify or expel any member, for cause, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present and constituting a quorum; provided that no member shall be suspended, disqualified or expelled without formal charges and the opportunity to be heard, and that any member thus suspended, disqualified or expelled, shall have the right to appeal to the Association at its next annual meeting, which shall be the final judge in the case. Said Board shall have the power to restore disqualified or expelled members, subject to protest from any member in good standing against restoration, in which event the case shall go before the Association, at its next annual meeting, for decision.

Sec. 29. It shall arrange for licensing judges of poultry and shall have power to suspend or disqualify said judges for cause, and to revoke their licenses on order of the Association.

Sec. 30. It shall enforce the rules of the Association governing the holding of poultry shows.

Sec. 31. It shall co-operate with Branch Associations and Associate members in avoiding conflicts of dates in holding poultry shows and other poultry meetings.

Sec. 32. It shall appoint from among its members a Committee of Three on certificates, diplomas and medals, and arrange to supply these awards of merit to Branch Associations and Associate Members for the encouragement of exhibitors at annual poultry shows held under the rules of the American Poultry Association.

Sec. 33. It shall arrange for poultry con-

ventions in branch territories in co-operation with Branch Associations, and provide for an annual poultry institute to be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association.

Sec. 34. It shall organize and promote through the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, a bureau of lecturers qualified to deliver addresses on poultry topics, and shall issue certificates thereto authorizing them to announce themselves as members of the American Poultry Association Bureau of Lecturers.

Sec. 35.—DUTIES OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: All bills and claims against the Association shall be referred to the Finance Committee, and, before payment, must be approved in writing by a majority of the Committee, this majority to include the Chairman; all papers showing such approval shall be preserved by the Secretary-Treasurer and made part of his financial report to the Executive Board at its next annual meeting.

Sec. 36. The fiscal year of the Association shall close on June 30th and the Finance Committee shall audit the books and accounts of the Association in July of each year, certify to their correctness covering the last preceding fiscal year, and report its findings to the Executive Board at its next annual meeting. It shall also audit the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer at such other times as the Executive Board may direct.

Sec. 37. DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON REVISION: It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee on Revision to collect such data as it may find practicable for use in each general revision of the American Standard of Perfection. To this committee shall be referred all information, suggestions and requests pertaining to changes in the text and illustrations of the Standard of Perfection.

Sec. 38. At least one year before the time for a general revision of the American Standard of Perfection all such information, suggestions and requests shall be classified by this committee and placed in convenient form for adoption or rejection by the Association at its annual meeting, or by a general revision committee to be appointed by the Association. This Standing Committee on Revision shall make an annual report to the Executive Board, and shall be made members of the general committee on revision to be appointed by the Association once in five years.

Sec. 39. DUTIES OF THE ELECTION COMMISSIONER: On the first Tuesday of February of each year the Election Commissioner shall mail to the last known address of every member of the Association a printed nominating ballot, to be so designated, together with an official statement prepared by the Secretary-Treasurer, and approved by the President, naming the officers to be elected, and specifying the territories from which each is eligible; these nominating ballots to be made returnable within thirty days, and each ballot to be dated and signed in ink by the member whose vote it represents.

Sec. 40. On receiving and counting the nominating ballots the Election Commissioner shall ascertain by mail, within the ensuing thirty (30) days, who among the five (5) candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes, or who among the total number of candidates voted for, provided there are less than five (5) nominated for any office, are willing to stand for election, informing each candidate of the number of votes cast for him and for each of the other nominees thus honored for the same office and a list of all successful nominees for all offices of the Association.

Sec. 41. On receiving authority to formally announce the various successful nominees, the Election Commissioner shall, within thirty (30) days of the counting of the nominating ballots, mail printed election ballots, to be so designated, to all members of the Association, making them returnable within thirty (30) days from the date of the printed notice that shall be enclosed with each ballot, naming the candidates for election, and giving full particulars as to their eligibility.

Sec. 42. Exactly thirty days after the mailing of the election ballots the Election Commissioner shall count all votes received by him in the form of printed ballots that are properly dated and legibly signed in ink by the members of the Association entitled to cast same, and shall immediately furnish the poultry press a report of the officers elected, as shown on the face of the returns.

Sec. 43. After counting the nominating and election ballots the Election Commissioner shall carefully preserve same and deliver them either personally or under seal by registered mail or by express, to the President of the Association on the opening day of the annual meeting of the Association, before the opening session of the meeting has been called to order, who shall hand them in the unbroken package or packages to the Chairman of the Board of Review, immediately after said Board of Review has been elected.

Sec. 44. DUTIES OF BOARD OF REVIEW: On receiving the official ballots, both nominating and election, the Board of Review, assisted by the Election Commissioner, if he is in attendance at the meeting, shall carefully verify the work of said commissioner, certify in writing to the election of the successful candidates, or the choice of the place of holding annual meetings, and shall report its findings to the meeting of the Association, as provided in the order of business. At the counting of the votes by the Board of Review, if it shall be found that two or more candidates, or two or more places of meeting, have received the same number of votes, this fact shall be reported to the annual meeting of the Association, whereupon the members present and constituting a quorum shall have power to elect their choice from the candidates or places that are a tie, a majority vote to be decisive.

ARTICLE VII.—Annual Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meetings of the Association shall be held in August of each year at some central point to be determined once in

three years by a vote of the members, cast by mail; the five points receiving the highest number of votes on the nominating ballot to be re-submitted for final choice, the point then receiving the highest number of votes to be declared the place of meeting for the next three years.

Sec. 2. The election of each place of meeting shall be conducted by the Election Commissioner in substantially the same manner as that provided for the election of officers, the nominating and election ballots for the places of meeting to be sent out by said Election Commissioner once in three years, at the same time and in the same way as that required of him in conducting the election of officers; provided, further, that his work in receiving and counting said ballots shall be verified and certified to by the Board of Review, the same as prescribed in the case of election of officers.

ARTICLE VIII.—Quorums.

Section 1. Fifteen members of the Association present and voting shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. Eight members of the Executive Board present and voting shall constitute a quorum of said board.

ARTICLE IX.—Funds.

Section 1. The moneys of the Association shall be kept in two separate funds, to be known as the Emergency Fund and Current Fund.

Sec. 2. The money comprising the Emergency Fund shall be placed at interest in one or more banks at the discretion of the Finance Committee, and shall not be disturbed except by resolution adopted at an annual or special meeting of the Association.

Sec. 3. A petty cash fund, not to exceed \$100 in amount, shall be furnished the Secretary-Treasurer for small disbursements, which fund may be replenished from time to time on his making an itemized report, to be approved by the Finance Committee, and issuing a check for the amount so authorized, which check must be countersigned by the President.

ARTICLE X.—Revision of Standard.

Section 1. A general revision of the American Standard of Perfection shall take place once in five years, and not oftener.

Sec. 2. No changes shall be made in any part of the Standard of Perfection unless written notice, specifying word for word the proposed change or changes shall have been filed with the Secretary-Treasurer at least ninety days before the annual meeting at which the changes are to be acted upon, in which case the Secretary-Treasurer, in announcing the next annual meeting, shall notify all members of the proposed change or changes, specifying same word for word.

Sec. 3. New breeds or varieties shall be admissible to the Standard of Perfection only at the time of general revision. Corrections may be made and omissions supplied by a majority vote at any annual meeting of the Association on recommendation of the Standing Committee on Revision; provided written notice, specifying word for word the proposed corrections or omissions, shall have been filed with the Secretary-Treasurer ninety days before the date of the annual meeting at which same is to be considered, and that a printed notice specifying such corrections shall have been mailed by him to each member of the Association at least sixty days before the date of said annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI.—New Breeds and Varieties.

Section 1. Before a new breed or variety can be admitted to the American Standard of Perfection it must comply with the following requirements, to-wit:

(a) It must be able to produce 50 per cent of the specimens reasonably true to the type and characteristics of the breed or variety, as set forth in the proposed standard, and must have been exhibited in at least two generations, both male and female, at not less than three annual meetings of the Association.

(b) Written notice of the presence of such breed or variety for inspection at annual meetings, shall upon each occasion be supplied the Secretary-Treasurer at the place and time of meeting, and the Secretary-Treasurer shall ascertain whether or not the required exhibitions of specimens have been made, and shall record the facts in the official minutes of the meeting.

(c) Both male and female specimens of at least two generations each must be on exhibition at the time when the breed or variety shall be presented for admission to the Standard of Perfection, in order that the members of the Association may inspect the breed or variety to determine the propriety of admitting it in accordance with the specifications of the application.

(d) If application is made for admission of a new breed, the breed must possess such new breed characteristics as to give it a very distinct character of its own, and if application is made for admission of a new variety, the variety must truly possess all the type characteristics of the breed of which it is a variety. Extraordinary care shall be exercised to prevent multiplicity of varieties.

Sec. 2. A petition addressed to the American Poultry Association shall be presented.

(a) This petition shall contain a description of the breed or variety seeking admission, together with all ascertainable facts regarding its origin and breeding, and a prayer for its admission.

(b) Affidavits of not less than five breeders of the breed or variety shall be presented, containing statements of the percentage of specimens breeding reasonably true to type and characteristics of the breed or variety as above required.

(c) The proposed standard for the breed or variety shall be presented at the same time with the petition, but may be amended by the petitioner or the Association before the admission of the breed or variety. This standard shall be read at the meeting at which admission of the breed or variety is sought.

(d) At least ninety (90) days prior to the

meeting of the Association at which admission to the Standard of Perfection is sought the papers required in the application shall be filed with the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall give to all members of the Association sixty (60) days' notice of the pendency of such application.

Sec. 3. If upon consideration of all the evidence, the Association is satisfied that the breed or variety is worthy of recognition in the Standard of Perfection, that it has, in fact, the qualities and characteristics set forth in the application; that all claims and characteristics set forth in the application are justified, and that all requirements for its admission have been complied with, a majority vote of the members present and voting by written ballot shall admit the breed or variety to the Standard of Perfection.

ARTICLE XII.—Amendments.

This Constitution and the By-Laws of the Association, having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all members present at a regular meeting of the organization, can be repealed or amended only by a like vote. Such repeal or amendment must be offered in writing, and be forwarded by the person proposing same to both the President and Secretary-Treasurer; and the Secretary-Treasurer, if so directed by a majority of the Executive Board, shall have such repeal or amendment printed, and shall mail a copy to every member of the Association at his last known address sixty days prior to the meeting at which said repeal or amendment is to be acted upon.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the Parliamentary Guide of this Association, subject to special rules that may be adopted.

ARTICLE II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call.
2. Reading minutes of last meeting.
3. Election of Board of Review.
4. Report of Executive Board.
5. Report of committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Report of Board of Review.
8. Inauguration of officers.
9. New business.
10. Discussions.
11. Adjournment.

ARTICLE III.—Licensing Judges.

Section 1. Two classes of judges of poultry shall be recognized and licensed by a majority vote at annual meetings of this Association, to be known as American Poultry Association Judges, namely, general judges, comprising those who are licensed to judge all varieties of fowls represented in the American Standard of Perfection, and specialty judges, including those who are licensed to judge one or more varieties in the standard, but not all varieties; provided that such judges must be members of this Association.

Sec. 2. At the first annual meeting of the Association following the adoption of this article, the Executive Board shall report in writing, with recommendations, a list of experienced judges, divided into the two classes, general and specialty, including therein all persons it believes should receive licenses without other endorsement and without charge. Members of the Association present at said annual meeting shall be entitled to supplement the foregoing described list, provided that names thus suggested shall be referred to the Executive Board and must be reported upon favorably by said board.

Sec. 3. Applicants for judges' licenses not provided for in the foregoing section shall be endorsed by at least five licensed judges of the American Poultry Association, in the form of separate letters addressed personally by said judges to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, who shall transmit same to the Executive Board in due course.

Sec. 4. Applicants for judges' licenses shall sign application blanks furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association for this purpose.

Sec. 5. Each such applicant shall file with the Secretary-Treasurer a statement of his qualifications and experience as a poultry judge; also three or more references as to his reputation for uprightness of character in the community where he resides.

Sec. 6. Printed notice of each application, with the names of the five or more licensed judges who have endorsed each applicant, must be sent to all members of the Association by the Secretary-Treasurer at least sixty days before the opening date of the annual meeting of the association, at which action is to be taken on the application, thus giving members the opportunity to protest for cause, if they so choose.

Sec. 7. The application blank signed by each person desiring to become a licensed judge of poultry, as herein provided for, shall clearly state that if the license asked for is issued, it shall be revocable by the Executive Board of this Association, for cause, subject to appeal to the Association at its next annual meeting.

Sec. 8. Each license issued under this article shall state whether the licensee is a general or a specialty judge, and, if the latter, it shall name the varieties said licensee is licensed to judge.

Sec. 9. A charge of \$2 shall be made for each license issued, as per Sections 3 to 9 inclusive of this article, to cover cost of correspondence and clerical work.

ARTICLE IV.—A. P. A. POULTRY SHOW RULES.

The following rules and regulations shall be printed on the back of each entry blank used by Branch and Associate member of the American Poultry Association, or other clubs or societies whose exhibitions are to be held and advertised to be held, under the poultry show rules of the American Poultry Association, and must be signed in ink by each exhibitor whose entries are accepted.

Section 1. Any person under disqualifica-

tion by the American Poultry Association for fraudulent practices is ineligible to compete or judge at this show. Fraudulent practices shall be understood to include, among other dishonorable acts, the lending, borrowing or hiring of birds for exhibition in competition; also "faking" of any kind, as defined in the Glossary of Technical Terms in the American Standard of Perfection.

Sec. 2. Every bird entered for competition must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor, otherwise all entries of the exhibitor shall be canceled; he shall forfeit all entry fees, shall receive no prize money or other premiums, and if ordered to do so must remove his exhibit from the show room within forty-eight hours. In case of disqualification under this rule other exhibits may, at the discretion of the management, be moved up in the list of winners, subject to the disqualified exhibitor's right of appeal.

Sec. 3. Any exhibitor at this show, if called upon to do so by the management, shall make affidavit that he is the bona fide owner of every bird entered by him in competition.

Sec. 4. The judge or judges officiating at this show shall disqualify any exhibit found to contain a specimen entered for competition that is not the bona fide property of the exhibitor, or that has been faked.

Sec. 5. This Association reserves the right to return entries, thus enabling the Secretary to exclude the exhibits of any disqualified person endeavoring to show under his own or another's name. In the event of it coming to the knowledge of the management that any disqualified person is exhibiting, his birds shall be debarred from competition, his entries cancelled, entry fees forfeited and prize money and other premiums withheld.

Sec. 6. Exhibitors must not interfere with, nor attempt in any manner to influence the judge or judges officiating at this show, on penalty of having their entries disqualified by the judge or show management, and of having their winnings protested by other exhibitors in the class.

Sec. 7. The judges shall be required personally to place, or superintend the placing of all prize ribbons or prize cards on the coops of the winning specimens.

Sec. 8. No bird shall be removed from the show until the close of the same without the written consent of the Secretary.

Sec. 9. Any exhibitor who shall be disqualified at this show for fraudulent practices shall have the right of appeal to the Executive Board of the American Poultry Association, also to the next annual meeting of the Association, but meanwhile shall be temporarily disqualified from exhibiting at any show held under American Poultry Association rules, and it is understood that every exhibitor who signs this entry blank thereby agrees that his entries may be cancelled, and all entry fees, prize moneys and other premiums withheld by the management of this show in the event of his being disqualified; provided, that if his appeal is sustained, all entry fees, prize moneys and other premiums shall be delivered to him; provided, further, that his appeal must be made within one year of the date of the disqualification.

Sec. 10. Notice of disqualification with a detailed statement of facts, with such corroborative evidence as is procurable, shall be mailed within five days after the close of the show by the Secretary or some other officer of this Association to the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association, and a complete copy of the notice of disqualification and other papers or charges accompanying said notice shall be mailed at the same time to the exhibitor or judge disqualified.

Sec. 11. In case of alleged fraudulent practice on the part of any judge, exhibitor or other person, or of collusion, the aggrieved exhibitor shall have the right to protest in writing, on depositing the sum of \$5 with the secretary of the show, and said protest shall be passed upon forthwith by the management of the show, subject to an appeal by either party to the Executive Board of the American Poultry Association and to the next annual meeting of the Association. In case the protest is sustained, the fee shall be refunded.

Sec. 12. Any person may protest in writing for palpable dishonesty or fraudulent practice of the judge in placing awards. Such protest must be handed to the secretary of the show, and a copy delivered or mailed to the judge and to the Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Poultry Association before the close of the show; provided, that an appeal may be taken to the Executive Board; also to the Association as a whole.

Sec. 13. No judge of poultry at this show shall exhibit in any class he is assigned to pass upon; should he do so, he shall be disqualified forthwith by the management on protest of any exhibitor or member of the American Poultry Association and another judge shall be assigned to the class.

Sec. 14. No exhibitor at this show shall receive a prize on any bird that has been owned by, or in the possession of, the judge assigned to the class within six months prior to the close of the entries.

Sec. 15. The printed regulations or rules of this show, where they are not less stringent than or where they do not conflict with the foregoing, shall be binding on the exhibitors and judges and supplemental to the American Poultry Association rules.

Sec. 16. Any exhibitor at this show who is not a member of the American Poultry Association shall submit, and hereby agrees to submit, to the jurisdiction of the American Poultry Association, and shall be dealt with as though he were a member of the Association. Each exhibitor at this show shall sign the appended declaration, to wit:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Be it known that for the purposes of this show I agree to be bound by the poultry show rules of the American Poultry Association, as above set forth.

Signed.....
Date....."

10,000 CHICKENS Raised With 36 Universal Hovers

Here is some more evidence of the wonderful adaptability of Prairie State Universal Hovers. During the past season W. R. Curtis & Co., on their famous Niagara Farm, at Ransomville, N. Y. successfully raised **Ten Thousand and Chicks** with thirty-six Prairie State Universal Hovers. They have used as many as four hovers in one house, transferring them to other houses after the chicks no longer require them. Messrs. Curtis further state that during the rush season it was necessary to place in some houses as many as three hundred chicks, and the greatest loss in any of these instances did not exceed ten chicks. Can you conceive of a more economical and successful manner of rearing chicks?

Poultry-raisers are taking their heating apparatus out of other makes of brooders and installing in their place Prairie State Universal Hovers. We are at present remodeling brooding houses on large poultry plants, taking out expensive pipe systems that have proven unsuccessful and installing our modern brooding devices.

Think of this if you want to raise more chicks next year. Let us plan your brooding system for you now. Do not hesitate because your wants are not great, our systems fit the greatest or smallest plants and are as profitable for the little fellow as for the big one. Remember we positively guarantee our Brooding Systems. Write for our catalog, it shows the way and the why.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.
510 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.



One of 40 Colony Houses used on Niagara Farm—fitted with Prairie State Universal Hovers

You Can Get More Eggs And Save Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else.

That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter or when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is

rich in lime and other egg-making materials.

That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches, and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers and makes heavier market fowls—

Because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it.

Green bone is easily and quickly prepared, with

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you may select from our catalogue on **10 Days Free Trial** (No Money in Advance).

It cuts all bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging and wasting nothing. It automatically adapts itself to your strength, so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

But try it! Send today for catalogue—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

F. W. MANN COMPANY,
Box 113, Milford, Mass.



Try This Free
No Money in Advance

Develop The Laying Pullets

You can do much to help out heavy winter laying. It's feed and care from first to last—mostly feed. Begin with feed and begin now. Give them the egg laying habit—fix them so they can't help but lay by supplying them with the needed protein.

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS ARE 60% PROTEIN

and only 12% fat. A perfect substitute for the bugs and worms of summer. Guaranteed fresh and sweet. You get the farthest reaching feed for egg making you can possibly supply to your hens.

Shipped from Chicago or New York. Price \$2.50 per 100 lb. bag, f. o. b. either place. Cash with order.

Get the Catalogue. It's free and it's full of good things for poultrymen. Special foods and supplies for special results. Address nearest office.

DARLING & COMPANY, Box 78 Union Stock Yards Chicago.
Box 78 Long Island City, New York.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & CO. LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

Box 21

White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Rose white Leghorns, Utility and Prize Winning Birds. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers.

Yearling Breeders For Sale at a Low Price. Write Us Your Wants

IDEAL TRAP NESTS Show Which Hen Laid The Egg

1900 You Provide the Nests 1907 I Supply the Traps

The "IDEAL" is the only make with a long record of satisfactory work for practical poultrymen. Inexpensive, but they work right. Convincing circular.

F. O. WELLCOME, Box P., Yarmouth, Maine

An Egg-Packers Method.

It has long been demonstrated that it is the fertility of the egg that causes it to decay or spoil. Kill off every rooster on the premises and do not allow a solitary one within hearing distance if possible, and in ten days after you do this the eggs gathered after that will keep as long in the cellar as by putting them through any mixture or salting. The hens will lay better and not be tormented all the time. If you want eggs for hatching sort out a dozen of your best hens and mate them to a good rooster in a prepared place by themselves, and soon as you have sufficient, get rid of that rooster at once and sell the young roosters as fast as they come to maturity. I have tried this system for years and never have a tainted egg.—Missouri Valley Farmer.

The Sex of Hens.

We are sometimes asked: "Please send me eggs of such and such a shape, for I want to raise only cockerels, or only pullets."

It is impossible to foretell the sex of a chick not yet hatched, though certain circumstances may effect the production of a large number of birds of either sex.

Eggs collected in the early part of the season have usually given more males than females; also, when a cock had only a very limited number of hens to fertilize. The reason is that the cock in spring is in his full vigor, but becomes less vigorous as the season advances.

If the male parent is old and the females young, more hens than cocks will be had; the contrary is true if the cock is young and the hens old.

As to the shape of the egg it varies according to the age of the layers; thus, the eggs of pullets are smaller and more pointed than those of old hens.

Long and pointed eggs do not give any more males than round ones.

Some say that the egg produces a cock if its crown or air space is horizontal; a hen if it is oblique, that is, slanting. In our experience we have not found such results.—Canada Experiment Station.

Do Not Undertake Too Much.

The safest and surest way to get into the poultry business is to grow up with the work. If, under reasonably fair conditions, you have raised the past season, 100 good chickens, it may be safe for you to undertake to double the product next year; but if you set out to raise 1,000, the chances are you will lose a much larger per cent than you would if you raised only a few. It is better to aim for quality than quantity. When poultry keepers increase their flocks up to several hundred or a thousand, their methods of care and feeding are apt to change, and then many of them go backward instead of forward.

If you have a mind to increase the future extent of your poultry work, go slowly. When you have once reached the limit you have set for yourself you will have a safe and permanent business, while if you try to jump to that limit at once the chances are that when the time comes for you to have the business developed you will be entirely out of it.

There is a great deal of advice given on this subject of starting into the poultry business. Much of it seems, and perhaps is, unnecessary, but I find there is a very large class of poultry enthusiasts who are inclined to get right into the work, hit or miss, on a big scale within the first year or two. Therefore, I repeat, go easy. There will be plenty of room on top, but space is pretty badly crowded down below.—Michigan Farmer.



Cuts Things For Poultry

Clover, alfalfa, straw, vegetable tops, for instance. Cuts them quick, too, a bushel of Clover in 10 minutes into 1/8 inch lengths. A heavy fly wheel means easy running. The 8-inch, 4-bladed solid centre spiral knife works like a lawn mower, and has adjustable cutting bar. Weighs 60 pounds, all iron and steel, strongly built, and is so cheap you can't afford to do without it. Price, only..... **\$5.50**

Silver Mfg. Co., 287 Broadway, Salem, Ohio.

Send For Sample of Cut Alfalfa

Page Poultry Fence

Needs no top or bottom boards. Is made of large wire—the smallest being No. 14. All horizontals are high carbon, double strength, spring steel wire, heavily galvanized to prevent rusting. Expansion and contraction are provided for—all the horizontals being coiled spring wire. It's easily adjustable to hilly surfaces—the coil does it. Stands up stiff, does not sag, bag or buckle. Costs less erected than common nettings. Looks better. Lasts much longer. Height, 4, 5 or 6 feet. If you need Poultry Fence, write us.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
Box 172, Adrian, Mich.



BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,** Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.

"HOME" THE LIFE SAVER

a Free book of 32 pages on the care of poultry and "How to Prevent Disease." Gives Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. Write for it today. Dept. C **CUGLEY & MULLEN,** 1229 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Gape Worm Extractor 25c
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Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS

are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. **Frank Myers, Mfr.,** Box 46, Freeport, Ill.

BUFF ROCKS

Lapham's Gold Medal Strain

Won every first at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, August 30 to September 7, 1906, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Write today if you want winners. They win for me and they will win for you. Show birds always on hand. My new catalogue is free.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS
S. D. Lapham Prop., Dearborn, Mich.
Please mention this paper.



IMPORTANT POINTS

in Chicken Raising all clearly explained in our new 1906 Catalog

WHAT TO FEED
HOW TO FEED
ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS
AND BROODERS

The rearing of young chicks. How to make hens lay. We carry a large stock of Poultry Supplies, Incubators and Brooders and will quote lowest prices. We own a broiler plant and breed S. C. W. Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. L. CANNON & COMPANY
P. O. BOX 550, BRISTOL, TENN.

TOMPKIN'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y. Jan. 1906, 1st Pen. 1st and 2nd Cock, 2nd Hen, 2nd Pullet and 4th cockerel. At the great Cincinnati show won 3th and 4th cock, 1st 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 3rd and 4th cockerel 1st, 2nd 3rd Pullet and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pens, also both shape and color specials for females, two cups for display and one cu for the National Single Comb Rhode Island Club for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. On Rose Combs 5th Cock, 1st and 5th Hen, 1st, 4th and 5th Cockerel, 4th 5th Pullet and 4th Pen and Silver cup for best Rose comb Rhode Island male in show and shape besides a number of other specials making a total of 46 regular and special prizes in 48 entries; also winner at St. Louis World's Fair, New York and Boston and all the largest shows for past 5 years. Stock for sale and eggs from Single Combs only.
Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

Fishel's Annual Fall White Wyandotte Sale!

Get our annual sale circular describing the birds we have for sale. We offer some very exceptional bargains.

Fox Terriers Males \$8; Females \$5
J. C. Fishel & Son, Bx P, Hope, Ind.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Duston's White Wyandottes

Should receive your attention before placing your orders, get in line with best breeders by starting right. Send 4c in stamps for the catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that has made possible the best flocks.

Arthur G. Duston
South Framingham, Drawer 2, Mass.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

Twenty-five years a breeder of Wyandottes. I now breed all eight varieties
Breeding birds \$2.00 to \$5.00 each
Scotch Collie Puppies. \$10 to \$15 each
Orr's Lice Killer is best, \$1 per gal.

T. E. ORR, Box 303, Beaver, Pa.

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices.
State show winners and bred so for generations. Write your wants.

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana

15,000 FERRETS. Send 6 cents for finest illustrated ferret book published. 48 pages of practical experience from a life study of these useful little animals, telling how to successfully breed and work ferrets, how ferrets clear buildings of rats, drive rabbits from burrows. Price list free.
SAMUEL FARNSWORTH, Middletown, Ohio

Why You Should Join the Water Fowl Club of America.

(From the Water Fowl Guide)

"It gives you a standing and prominence in the fraternity that you can not obtain in any other way."

"It is a medium through which the public is made more fully acquainted with the good qualities of water fowl, and this creates a greater demand for your stock and eggs."

"It guarantees to the public that you will be fair and honorable in your dealings, under penalty of being publicly expelled from the Club, and it urges them to patronize you for this reason."

"If you are breeding water fowl solely for pleasure, you should take pride enough in the work to lend your assistance to an organization devoted to the upbuilding of the breed."

"If you are an exhibitor, you are benefitted by being afforded an opportunity to compete for the coveted prizes offered by the Club at shows all over the country."

"The cost of membership is so small that it is nothing compared with the advantages to be derived."

"In no other way than by organized effort can the object for which we are working be accomplished."

"It benefits the beginner and the professional both alike."

"It is the only organization whose sole object is the perfecting of water fowl and the promotion of your interests."

Article II says: "The object and purpose of the Club is to improve the culture of water fowl, and to protect, by co-operation, the interest of the breeders thereof."

The above needs no comment. Every breeder who wishes to see improvements in the way of more sales, better quality at the shows, better classifications, more specials, should be willing to assist. Our membership contains many of the foremost breeders of the fancy, as well as of the economic classes of this great family. The work of the Club has been pre-eminently in practical lines, and a continuance of same we consider our duty. The membership is already active in most of the states and in Canada, and with the promised additions, will, we believe, prove a force not to be ignored.

Each state having ten or more members is entitled to extra specials at the leading show of the state. "All prizes offered out of the Club funds shall be open for competition only to birds owned for more than thirty days by members of the Club in good standing."

Don't write unnecessary letters, but send your name, address, etc., with \$1.00 to C. J. Ross, Secretary, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City, New York.

Eggs That Bring Big Prices.

It may be somewhat startling to housewives to learn that an ordinary crack in the shell of an egg recently reduced the estimated value of that particular egg \$300, says the Philadelphia North American.

This was not an ordinary egg, however, but a specimen of that of the great auk. It constituted one of the chief treasures of the Scarborough museum, in England, and was valued at something like \$1,200.

Eggs of the great auk, a bird plentiful enough a century ago, but now extinct, are worth small fortunes. Only about eighty of the eggs are known to be in existence. The British museum possesses twelve, representing a value not far short of \$25,000.

It is related that in 1879 a shrewd Scotchman picked up two of these eggs

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PROFITABLE FOWL



Possible is what everyone is looking for, beauty and utility combined. My dear reader, if you will but stop and consider for a moment, you will know that

U. R. Fishel's W. Plymouth Rocks

Are the most beautiful and profitable fowl there is. If you want business birds for eggs and meat they excel everything. If you want birds young or old to win those coveted prizes at your fall or winter shows remember I can furnish you birds that will do the trick nicely for you. If you want selected breeders we have them galore, in fact if you want

"The Best in the World"

We have it, as has been, and is being demonstrated in every way possible. Send 3 two cent stamps, please, for my 48 page catalogue, it tells all about the U. R. Fishel White Rocks. My SPECIAL SALE LIST contains many bargains you should investigate. It is mailed FREE. Address

U. R. FISHEL
Box P
Hope, Indiana



WM. COOK & SONS

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT that if you wish to procure the BEST Orpingtons, the ten varieties, you must naturally have to send to us for them, their ORIGINATORS. By far

The Largest Show Record in the World

Eggs \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$2.50 a setting.
Special low price on stock now. Write your requirements.

WM COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS IMPERIAL BLACK LANGSHANS

Both these breeds are all winter layers. The Rhode Island Reds are the best broiler and roaster fowls ever bred. Our Imperial Black Langshans are black with beetle green reflections-true Langshan type-if you are looking for eggs from which

To get Prize Winners

We can sell them to you. Our pens are mated for the best results. We have been breeding fine poultry for twenty years and we are going to make the new name of our yards stand for the highest quality that money or skill can procure. No stock for sale this spring. Plenty of it next fall. Eggs for all who want the best.
Langshans \$3.00 per 13, \$10.00 per 52
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds \$3.00 per 13
Correspondence cheerfully answered.

SUNSHINE POULTRY YARDS,

Peotone, Illinois.

We win at the Recent Madison Square Garden Show NEW YORK

in the S. C. Buff, Black and White Orpington classes as follows: seven firsts nine seconds; six thirds; four fourths; and three fifths, and these in the strongest classes of Orpingtons ever put together, there being three hundred and seventy birds competing. We also won the most prizes of any breeder in these classes. We have the stock and established winning breeding lines, but buying high grade stock and eggs cannot be safely be done upon the strength of the mere argument a breeder has room to advance in his advertisements. Now we want you to send for our catalogue testimonial book and a very elaborate mating list, describing over forty different breeding yards and prices of eggs from same. Do not be fooled or misled by mis-advertising, but come to the fountain head to get your start.

Willow Brook Farm,

W. L. Davis, Prop.,

Box S, Berlin, Conn.



FOWLER'S CHAMPION BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have never been defeated, and their record of five times as many first and special prizes

As All Competitors Combined

stands alone and unequalled. My great cock "Champion" selected for the cover page of the special Buff Rock issue of "POULTRY" is a fair sample of the birds I breed. They have the color, size, style and finish to win in any competition. I can furnish SHOW BIRDS FIT TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY. Will also spare a few more breeders. They are bred right and will produce winners. Catalogue free. Address

C. W. FOWLER, Box P, Smyrna, Ga.

CONDIT'S WHITE ROCKS

Indiana State Show Winners.

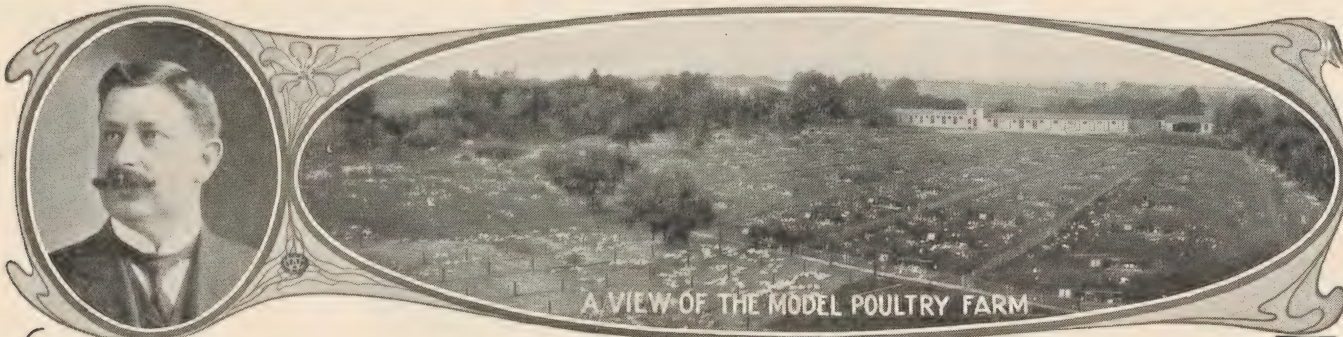
Bargain prices to early fall buyers, an opportunity to buy winners for early winter shows

State your wants fully

Satisfaction assured

P. B. CONdit, 2120 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

New Phone 7470



A VIEW OF THE MODEL POULTRY FARM

Very truly yours
Chas. A. Cyphers

Author "Incubation and Its Natural Laws,"
"Poultry Feeding for Profit,"
"Eggs, Broilers and Roasters."

MODEL Incubators and Brooders

Assure Success In Profitable Poultry Raising

Would you build up a commercial Poultry Farm? Do you desire to have a Poultry Farm that is a money-maker? Then you must secure an equipment that will hatch and rear the chicks in profitable percentages. Poor hatches make poor profits—too many dead chicks a dead loss. Model Incubators and Brooders assure success. Thousands of my customers have demonstrated their profit making qualities. At the Model Farm I have this season hatched and reared a larger number of chickens than has ever been hatched and reared by any one in a season. This with portable equipment such as I manufacture and sell.

Mr. W. H. Hardin, Supt., of the Valle Crucis Farm, Breeders of Heavy Laying Strains of Thoroughbred Poultry, writes as follows:

"From the standpoint of an expert poultryman, I feel no hesitancy in saying that your Model Incubators and Brooders are the very best I have ever used, and I heartily commend them to anyone desiring strictly honest goods at honest prices, that can be depended upon to do all that is claimed for them, and more. From 464 chicks put in ten of your Model Colony Brooders I lost but twenty-two. All who have seen these chickens pronounce them the finest, thriftiest lot they have ever seen."

Send for my catalogue of Model Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Foods.
CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 331 Henry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

at an auction sale. As their value was not realized by those making the sale he secured them for \$4. Sometime later he sold them for \$2,400.

Valuable as is the egg of the great auk, it cannot compare with that of the aepyornis or moa, which thrived in Madagascar some 200 years ago. The egg is about twelve inches in length and the number known to be in existence can be counted upon the fingers.

There is one specimen preserved in the British museum which was obtained in quite a romantic manner. It was picked up in 1897, floating in a bay off Madagascar. Its value is incalculable, since it constitutes one of the most extraordinary relics of its type. It is impossible to estimate its marketable price, for the simple reason that an egg of this bird has not been put up to auction within recent years.

Eggs of the white booby are also highly prized by collectors. This bird was originally found on Fund island, off Newfoundland, which was also the home of the great auk. It, too, is now extinct. The eggs are valued at \$750 and upward, but this is a theoretical value, as none are ever now found for sale.

Another bird long since extinct is the aptornis, which, not being provided with wings by nature, fell an easy prey to man. Eggs of this species are valued at \$1,000 and more each.

Although the condor in limited numbers still nests among remote crags of the Andes, the species is rapidly passing away, and it has been some time since its eggs have been gathered.

In a few years, too, the eggs of the kiwi of New Zealand will become as prized as many of those now so highly valued. This bird, although not yet extinct, breeds so slowly that extinction is bound to occur soon. Although the remaining members of this family are under government protection, it seems impossible to increase their numbers.

The Care of an Egg

A great many people that are in the poultry business never give a thought to the care and preservation of the eggs. Their one aim is to produce as many as possible when they will bring the best returns for their labor, quality not being considered. One of the most essential things to the producer, if he intends to make a success of the business, is the study and care of an egg. He will find that the longer he studies them the more he will learn about eggs. He must examine his eggs carefully and see what is needed, and then feed accordingly, watch the effect of the feeding and be ready to change it when necessary.

Eggs are like milk; you will find that they run no two days alike. To the inexperienced this may sound very strange, but ask an experienced cheese maker and he will tell you that milk will work no two days alike. The same may be said about an egg. The changes may be due to the condition of the weather, food or physical condition of the hen. Eggs, like all perishable goods, will keep better in cool weather (not freezing) than in warm weather. Warm weather starts what is called a small floater or reddish cloud in the egg. This is the first stage of decomposition and the longer it is kept in a warm temperature the darker grows the cloud until it will fasten itself to the side of the shell and become black, and when broken the yolk will break with the white and run together and the egg will be immediately condemned. Eggs laid in the grass in hot weather may become bad inside of 48 hours. For instance, if an egg laid in the morning in the grass where the sun will strike it, lays there all that day

INCUBATORS OF MERIT

The Gold Medals At the World's Foremost Expositions

PAN-AMERICAN, Buffalo, 1901; WORLD'S FAIR, St. Louis, 1904;
LEWIS & CLARK, Portland, 1905

WAS WON BY

Cyphers Incubators & Brooders

THIS ILLUSTRATES THREE TRUTHS.

FIRST—Cyphers Non-Moisture, Self-Ventilating and Self-Regulating Principle of Construction has been in successful use so many years that it is acknowledged to be **The Only Principle That Makes Results Certain.**

SECOND—It has for years possessed above all others the **Quality of Durability; a Principle of Heat Application and Conservation of Moisture that**

8,281 Strong, Healthy Chicks.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 19, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our hatches with your 1906-pattern Standard Cyphers Incubators have been simply wonderful for January and February. We have hatched 8,281 strong, healthy chicks from 12,562 untested eggs.

MAURICE F. DELANO,
Mgr. Owen Farms.

Worth a Load of Wheat.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 27, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

My 1906-pattern No. 3 hatched again on the 19th inst. I was compelled to remove the nursery drawers to make room for more chicks and have today taken out, all told, 361 chickens, and not a weak chick or cripple in the lot. A neighbor looked at this "mob" of chicks and asked, "When are you going to empty that machine?" I told him, and he replied, "I will bring you a load of wheat Saturday and take it home with me." A. C. JONES.

Contributes to the Hatching of Vigorous Chicks that Live; and a **Simplicity of Operation** so important to Beginners as well as to Operators on Large Plants.

THIRD—Continuous Endeavor, year in and year out, in our Inventive and Experiment Department has given to Cyphers Incubators **Patented Labor-saving and Money-saving Improvements** possessed by no other machine.

Mr. Mitchell's First Hatch.

Bristol, Conn., March 14, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The two No. 1, 1906-pattern Cyphers Incubators ordered by us a little time ago came safely to hand. On Monday, Feb. 23, we started one of the new machines and at the second test there were 59 eggs left in the machine. On Monday, the hatch was due and we took from the machine 59 fine, strong, healthy and vigorous chicks. A 100 per cent hatch at this season is very unusual.

GEO. W. MITCHELL.

His Second Hatch.

Bristol, Conn., March 21, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The second of the two No. 1 Cyphers Incubator Company's 1906-pattern machines purchased a little time since was due on Monday last. At the first test there were 72 eggs left in the machine. These stood the second test as well, and on Monday the machine brought off 72 beautiful chicks. Two 100 per cent hatches.

GEO. W. MITCHELL.

**GUARANTEED
BEST HATCHER.**

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG of 244 pages, entitled **"Incubators and Brooders."** We pay the postage. It contains six most valuable chapters on poultry plants, poultry houses and leading exhibitors, and complete Line Supplies. If in return you will send us the names of two acquaintances who keep poultry we will consider it a favor.

ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

FACTORY AND HOME OFFICES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: 23 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 3rd and Linden Sts., Oakland, Cal.; 119 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C., Eng.

POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

Model Incubators and Brooders manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers. You know what they are. Mica Spar Cubical Grit, wholesale and retail. Beef scraps, Beef Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Purina feeds of all kinds, Humphrey Bone Cutters, Humphrey Clover Cutters, Standard Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters, Black Hawk Grist Mills, Union Lock poultry fencing, Paroid Roofing, Root's full line of Bee supplies and many other useful things too numerous to mention. Our 80-page catalogue illustrates and describes the largest and best line of poultry and bee supplies in the world. We want it in the hands of every poultry and bee keeper. Write for it, IT IS FREE.

GRIGGS BROS., 520 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio

Death To Lice

is just as effective as a sword thrust. Harmless to poultry and stock but death to the louse and his family. It is the old-time Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure killer of vermin on poultry, stock, sheep or plants. Sample postpaid 10c. 100 oz. by express \$1.00. Ask for "Pocketbook Pointers." Sent free and worth many times the trouble of sending a postal for it. Write today.

O. K. Stock Food Co.

600 Monon Bldg. Chicago

HOGAN HENS

Are Laying Hens Every One of Them

If you could certainly cull out all the tolerable layers, poor layers and non-layers and keep only the good layers, wouldn't you do it?

Of course you would.

Then you are looking for

The Walter Hogan System

It teaches you to do that and more. Pullets sure to become layers. Cocks sure to breed layers. Selection and breeding. A new system that's sound.

All Hogan hens are 200 egg hens. You can have them, absolutely sure. Yes, its startling—a revolution in poultry raising. But we have the proof. Write us for it.

THE WALTER HOGAN CO.,

21 Nat'l Bank Building,

Fergus Falls, Minn.



SPECIAL SALE! BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC

the greatest Egg Producer and Health Preserver known. It starts the Pullets laying early in the fall and keeps them laying all through the cold winter months, when you can get the highest prices for eggs. It also helps the old fowls through moulting and gets the Hens to laying earlier. This Powder does not force the birds to lay, but it gets them in the best of condition for egg production. The regular price for Banner Egg Food and Tonic is: 1-lb. Box, 25c.; by mail, 40c.; or 5 Boxes, \$1.00, by express from New York. But during the Month of November, 1906, only, we will sell a 1-lb. Box, 15c., by mail, 31c.; or 7 Boxes, \$1.00, by express. No orders filled at these prices before Nov. 1, nor after Nov. 30, 1906.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B
26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

GREEN BONE

Makes strong, healthy, profitable fowls, more eggs, better eggs and more money for poultry raisers. Cut bone fresh daily—it's an easy, simple operation with a



STANDARD Green Bone Cutter Only \$8.80

The "Standard" is the only positive automatic feeding cutter built, has many improvements found in no other; is low in price and built to stand the work. Made and guaranteed by a thoroughly responsible concern. Write today for free catalogue, prices and Trial plan.

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO.,
MILFORD, MASS.



Banner Roup Cure

is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. Guaranteed. It's put into the drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. Price 25 cents and 50 cents postpaid. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.



THE GEM Adjustable

Leg Band.
Price postpaid: 12 Leg Bands 15c.; 25, 30c.; 50, 45c.; 100, 75c.

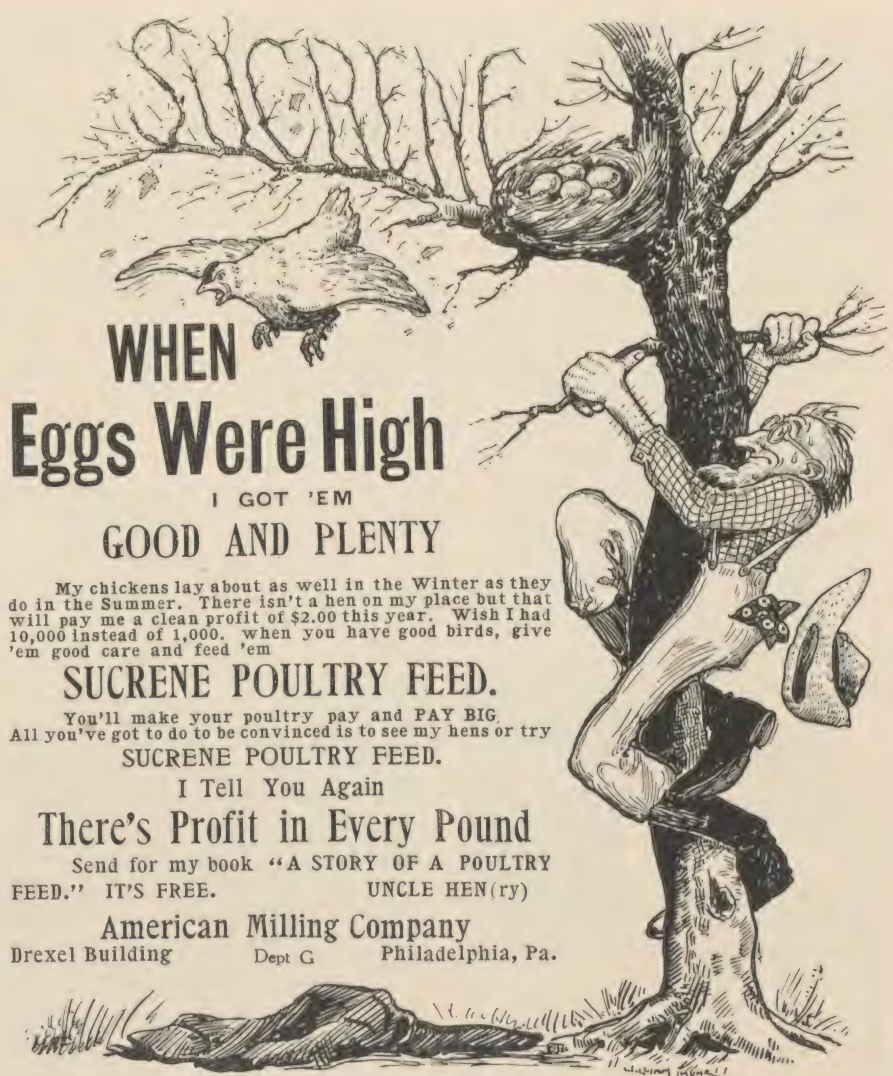
Sample Leg Band and Pigeon Bands with catalogue on Poultry Supplies, Free. Manufactured by H. TURNER & CO., 2026 Harvard St., Chicago, Ill.

and at night the dew falls on it, in the morning when the sun strikes it and it commences to dry up you will find that it dries from the top down to the side that lies on the ground. That it draws the yolk to the ground side, and it will stick to the side that has been in contact with the ground. That part will be jet black, the yolk will be firm yet it is set to the shell and discolored. When you get eggs that are claimed to be only two or three days old you may get some of that kind.

The food is very important and has everything to do with the making of the shell and the flavor of the eggs. I have yet to see what is termed a "stall-fed" egg that was anywhere near perfection in shell or flavor. You will find some that show a great improvement over others. Of all the different kinds of foods used no one has yet been able to compound them equal to nature's secret. In most cases there is a very brittle, porous shell, like parched paper, that will not stand anything. Yolk pale and sickly color and will evaporate quickly and become stale.

Eggs sometimes have blood spots large enough to render them unfit for use. The cause is generally some injury to the hens, a strain of some kind usually. Hens laying too fast will not always be able to make shell fast enough to protect the eggs; and a hen that has been laying regularly and stopped for three or four days and then lays an egg will not have one as fresh as when she was laying regularly. You will find, on close examination, that there is the sign of the floater there, caused by the heat of the body. The eggs are in the first stages of incubation, and if put immediately in an incubator or under a setting hen would hatch before other eggs as they have already started ahead of the others. This has been proven by actual experiment. Unfertilized eggs will keep longer and sweeter than fertile ones when hens are given the proper food.

There are also a few "Don't's" that are well to remember. Don't wash eggs in water. Why? Because it removes that natural covering of the pores of the shell and allows the egg to evaporate and become stale quickly. Don't leave eggs in a draft or where the wind will blow on them as that seems to dry them up very fast. Don't leave eggs in the light, as a floater starts quicker than in the dark. Don't put eggs in oats or bran, as that draws the moisture from them like a poultice. Dirty eggs may be cleaned well enough by taking a greasy cloth (use lard or butter) and wiping them. It will remove the dirt and at the same time close the pores in the shell and keep it air-tight. Remember that a dirty, fresh egg is better than a clean, stale one. Eggs will stay up full longer in an air-tight package than in a loosely-made crate. Egg dealers judge an egg by its freshness not altogether by its appearance; so when you take your eggs to an expert tester he does not care how old you say they are, he will soon tell you whether they are fresh or not. Eggs that are not over a week old and have not been properly taken care of will look older than some three weeks old that have been well taken care of. Remember, that the care they have had is perfectly and plainly registered on the inside, and will show up quickly when brought before the testing light. That tells the truth every time whether the owner does or not. When the producer studies his eggs and tries to improve the many little defects he will find from time to time, then and not until then will he be on the road to success.—Ohio Farmer.



WHEN Eggs Were High

I GOT 'EM

GOOD AND PLENTY

My chickens lay about as well in the Winter as they do in the Summer. There isn't a hen on my place but that will pay me a clean profit of \$2.00 this year. Wish I had 10,000 instead of 1,000. When you have good birds, give 'em good care and feed 'em

SUCRENE POULTRY FEED.

You'll make your poultry pay and PAY BIG. All you've got to do to be convinced is to see my hens or try

SUCRENE POULTRY FEED.

I Tell You Again

There's Profit in Every Pound

Send for my book "A STORY OF A POULTRY FEED." IT'S FREE. UNCLE HEN(ry)

American Milling Company

Drexel Building

Dept G

Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICES: Sucrene Poultry Feed is sold by Sucrene Feed Dealers in nearly every city and town—or shipped direct, freight prepaid, in 100 pound bags on receipt of price.
\$2.00 per 100 lbs. \$9.50 per 500 lbs. \$18.00 per 1000 lbs. \$35.00 per ton

NO 1 SINGLE ROOST

2 SIZES IN ONE POULTRY PUNCH

SMITH SEALED 60 OPEN PIGEON ECLIPSE DOUBLE CLINCH

Poultry Necessities.

Time and labor saving devices which you can't afford to do without, which reduce the cost of caring for your fowls and increase your profits. If you're interested send stamp for copy of our catalog of up-to-date Specialties. It's valuable to progressive poultrymen.

The Keyes-Davis Co., Ltd., Mrs.,
515 Hanover St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask your Supply Dealer for our goods.

NO 2 MULTIPLE ROOST

25 CLIMAX

COMBINATION FOOD AND WATER FOUNTAIN

A FOOD FOR ALL FOWLS

Harvey's Mixed Grains is a food made to meet the needs of all farm fowls. It is an excellent combination of mixed grains especially selected for their value in the production of eggs, flesh, growth and health. It is an economical feed because it's all grain—contains no grit—no waste. All fowls relish it keenly. That's why it produces such good results in the nests and on the scales. It is not a condimental nor a stimulating food, but a good common sense, substantial grain ration that you can rely upon. An all grain food that produces bigger gains in poultry profits. That's what you want. Try it—a test tells. Write for catalogue.

HARVEY SEED CO.,
101 Ellicott St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

HARVEY'S MIXED GRAINS

"QUALITY KIND" Poultry Supplies

Cornell Incubators

Peep O'Day Brooders

Eaton's Little Chick Food

Climax Grain Mixture

PETER DURYEE & CO. 12 West Broadway, New York

THE "PRACTICAL" TRAPNEST

Now tried by many prominent poultry breeders and acknowledged to be the best on the market. Send for circular.

WHITTY & COMPANY, Box 27, Croton-on-Hudson, New York

Black ORPINGTONS White

Our famous "John Bull" strain of White Orpingtons stand unequalled. We have for sale the best flock of young stock ever raised, bred from our Madison Square, Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair winners. **S. C. Blacks** equal fully in quality to WHITES from our imported foundation stock.

WRITE YOUR WANTS

Just a few bargains in this year's breeding stock left.

Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Michigan

Columbian Wyandottes Are on the Eve of a Wonderful Boom

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906, we won

Special for Best Collection

1,000 birds for sale. Now is the time to buy. Prices right.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15, Dillsburg, Pa.

BRONZE TURKEYS

MISS JENNIE FERRY

ELSBERRY, MISSOURI

Owens a few good turkeys—the tom that won first prize in three shows last winter with a score of 97½ points and special for both highest score and largest bird on exhibit. Was pronounced by four judges to be a better turkey than his famous sire—the Champion of the world. Every 1st prize at State Show just closed. Sixteen first prizes the past year.

MISS JENNIE FERRY

Elsberry, Missouri



A Fancier Himself

He eats them alive. So Does Roup

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

should be used before your fowls are down and out.

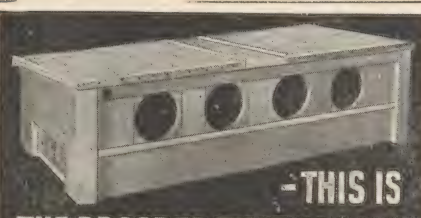
WE GUARANTEE IT

to cure Roup if the fowls can see to drink, or if you can make them drink. We send your money back without question if it fails. How much better to keep them well and the flock toned up by using it as a

PREVENTIVE

It kills the germ and removes the cause. Given in regular fall (Roupy) weather, it will save you dollars and trouble. Don't let a substitute be palmed off on you. There is nothing to take its place or do its work. At your Druggist's or Poultry Supply Dealer's or direct from us. 50c and \$1.00 postpaid. Book on Poultry Diseases Free. Money in it for you. Sold for 25c. Now free for 4c to cover postage and names of two others interested in poultry. Write today. Conkey's Choler Cure, Guaranteed. 50c per box, postpaid.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO., 20 Ottawa Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Pateluma Inc. Co., Pacific Coast Ag'ns., Petaluma, Cal.



- THIS IS THE BROODER THAT BROODS

A brooder to be successful must brood as nature does—nature's principles must be embodied in its construction.

ROOT BROODERS SUCCEED

because they brood their chicks just as the old hen broods her young. The hen broods by actual contact with her body, and warmth by contact is one of the features of the Root Brooder. Our free illustrated circular tells all about them.

ROOT INCUBATOR COMPANY, Dept. J. Cleveland, Ohio

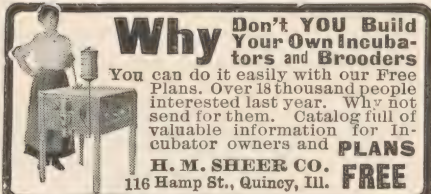
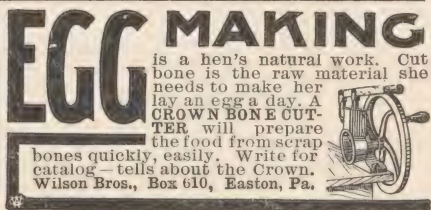


Simple, self operating machines, sure of results. Take the least care and can be depended on for big hatches under all conditions.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

with records, no experiments. Many thousand long-time users, all satisfied. Send to **Des Moines Incubator Co., 787 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

Incubator and Poultry Catalog **FREE**. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks," 10c. 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.



"Sure Hatch" Incubator

It has the **highest** record in hatching and the **lowest** prices in selling. 10 years on the market.

Used and recommended by **more** poultry raisers than any other—bar none. No trouble to operate. **Runs itself. Pays for itself**—with one hatch. Guaranteed five years.

It will hatch chicks for you **better and cheaper** than hens. If not, we take it back.

This is a plain, fair and square offer—no monkey business.

Investigate it. Our new 100-page **Sure Hatch** book tells all about it; also how you can do better with your poultry.

Nobody ever printed such a valuable Poultry book to give away.

Write today for a **free book**, with prices, freight prepaid.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 98, Fremont, Neb.; or Dept. 91, Indianapolis, Ind.

Poultry Shows and Associations

Goshen, Ind.

The Northern Indiana Poultry Association will hold their Third Annual Show at Goshen, Ind., January 2-7, 1907. T. E. Orr, Judge. Liberal cash premiums and the largest list of specials ever offered by the association will be a strong feature of the show. Will H. Schadt, Goshen, Ind., Secretary.

Fremont, Neb.

The Seventh Annual Show of The Dodge County Poultry Association will be held at Fremont, Neb., December 4-6. C. A. Emry, Judge. G. D. McClashey, Secretary.

Ottawa, Ill.

Ottawa Poultry Association will hold their Fourth Annual Poultry Show at Ottawa, Ill., bigger and better than

ever. January 14-19, 1907. J. M. Rapp, Judge. J. P. Gonigam, Secretary.

The Toledo, Ohio, Show.

The Toledo, Fanciers' Association will hold their annual big show January 23-28, 1907. The Toledo show for the past two years has held one of the largest and best mid-west shows and the outlook for the coming show is very promising. The judges now engaged are: Jas. A. Tucker, J. E. Gault, F. C. Shepard, W. E. Stanfield, J. W. Mulinix, Geo. Felt and G. D. Hale. Alva T. Baker, 1723 Summit Street, Secretary.

The Chicago Show.

The eleventh Annual Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, will be held in Chicago, January 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30, 1907. Conditions are promising for a most successful exhibition. Breeders have raised more and better stock than ever and are preparing for a larger and more profitable business the coming year. Fred L. Kenning, Secretary.

The Illinois State Show.

The Illinois State Show will be held at Macomb, Illinois, January 7-13 1907.

News Notes.

It very frequently happens that a good incubator is condemned and a poor hatch obtained when the fault rests principally in using a poor quality of oil. What will undoubtedly prove a boon to the poultrymen is being put out by the Wyandot Refining Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. A special refined oil for use in incubators and brooders. A sample bottle of this oil which was sent us, stood a severe test, fully substantiating every claim made for it. The exhibits and demonstrations made at the Indiana and Illinois State Fairs were of much interest and received many favorable comments from prominent poultrymen.

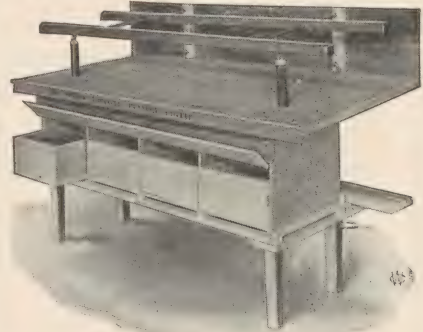
The Indiana Fancier's Association will not hold their annual show this coming winter in view of the fact that Tomlenson's Hall, where their show is always held, is to be torn down and re-built. The association does not seem inclined to wait over a whole year for a show and consequently are all ready taking steps to hold a big summer show to date some time between May 15 to June 20, next. The Indianapolis show has always ranked as one of the best and undoubtedly will continue so, regardless of change of season.

Prepare For Winter Egg.

Old hens may be made to pay a profit if properly handled says the National Stockman. We do not care to keep hens after they reach two years of age, unless a very valuable individual either in point of egg production or fancy show points. With the average farmer eggs are the main thing, hence the hens that are expected to lay during the winter should receive special attention during the fall months. They should be well fed in order to have the moult completed before cold weather appears. It is just as necessary to feed up the hens in the fall while the weather conditions are favorable as it is to feed up the farm teams so as to have them in prime conditions for the cold winter months. It is a very common thing to hear the careful business farmer say, "I am feeding up the teams in order to get them in good flesh before cold weather appears, as they are much easier wintered if conditioned in the fall." The same is true of a flock of

DO YOU KNOW

the POTTER SYSTEM of selecting laying hens—the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world? It is a simple, natural and scientific method of picking out the layers from the loafers. You keep only layers in your flock when you use the POTTER SYSTEM. Figure out in dollars and cents your saving and added profit. Our system is used and recommended by prominent judges, editors and thousands of breeders. Write us today and learn what they say about it, and a dozen ways of making more money on your poultry. You can keep fewer hens, get more eggs and make more money if you know the POTTER SYSTEM.



DON'T BUILD

that new hen house or think of fixing up the old one until you have seen our large 64 page catalogue on Poultry House Fixtures. The biggest and best ever issued; over 50 illustrations showing hen-house fixtures in 3 styles and 12 sizes; also "Simplex" trap nests; W. P. attachments; etc. No poultryman can afford to be without this book. For eight years we have manufactured this line of goods. Thousands of poultry houses in every section of the country are equipped with Potters Fixtures. You can have convenient and sanitary quarters and you can save time, worry and money by using them. Our catalogue tells you how to keep free forever from those pests, lice and mites. It has cost us hundreds of dollars but we send it to interested poultrymen for one red stamp to cover postage. Write us today for free circulars on the POTTER SYSTEM and our new catalogue. They will please and interest you.

T. F. POTTER & COMPANY
Downers Grove, Box 5, Illinois

Breeders Directory

(To) Late to Classify)

ALLISON'S BUFF ROCKS

Winners Worlds' Fair, Indianapolis three times. West Virginia, Cincinnati, Indiana State Fair and always in the money wherever shown. Hundreds of birds to sell with great size, color and shape. Send for prices. E. C. Allison, Box 10, Hope, Ind.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won at Hagerstown 3 1st, 2 2nd and 5 3rds. At Mineola, N. Y., 3 1st, 3 2nd, 3 3rd and 2 \$25 Silver Cup Specials. A fine lot of exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Address, **Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, N. Y.**

Will sell First Prize World's Fair Single Comb **Buff Orpington Cockerel** and 12 prize Louisville-Nashville hens for \$500. Cockerels from this yard, \$5-\$10. Pullets, granddaughters first Boston cock, \$3-\$5. Circulars. Bluegrass Poultry Yards, Mitchell, Tenn.



RHODE ISLAND REDS

Change of business making personal attention to my birds impossible, compels the sale of my Rose Comb Reds, with "good will", ribbons and diplomas and guaranty never again to sell Rhode Island Reds. Here is part of my show record: New York, 1902, Pullet, 1, 2, 3; Cock, 2; New York, 1903, Hen, 1, 2, 3; Pullet, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Cockerel, 2, 3; pen, 1, 2, 3; St. Louis exposition, fifty-two more points than all competitors combined, including 1, 2, 3, 4, pens; 2, 3, 4 Cocks; 1, 2, 3, 4, pullets, R. C. Tuttle and many good breeders competing. New York, 1904, twice as many points as any other exhibitor, including 1, 2, 3, on pens. R. C. Tuttle and many others competing. Rochester, 1904, the great Rhode Island Red "meet", where the Single Combs were admitted to the Standard, Silver cup for best exhibit of either variety, winning with every class filled, 1, 2, 3, pens; 2, 3, cocks; 1, 3, 4, hens; 1, 4, 5, cockerel; 3rd pullet. New York, 1905, Silver cup for best exhibit, including 1, 3, 4 pens, winning more points than any exhibitor of either variety R. C. Tuttle and other good breeders competing. Cincinnati, 1906, the greatest Rhode Island Red show ever held, Silver cup for best exhibit by an exclusive Rose Comb breeder, R. C. Tuttle winning less than three fourths as many points on the same birds that won in New York. The above record has never been equaled by a breeder of either variety. Notice especially my record on pens. Others get out a few specimens but my birds by themselves have always made a good show, and I have never shown a bird that I did not breed myself. I do not expect to get the full value of this business, for I must sell quickly. F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, New Jersey. **Ducks**—Rouens of finest quality. Old and young birds ready for the best shows. Send for circular. F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, New Jersey.

fowls. If they are expected to go through the winter in perfect health and return a profitable income for their keep they must be conditioned for this purpose during the fall months. The same is true of the early hatched pullets that were incubated during the early spring. They should be separated now from the old fowls and fed intelligently so as to develop bone and frame and hasten them on to maturity in order to have them laying before cold weather appears. It is almost next to impossible to get them to laying in mid-winter. But if the egg supply is once started up before cold weather the pullets are almost sure to continue laying throughout the winter. If the hens do not lay during the winter months they are sure to become an expense instead of a profit.

Hens might just as well be kept at a profit as a loss. The question of profit and loss is solved and answered by the owner. It all depends on the one in charge of a flock of fowls as to their remuneration. We do not wish to convey the idea that fowls should be "forced" for egg production, as we are confident this forcing system is an injury to the laying hens directly, consequently a failure. If we remember correctly the government experiment station gave out a statement not long since that this forcing egg production proved a failure, and in my opinion the same will be found true throughout the country wherever the plan is practiced. The better plan is to provide comfortable houses and feed good wholesome food with good common sense and your fowls will pay you a good dividend, at the same time their health is not impaired.

In the future we shall conform more closely to nature's requirements and our income will be increased two-fold. At least it has proven so for the past few years and as history most generally repeats itself we shall expect good egg production in the future by practicing careful and intelligent feeding. The retaining of fowls of over two years of age will prove to be a disadvantage to a heavy egg yield and should not be practiced. Dispose of them early and retain the promising young pullets if eggs are desired in abundance. It is the well developed pullet that pays the farmer in winter eggs.

Autumn Notes.

What preparations have you made for the winter accommodation of your poultry? Have you battened up the cracks and crevices of the poultry house and replaced the broken window panes? If you haven't attended to these things and your poultry has been suffering with colds, which are indicated by sneezing, rattling in the throat, running of the nose, watering of the eyes, etc., then you will soon begin to realize that you will have to pay pretty dearly for your negligence. These cold symptoms are the forerunner of those dread diseases roup and canker—the great devastators of the poultry yard. When these colds get to the roup or canker stage, it is both unwise and dangerous to fool with them. Use the hatchet.

What have you done toward providing a shed in a sunny place where the fowls may take a sun bath the coming winter, and have a good place to scatter litter to throw the grain among, so the poultry can scratch and enjoy enervat-

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LEE'S GERMOZONE

Sick hens won't lay—dead chicks don't pay. They'll never grow into fat broilers, or make you any money. Don't worry about disease; just use Ger-mozone according to directions. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A 50c package from your dealer or direct, used before your chickens get sick, is worth a whole drug store of stuff when they begin to die. Ger-mozone twice a week in the drinking water keeps your entire flock well and productive. Just the remedy you need to cure Roup, Colds, Frosted Combs, Canker, Swelled Head, Inflammation of the throat and all winter disorders.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

No bother to use; no greasing, no dusting or handling fowls. Just spray roosts, nests and every crack and corner of the hen-house with it, then see the lice, mites and other tormentors disappear like magic. Price per can 50c, 60c, \$1.00. Write for Lee's free, new, poultry books and a "Mandy Lee" catalog. Agents everywhere.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

LEE'S EGG MAKER

Early winter layers are the hens that roll up the profits. Now's the time to feed them. Get them at once onto the egg-laying rations. Lee's Egg Maker holds them in condition to go through winter keeping their egg-production up to the point where you get top-notch prices. It is the best egg making food—the result of scientific study and practical experience. Contains everything the hen needs to make egg and shell. It does not contain a particle of sand, grit or cheap fillers. Every ingredient is there to help you get more eggs quickly. One-half the bulk of Lee's Egg Maker is granulated blood (deodorized)—a concentrated, protein food which combined with the other essential elements furnishes the materials the egg-producing organs require to do the work. Lee's Egg Maker has years of success and wonderful egg records back of it, as a guarantee of its true worth. Your hens need it. Price: 25c, 50c and \$2.00 according to size. Sold by dealers or sent direct. Buy a package at once and see the egg baskets get fuller.

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GEO. J. CHARLTON, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
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If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.

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There is such a thing as MONEY'S WORTH buying stock and eggs. You are entitled to it. You will get it when you buy our

BUSINESS BIRDS

STANDARD BRED

Wyandottes—White, Golden, Silver, Buff—Single Comb R. I. Reds

Our pullets begin laying when five months old, and keep at it. We have the stock and can deliver the goods. Our yards are on the west side of Cedar Lake in Minneapolis. We invite your inspection at any time. We want your orders and will guarantee

YOU ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION

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1907 MACHINES AT SPECIAL PRICES

I am making an unexampled offer on my newest machines to induce buying right now instead of the late winter. We're overrun with business then—not quite so busy now. We can do business now at less cost, avoid errors and delays and you get the benefit. Note the following prices:

Here's Where You Save Money	240 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 3 (regular price \$18.00.) now.....	\$11.75	200 Chick Ideal Indoor Brooder, No. 2 (regular price \$10.50.) now.....	\$ 8.00
	120 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 2 (regular price \$14.00.) now.....	\$9.00	100 Chick Ideal Indoor Brooder, No. 1 (regular price \$8.00.) now.....	\$ 6.00
	60 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 1 (regular price \$9.50.) now.....	\$ 7.50	100 Chick Ideal Outdoor Brooder No. 5 (regular price \$8.00.) now.....	\$ 6.00
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Don't think that this is some cheap or old stock to be worked off. I give you my word that they are my latest 1907 patterns—best in material, make and with most approved devices that were ever put out at Millhook Poultry Farm. Send For Free Book—Our big 128-page book "Poultry for Profit," fully describes our entire line of incubators, brooders and supplies; illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of fowls, and is brim full of interesting information for the poultry raiser. Send for it today. It is FREE.

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Complete Line of Poultry Supplies.

We manufacture and sell everything needed for poultry raising—Special Poultry Rations—Poultry Remedies—Lice Killers—Brood Coops—Bone Cutters—Drinking Fountains, etc. Let us quote you prices on what you need.



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Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense.

Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the

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Lead the world. 50 cock birds for sale. Young stock for sale after October 1st. **B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois**

Pure Bred Pekin Ducks

650 selected breeders for sale at \$1 each while they last. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. **Melvor Duck Farm, Joliet, Illinois**

White Wyandottes

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE
Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone Illinois

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Eggs from exhibition pens; Orpingtons at \$3 per 15 straight; other pens \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30, Barred Rock, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Cockerel or Pullet matings. **Tracey Dewey, Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan**

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1500 young and adult birds for sale. Twelve varieties, choice stock. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Write for catalog. **WILLIAM OSBURN, Morris, Illinois**

BUFF LEGHORNS

Summer sale is still on and have some fine males and females at summer price. Eggs at half price—\$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Circular free. **James Kugler Jr., Route 3, Frenchtown, New Jersey**

EUREKA STRAIN

S. C. R. I. Reds. Booking orders now for eggs from my pen of females with records of 186-237 each, headed by "Major". For February and March delivery eggs \$1.00 each, limited to 11. **Dr. O. S. Rightmire, Station A., Cincinnati, Ohio**

Golden Laced and White Wyandottes

Light Brahmas, White Cochins Bantams, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. If you want any of the above breeds don't fail to write me. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. **STACY BAIRD, Peotone, Illinois**

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Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese Cochins, Games' etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, (America's Bantam King) Delavan, Wis. 8

Won more first prizes Pan American on Golden and Silver Sebrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Winners. Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y. 6

Faverolles

Faverolles "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler stage when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmore Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles; Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N.Y. tf

Houdons

Standard bred Houdons. Large fine birds, prize winners. Line bred for ten years. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per setting. Indian Runner Ducks. Champion laying strain, \$2 per setting. A few good drakes for sale. K. Van't Hof, Grand Rapids, Mich. 8

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain \$0 for 15 eggs Lakenvelder eggs from other strains \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winners at World's Fair. Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. D. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. tf

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single combed White Leghorn eggs from trap-nest-bred stock. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Circular free. Riggs Bros, Vandergift, Pa. tf

S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels from Prize Winners, \$2 \$3 and \$5 each. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write today. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Illinois. 6

Barred Plymouth Rocks

E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain" Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. My birds won twenty regular and ten special prizes this season. John J. Harvety, Wirt County, Elizabeth, West Virginia. 7

Light Brahmas

Light Brahmas, mammoth strain. The Great World's Fair Winners. We have a fine lot of birds for sale, prices right, satisfaction given. Eggs \$3 for 15. H. T. Rogers, Cainsville Mo., (The Elms) 5

Several Breeds

Jersey Strain White Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Homer Pigeons always please. Choice stock for sale. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J. tf

Your Attention If You Please

Hereafter small cards in this department will not be classified.

These cards will be inserted at the rate of 15 cents a line.

No card for less than one-half inch---seven lines each insertion will be accepted.

All classified rates are withdrawn.

Write us for further information.

All Classified Advertisements now running will be continued until the contract under which they are running expires. No new contracts will be made in this dept.

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Eggs from 30 pens Black Minorcas, guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. Snock for sale. Large catalogue. George H. Northup Box S. Raceville, N. Y. 6

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, winners of the State Cup, 1906, and equal to the best in the world. Stock for sale. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y. 8

Pigeons

Choice Young or Mated Squab breeders. White and colored Homers and Runt-Duchess-Homer crosses. Correspondence Solicited. John C. Glenn, 1040 Chislett St., Pittsburg, Pa. 8

Rhode Island Reds

Beck's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, etc. The "High Class" kind exclusively. Nice circular. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind. 5

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky. tf

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Black Orpingtons of correct type. Foundation stock from yards of leading English and American breeders. Eggs from select matings \$3 per setting. A. T. McAdow, Lamar, Mo. tf

Orpingtons—Rose Comb White, fine and medium priced stock, all ages. Eggs reduced to \$1 and \$2 per 15. Woodworth Law Orpington Farm, Delaware, Ohio. 9

White Plymouth Rocks

Mattocks White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs, etc. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill. 7

S. L. Boyce, of Luystown, Missouri, has the best utility White Plymouth Rock linebred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. tf

Miscellaneous

We wish to impress on the reader's mind that no matter where you are located, if thousands of miles divide us, you cannot afford to undertake the raising of little chicks without feeding from the very start. Eaton's Life Saver Little Chick Food. If your dealer cannot furnish write for sample. Eaton Grain & Feed Co., Box A-2, Norwich, N. Y. 2

Eggs all winter if you feed your laying fowls Eaton's Perfection Mash Mixture. It is not a condiment or a condition powder, it is a balanced ration. No other mash compares with this it is in a class by itself. Give this product a trial, ask your dealer or write Eaton Grain & Feed Co., Box A-2, Norwich, N. Y. 2

Several Breeds

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Exhibition Games for sale, all varieties; also Black Sumatras, B B Red and Malays. Eggs in season. \$3 per 13. Blunck The Game and Bantam man. Johnstown, N. Y. 4

Cornish Indians, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks; stock for sale; eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15; illustrated circular. Oakland Poultry Farm, Nutley, N. J. 5

Listen! D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, has Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, noted sarains; eggs \$1 per 15; also Duroc Jersey swine. 4

Black Langshans and White Wyandottes cockerels, Duston strain. Bronze Turkeys large, and growthy. Address Worl Bros. Hagerstown, Indiana. 5

Extra large Belgium Hares, Carneauxs, Mondains, Maltese Hens, Circular. P. Burt, Jr., Englishtown, N. J. 3

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Versey St., New York City.

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America's best Silver Penciled Wyandottes, winners at Madison Square Garden and other shows. Birds and eggs. Summit Hill Poultry Farm, Box P, Apulia Station, New York. 4

White Wyandottes

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. tf

About the South!

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrate pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

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in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

**Southern Farm Lands,
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along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

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Send for a free copy to J. F. Merry, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R. Manchester, Ia. Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing.

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The Price of Volume II as described is \$2.50

We have a very few more copies of Volume I, bound in the same style, which we will sell at the same price, \$2.50. Either volume will be sent charges prepaid to any point in the United States east of Denver or north of Texas. On orders west of Denver, or in Texas, we will pay charges to Denver or to the Texas line, or to the nearest transfer point in either case.

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Those who order these volumes who are already subscribers will have their subscriptions extended one year.

Only a limited number of these bound volumes can be furnished as the demand for back numbers of POULTRY during the last year reduced the number preserved for this purpose to a very low limit. Order soon:

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Ill.

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you **TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE**. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of the HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal), to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid, **Absolutely free, two reproductions of the world's famous pictures**, beautiful colors; size 15x20 inches. Address: The HOME MONTHLY, 20 North William St., New York.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 1906

Published monthly by

Poultry Publishing Co.

Number Two

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as Poultry will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Drawn From Life

The pictures we print are either confessedly idealized pictures, representing a variety rather than an individual fowl, or they are "drawn from life" by that most accurate of artists, the camera. Some photographs appear which have not been changed in any way by having a back ground drawn in, leaving the birds as the camera found them. But there is a great temptation for an artist to shape the back, tail and breast a little, to outline the feathers faintly and otherwise make changes. These changes are often really improvements and a Schilling, Burgess or Sewell is able to improve the score of a photograph very much with a few strokes of the brush or pencil. There is no objection to such improvements as long as the pictures are published to represent the ideal fowls of any breed, but when they are published as true and life-like representations of a given fowl deceit is practiced and faking is done as surely as it would be faking to pluck feathers, splice feathers or color the shanks of a living fowl. It is a promising symptom that fewer of the made-over, idealized, "drawn from life" pictures are being published. Some of the smaller and financially weak publications must use anything they can get without cost, and in these the idealized faked picture is still to be found. Good half tones cost money and some of the minor publications can not afford to buy new half tones in large numbers, and as long as this is the case faked pictures will be seen.

Another Big Jump.

Since the September number of Poultry was issued our news stand sales have made another big jump. News agents are awaking to the fact that Poultry is a good seller and that it is live stock to have on hand. We are getting new agents all the time and those who have been selling it are increasing their orders. This is the kind of circulation we like. We have no trouble in taking care of the orders and advertisers know that when a buyer goes to a news stand to secure a certain publication he gets it because he wants to read it and is interested in it. Such readers are good buyers. They have money to spend and are willing to spend it. Send us the name of your nearest news agent and let us get him interested. Such help is the best kind, because the news stand buyer is a profitable one to have.

Our Reading Matter.

No one will dispute that we have the power to fill the columns we devote to reading matter with anything that we may be pleased to put in them. Thus we might fill them up with fulsome praise of some of our advertisers, while neglecting others just as worthy. We might let the advertising agencies fill our columns with what they are pleased to call "complimentary" notices, these being advertisements, which lie on the face of them by carrying the inference that they are the heartfelt convictions of the editors who use them.

But the question is, have we the moral right to thus cheat our readers into reading something they know means nothing; except that the editor is giving some of his advertisers an advantage over others?

We think not. To be sure, it is true, as is often argued, that anyone who advertises can get a reading notice as good as any other advertiser gets. Certainly. "Any one can start a bank," says Mr. Moneybags, "This is a free country, stop your howling and go off and start a bank of your own." Pish, tush and also rats. Not every one has the nerve to ask for free readers. A good many good advertisers are too bashful to push themselves in this manner. It remains for the publisher to decide for himself whether he will freely give every advertiser a "complimentary" notice, thus cutting his advertising rate or simply say that everyone of his advertisers are all right and that he believes any of them are worthy of patronage. This is our position. We advise our readers to deal freely with any of our advertisers and if they are not honorably used we will see that they do not lose anything, provided they do their part by mentioning Poultry when they write the first time and make their complaint within thirty days of the time the unsatisfactory deal was made. This has always been our policy and up to this time we have had but few complaints and every one of these arose through misunderstandings which were quickly settled without repayment or exchange on the part of any of those concerned. Deal with our advertisers and we stand for all you will lose through unfairness on their part. This is a complimentary notice that stands for something. It is our real opinion, which we give without being requested or blackmailed into publishing.

Our New Pigeon Magazine.

The first number of our new pigeon magazine, PIGEONS, came out during the first days of October and the whole edition was snapped up so suddenly that we discovered we had not counted high enough on the demand. We can not promise to send sample copies until the second number is out, as the first one is already out of print. We make a combination subscription price of \$1.25 for Poultry and PIGEONS. PIGEONS alone is 50 cents a year.

Editing By Correspondence.

Much the larger part of this number of Poultry has been edited on the road, the editor doing the work between visits with poultry and pigeon breeding friends in six or seven states. This method of doing editorial work has its disadvantages, one of them being the severe wrench it requires to break away from friends long enough to do serious work. We thoroughly enjoy the visits we make among our friends and hope to make them regularly for many years, even if we do get rich and retire from the every day grind of getting so much written by such a time. We sometimes feel that we would be able to teach a course in a correspondence school on how to run a publication by mail.

We Want Subscribers.

We have not heretofore had a very extravagant ambition to gather together the most subscribers of any poultry publication in this country. Rather we have centered our purpose on securing the most select subscription list. Recently so many of our friends have renewed, sending along with their renewal another subscription, that we have concluded to begin a vigorous subscription campaign. We are offering some very attractive combination subscriptions with other high class magazines and we are prepared to pay a good commission to anyone who will send us two or more subscribers.

We want to ask our friends to try to send us at least one new subscriber and to invite all who desire to get up a club for us for Poultry alone or for Poultry in combination with any of the subscription offers we make, to write us for information. We want to build up the largest circulation ever attained by a poultry publication, and we want everyone of our readers to be a paying one. We could send out a million magazines, if we were minded to give them away, or sell them at a cut price, but we don't want cut rate subscribers. We want subscribers who are willing to pay a fair price for what they buy. Send us at least one new subscriber to prove you think Poultry worth the price we ask for it.

Don't Write to Us.

That title sounds rather forbidding, doesn't it? Yet it is a polite request that we desire to make and hope our friends will remember and respond to. When writing concerning anything that is the business of the Poultry Publishing Co., whether this be about subscriptions, advertising, editorial, or any other business, not of a strictly personal nature, please address Poultry Publishing Co., instead of any individual member of the firm. When letters are addressed to individuals and the addressee happens to be away from the office, delay and confusion are likely to occur. Won't you please remember this request and write to the Company instead of its members. Now write as much and as often as you can. We like to get your letters and enjoy them—even when you feel like kicking, but write to the Company and let the bookkeeper decide to what department they belong.

The Laying Competition.

We did not get enough responses to our invitation to send in entries to make it advisable to begin a laying competition. The Rhode Island College of Agriculture is contemplating a laying competition and we hope enough entries will be received to make it a big success. If any of our readers think they have a strain of fowls which will make a good showing in such a competition they are requested to write J. Willard Bolte, Rhode Island School of Agriculture, Kingston, Rhode Island, for particulars. Mr. Bolte does not know we are putting this notice before our readers, but we will undertake to say he will be glad to hear from any of them.

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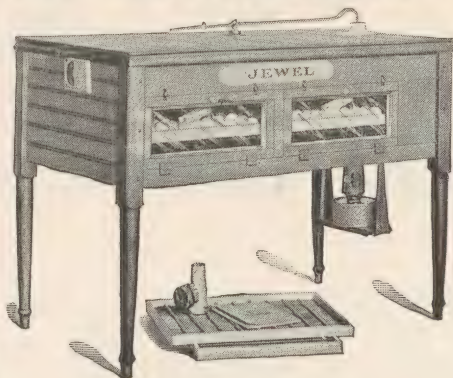
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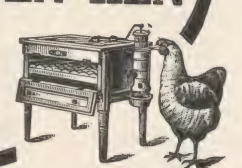
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POULTRY

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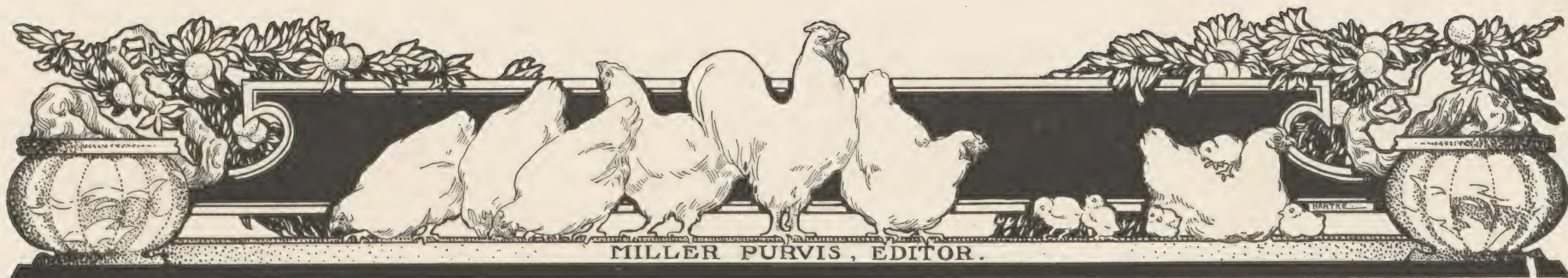
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DECEMBER, 1906
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A Toulouse Goose From Washington

"IKE MAKING A STUMP SPEECH"

Photo by C. P. Stanyan



ON ANOTHER page in this number will be found an account of a "poultry school on wheels", which was carried across a part of the state of Missouri by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railways.

This school visited about a dozen towns and sessions were held in halls, churches, opera houses and similar buildings which had been provided for it by advance arrangements.

Mr. Steinmesch, who sends us the account which we print, says the "school" was a very successful one, the voluntary students being delighted with the arrangement and much pleased with the instructions given.

We sometimes find fault with the railways, and often with good reason for doing so, but no one can find fault with an arrangement of this kind. No doubt the railways instituted and carried out this peripatetic school because it was thought the information furnished would increase the interest in poultry production and eventually redound to the benefit of the railway by furnishing a greater volume of freight, thereby increasing its profits.

Even if the selfish motive was dominant, the enterprise was the realization of a brilliant and commendable idea. The public needs just such instruction as Mr. Steinmesch and his co-laborers in the school on wheels were prepared to furnish.

The coach that was arranged with nice coops in which were fine specimens of pure-bred poultry, gave many who live in remote places an opportunity to see for the first time what fine poultry looks like. Once seeing such poultry and having its merits explained, there would naturally arise a desire to possess something like it and the poultry industry would benefit exactly in proportion to the interest aroused, and we are told this was great.

Missouri is rapidly leaving behind her the traditions of the past. It is no longer a doubtful honor to be called a Missourian. There are a good many people in Missouri who do not need to be shown. The most notable poultry document of the year is the report recently published in these columns from the annual report of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics in which chief clerk Nolen showed just how much poultry was carried by the railroads of Missouri last year. This is the most reliable set of figures that have ever been published on which to base an estimate of the value of the poultry business in one state.

Other state governments would do well to take example from the work of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and try to make a similar showing.

To Missouri now belongs the honor of first carrying poultry information to the people through the generosity of one of her railways.

The Missouri hen is becoming a conspicuous mark in contemporaneous poultry history. She looms large by the side of the Missouri mule. Missouri is not simply coming to the front in many things. She has arrived. On the face of the returns Missouri leads in the value of the poultry and poultry products produced in the state. There is no guess work in chief clerk Nolen's figures. They tell of actual pounds of poultry and dozens of eggs. Compared with these statistics the estimates pub-

lished by the census bureau are the sheerest guess work. We are glad of Missouri and for Missouri. There are times when we almost wish we had first seen the light of day within her borders. May her poultrymen and railways continue to work together for the common good, and her poultry products increase until other states seeing how these things make for greatness and prosperity awake to the fact that the poultry industry is worth thinking about.

Some day—in the distant future—the powers that be in Illinois may possibly become alive to the fact that the whole duty of an agricultural college does not consist in giving instructions concerning cattle and hogs and rock phosphates to the exclusion of poultry. Not every farm in Illinois supports a herd of cattle or a bunch of hogs. There are farms in the state that do not need rock phosphates or other fertilizers. Sad to say there are even some where fruits are not grown, but the Illinois farm that does not support a flock of chickens is hard to find. Yet in its infinite wisdom the legislature does not appropriate a cent for instruction in poultry keeping. It may have grown discouraged because two different governors have vetoed that part of the university appropriation relating to poultry instruction. Whatever the reason the disgraceful fact remains that Illinois is far behind little Rhode Island, Connecticut, West Virginia, Utah, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan and so far behind New York that it seems useless to make comparison. Sometimes we are glad we were not born in Illinois, and if any one gets funny and says this makes it unanimous, our feelings will not be irrevocably outraged. More poultry instruction is what we need in this country. Whether it comes through railways, the state legislatures, or by private effort matters not—if we can only secure it.

The problem is up to the poultrymen of the several states. If they speak up as one man, talk in season and out of season, and cease not until they are given attention, the legislatures, the authorities of the agricultural colleges and all the powers that are able to set things going, will in the end come over on our side and the industry will be given proper consideration and placed in its proper place among our rural industries.

IT IS NOT often that we have an opportunity to present as many good waterfowl pictures as we give our readers in this number. There are but few occasions when as many really good waterfowl are gathered in one place as were seen at Hagerstown during the recent fair in that place. To Mr. Kriner, who exhibited most of the water fowl from which the photographs for our illustrations were taken, great credit is due. The birds were in fine condition and of very high quality. Taken together it is doubtful if a better collection was ever shown at one time in this country.

The breeding of water fowl is not given enough consideration in this country. It is an important branch of the poultry industry, yet except in restricted localities it is not extensively engaged in.

Long Island has made a reputation for

ducks, and here and there over the eastern states are to be found a few duck farms of considerable size. With these exceptions there are comparatively few ducks reared in any part of the country.

Watertown, Wisconsin, has a good reputation for the geese grown in that vicinity. Recently we saw a statement that about 5,000 geese are annually marketed in Watertown at an average price of \$5 each. These geese are treated in a manner similar to those fattened on the goose farms of France where they are fed so as to induce an enormous growth of the liver, this being used for the dainty known as *pate de foi gras*, a very rich goose liver pie, much sought after by gourmands.

In Watertown the geese are shut in narrow coops small enough to prevent them from taking the least exercise and fed a very rich mixture several times a day. During the last week it is said they are fed every hour, day and night, and are given all the water they can swallow! At the end of the term of fattening, their livers are enormously enlarged, often weighing four pounds and upward. In Europe about the same forcing process is followed but the feeders have a more simple way of confining the geese. They just nail their feet to a board. Such a method of confinement would perhaps bring trouble to the operator in this country.

In ancient Rome geese were held sacred to the goddess Juno and a flock of them which was kept at the temple of this goddess being disturbed by the attempts of the Gauls to scale the wall, set up such a gabbling that the sentinels were alarmed and aroused the city to its danger and the enemy was driven away.

Ducks are mentioned in history even earlier than geese and some of the monuments of ancient Egypt contain carvings showing the netting of ducks.

The wild ducks and wild geese are disappearing and in their places we must look to domesticated birds for our supply of these delicious meat foods.

In another place in this number will be found about all that is known concerning the early history of water fowl, this information having been culled from a number of works, both ancient and modern.

Hundreds of thousands of ducks and geese might be reared in this country in excess of those already produced and still not oversupply the market. There are hundreds of places where water fowl could be produced with greater profit than any other class of poultry.

We feel that water fowl are not making the progress they should in this country and hope this class of poultry will be given more attention by those favorably situated for pursuing this branch of the business.

IN A RECENT exchange, on which we can not lay our hands at this time, we noticed a paragraph which contained a good suggestion for poultry show managers. This was a suggestion that every coop in the show should have attached to it a card bearing the name of the variety in the coop.

It seems to us this suggestion is worthy of consideration. We have attended dozens of



poultry shows where we have heard visitors asking each other the name of the fowls in the coops they were inspecting.

It seems to us that those who pay their money to visit a show should be given an opportunity to know what they are looking at. This information might not add much to their knowledge of the poultry business, but it would satisfy a natural desire to know something more than a mere inspection makes plain. We naturally like to be able to name a strange bird or animal and the people who visit poultry shows, often go merely to satisfy a vague curiosity without being at all interested in poultry or the poultry business.

It may be objected that giving such information would interfere with the sale of catalogues. We do not consider this a good argument. The price of admission should carry with it the privilege of knowing what is on exhibition. Every museum, menagerie or other exhibit of unusual or strange objects has every object labeled, often giving a short history of the object, and poultry show managers could well afford the small expense of having labels printed for use on the coops.

We hope this suggestion will be considered and favorably acted upon by enterprising poultry show managers.

IF MENDEL'S law were better understood by poultry breeders it might save them from making some serious errors. While this law was discovered by Mendel while he was experimenting with flowers, it applies as well to animate beings as to flowers, because the principle of reproduction is the same everywhere in nature. It requires the union of two elements, male and female, to produce progeny in trees and flowers as well as in birds and animals.

Without going into scientific detail it may be said that Mendel's law is that certain characteristics in parents are dominant. This may relate to color or shape. In breeding poultry we are often able to assert that a certain bird is the progeny of a certain male or female by the shape or some peculiarity of color.

Mendel asserted that it is a rule of nature that the offspring of any two parents bred together have in them the power to reproduce both of the parents and a true hybrid between them.

For instance, if we breed a white fowl to a black one the progeny will be an intermediate between them and be blue or grayish in color. Please remember that this must not be applied strictly to any white or black fowl, but to those only who have been bred for a long series of years in one direction.

Now take a male and a female from this mating and breed them together and the result will be chickens that are white, those that are black and those that are of the intermediate color.

Again mate two of the white ones together and white chicks will result; mate two of the black ones and black chicks will be produced; mate two of the intermediate color and the progeny will be colored like their parents.

The reason is plausible and accounts for the facts set forth. The white chicks that come

from the second mating are from the union of two white cells in forming the germ of life in the egg and there is no element of black in them. The same is true of the black chicks. They are black because a black cell from the sire united with a black cell in the ovary of the dam and produced a black chick. It follows that ever after there will be white chicks from the white mating, black chicks from the black mating and chicks of an intermediate color from the intermediate mating, because this intermediate color is the result of the union of white and black cells and has become a true hybrid, the life cells of which have purely mixed cells in them.

This is the theory: The result of the first mating after the black and white have produced young will be one-fourth white, one-fourth black and one-half of the mixed color that resulted from the first mating, and these three colors will breed true.

We do not know that this has been carried out by design in breeding poultry, but it has in breeding other classes of live stock. We see no reason for not expecting the law to be operative in poultry breeding as well as in breeding other stock.

If the law works in poultry breeding it opens up a great field for experiment in cross-breeding so as to produce desired results. In the production of new varieties there is an opportunity for securing quick results through following this law.

We have known of white sports from Bronze turkeys, being bred together and producing nothing but white birds and an accidental mixing of white and pearl guineas resulted in some white birds which after the first generation never produced a single pearl colored bird, although some of the progeny showed the spots in certain places in the plumage by a difference in the gloss of the feathers.

Several of our white breeds of fowls are merely albinos that have bred white from the first. For instance, Barred Plymouth Rocks had white blood in them from the beginning, this coming from certain white crosses. This has been disputed but the evidence that it is true is strong. It is evident that the white cells persisted for white chicks were not rare in the early days. At last two of these white chicks were bred together and white chicks resulted, as would have been expected by any one understanding Mendel's law. These white chicks happened because a white male cell had met a white female cell and the result could be nothing but a white chick. These white chicks having no colored element in them reproduced their kind.

So with the Silver Wyandottes. To this day white sports are not rare and these white sports bred together will invariably produce white chicks.

Breed Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks together and the pullets will invariably be black. Mate one of these pullets to her brother and the chicks will be black, part-colored and mixed, some having barred feathers, others being partly barred and partly red or black. When bred together, a black male and a black female from this mating, and the chicks will be black.

We are experimenting along this line at the present time and have had some curious results. It is too early to say anything definite yet, but we expect to arrive at some very interesting conclusions in a short time, perhaps at the end of another season.

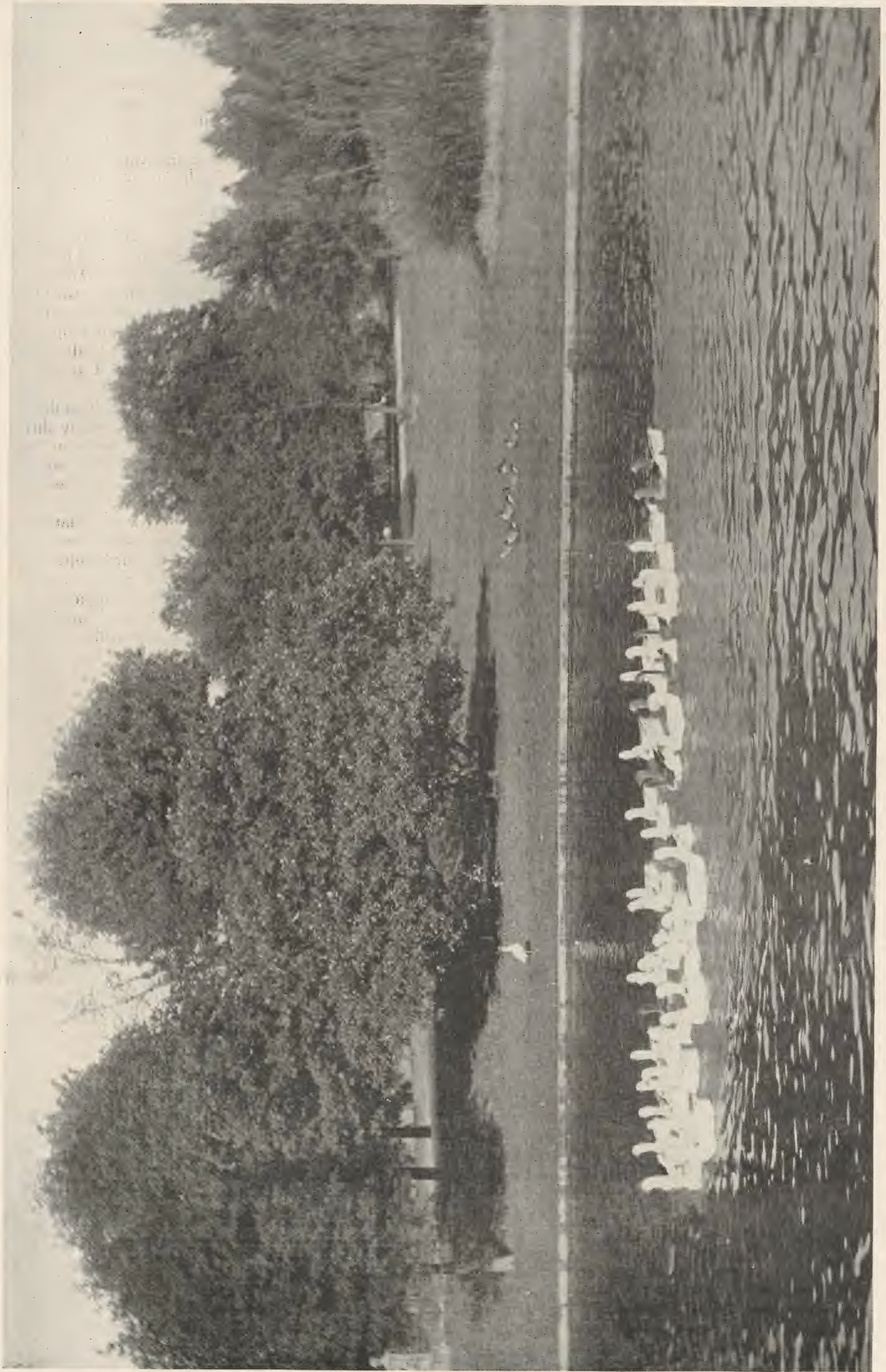
LAST month we published without comment the constitution and by-laws prepared by the "committee of fourteen" at its meeting at Mount Clemens, Michigan, last summer. It does not require much effort for us to refrain from commenting at this time. We are informed that this proposed fundamental law of the American Poultry Association was brought forth with great travail and perturbation of spirit.

There were times during the meeting, it is said, when harmony shrieked in despair, when peace folded her wings and wept bitter tears, and when the members of the committee arose as one man and called each other things too good to be true.

We know not what the truth may be. We tell what comes to us on the wings of rumor. Knowing our besetting sin we shall not try to influence anyone to vote for or against the new law. If it passes, it will be by the vote of such a small minority of the Association that no one will ever know what the majority thought about it. Of the eight hundred and odd members of the Association, scattered over the United States and a part of Mexico, it is not probable that as many as one-eighth will attend the Auburn meeting and vote on the proposed new constitution.

We may be rather dense and not be able to see through the workings of the law as clearly as we should considering the opportunity we have had to secure our fair share of human intelligence, but if there is anything in the document sent forth by the committee that tends to lift the Association out of the power of politics and ring rule, such as has been the rule for several years, we have failed to notice just what article and section is likely to produce this result.

Of the coming meeting we are free to say this: We have a bright hope that the present incumbent of the presidency will take charge of the meeting and conduct it in such a manner that a casual visitor would have no cause to wonder what was happening or who formulated the rules by which the members were guided in their deliberations. We really expect to see the American Poultry Association act as if it were a deliberative body and not a mob of school boys, all talking at once. It may go hard with some of the old offenders to be kept in their seats until the member who has the floor has finished, but we expect it to be done at Auburn. To be present when the accepted rules for conducting debates are enforced will be well worth the time and expense with a large margin on the right side. It would be something to talk about after the members had returned to their homes and the beginning of a new era in the debates of the Association. Let's all go to Auburn and take part in the reorganization of the Association and its rehabilitation, so we can ever after be glad we are among its membership and were present on this occasion.



Embody Geese at Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C.

Photo by Purvis

A Short History of Domesticated Geese



HISTORY, literature and art all pay homage to the goose and this goes back to very ancient times. The earliest poetical allusion to the goose which we remember to have seen is in Homer, where

Penelope says "I have twenty geese at home that eat wheat out of water, and I am delighted to look at them." This was written probably about 1200 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

As the geese were evidently domesticated, and as they are mentioned in a casual manner it is probable that this fowl had been domesticated long before this time.

Among the Greeks and Romans it seems to have been the only domestic waterfowl known and from numerous allusions to it they evidently held it in as great esteem as we do offer a la se of more than 3000 years.

Virgil calls it the "silver goose," in connection with the saving of Rome, this incident occurring 388 years before Christ. It is worth while to quote from ancient history the account of this exploit of the sacred geese kept in honor of the goddess Juno. The historian says:

"Thus they were employed at Veii, whilst, in the meantime, the citadel and capitol in Rome were in the greatest danger. The Gauls perceiving the track of a human foot where the messenger from Veii had passed, or from their own observation had remarked the easy ascent at the rock of Carmentis; on a moonlight night, therefore, having first sent forward a person unarmed to make trial of the way, handing their arms to those before them, when any difficulty occurred, supporting and supported in turns and drawing each other up according as the ground required, they climbed to the summit in such silence that they not only escaped the notice of the guards but did not even alarm the dogs, animals particularly watchful with regard to any noise at night.

"They were not unperceived, however, by some geese, which being sacred to Juno, the people had spared, even in the present great scarcity of food; a circumstance to which they owed their preservation, for from the cackling of these creatures, and the clapping of their wings Marcus Manlius was roused from his sleep—a man of distinguished character in war—who had been consul the third year before, and snatching up his arms, at the same time calling the rest to do the same, he hastened to the spot, where while some ran about in confusion, he, by a stroke with the boss of his shield, tumbled down a Gaul who already had gained a footing on the summit and this man's weight, as he fell, throwing down those who were next, he slew several others, who in their consternation, threw away their arms and caught hold of the rocks to which they clung. By this time many of the garrison had assembled at the place, who by throwing javelins and stones, beat down the enemy, so that the whole band, unable to keep either their hold or their footing were hurled down the precipice in promiscuous ruin."

Lucretius referring to this event attributes the vigilance of the geese to their sense of smell, saying: "The white goose the pre-

server of the citadel of the descendants of Romulus, perceives at a great distance the odor of the human race."

Pliny, the historian, who perished during the destruction of Pompeii, A. D. 79, referring to the same event says: "The goose is carefully watchful; witness the defense of the capitol, when the silence of the dogs would have betrayed everything. It is possible also that they have some discernment of wisdom. Thus one is said to have stuck perpetually to the philosopher Lacydis, never leaving him, either in the public, in the baths by night, nor by day.

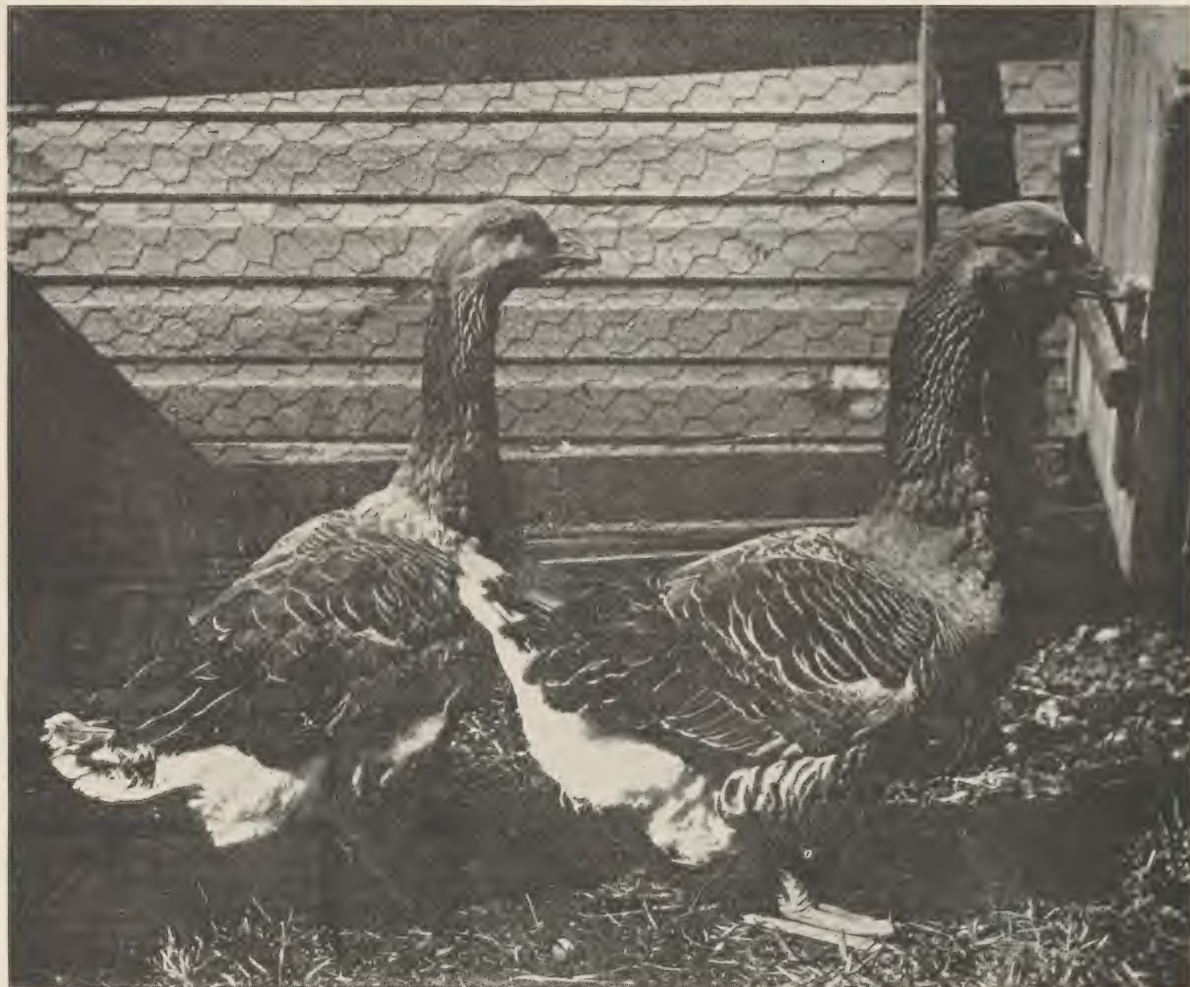
"Our folks are wiser, who are aware of the goodness of the liver. In those that are crammed, it increases to great size; when taken out it is put to swell in milk and honey. And it is not without cause that it is a matter of debate who was first to discover this dainty, whether Scipio Metellus, of consular dignity, or Marcus Seius, a Roman knight of the same epoch. But (what is certain,) Messalinus

It is also notable that even in that ancient time the Romans had learned to so feed geese that their livers would become enlarged, these being considered a delicious viand as they are to this day by gourmands everywhere. It is also notable that at that time the north of France was famed as a goose raising district, as it is in our own times.

Down through the ages the goose has frequent mention. Pope, the poet, in his translation of Homer makes a smooth phrase by making Penelope say:

"A team of twenty geese, a snow white train,
Fed near the limpid lake with golden grain,
Amuse my pensive hours."

It is very probable that the existing varieties of geese are descendants of a crossing of original races. At least it seems plain that no existing wild breed is the one from which our domestic geese descended. There is but one family of domestic geese, all being varieties from a common ancestry. This is proved by the fact that they produce fertile progeny.



Pair Toulouse Geese. First at Hagerstown, 1906

Photo by Purvis

Cotta, a son of Messala, the orator, discovered the method of cooking the web of their feet and fricaseeing them in small dishes, along with cocks' combs. I am ready heartily to attribute the merit to the kitchen of either. It is wonderful that this bird should travel on foot from Morini, (in the north of France,) to Rome. Those which are tired are carried in front so that the rest push them on by natural crowding."

It is noticeable that Lucretius should speak of the silver, (white,) goose and Virgil of the white goose. This shows that the original grey lag goose had been changed to a white one, giving evidence of long breeding in the change of color.

The great difference in the wild and domestic geese is that wild geese mate in pair while domestic geese are polygamous.

The principal varieties of geese that are bred today are the Toulouse, which gets its name from a town of that name in France, and the Embden, named from a town in Hanover. The Toulouse are gray with light to white on the under part of the body, while the Embdens are pure white throughout. The gray goose and white gander of our grandfather's days are fast disappearing, a flock rarely being found, except in some remote neighborhood that the march of improvement has not yet reached.

A good many Chinese geese are kept but

they are not nearly as common as the larger Toulouse and Embdens. The Chinese come in both Brown and White. They are sometimes called the bantams among geese, on account of their size. While Embdens and Toulouse ganders weigh 20 pounds at maturity Chinese ganders weigh but 12 pounds.

Chinese geese are very prolific, laying many more eggs than either of the larger breeds. They are esteemed for their flesh but are not

liked by a great many people on account of their loud calling at frequent intervals.

African geese are as large as either Embdens or Toulouse. They are distinguished by a dewlap and a knob at the top of the base of the beak. They are a splendid variety but are quite rare in this country.

The American Standard of Perfection recognized Canadian or wild geese and Egyptian geese. The former is merely the

wild goose native to this country and the Egyptian is a nondescript little bird, which some authorities deny the name of goose. Either of these breeds are of small economic value in this country.

In "Races of Domestic Poultry," by David Brown several other varieties of geese are illustrated and described, but these are mostly local in importance, many of them being rare even where best known.

Incubator Instructions by An Expert

M. M. JOHNSON



HE temperature of a laying hen's body is 98 degrees. The temperature of a sitting hen's body is 103 to 105, and I have known them to register 106. A sitting hen has a fever of from five to seven degrees. It is this fever that makes them want to sit. This fever stays with them to a greater or less degree until the chicks are weaned or her sitting notions have been broken up. Little



Toulouse Gander First Prize at Madison Square Garden

chicks discover the lower temperature days before the hen quits them and become uneasy. This can be verified by any experienced poultry raiser.

In operating incubators, the tendency is towards warming the eggs up too fast. It

should take two days instead of two hours. The rule when operating incubators is to run the heat up to 105 in empty machines, set the regulator and let her go gallagher. The cool eggs run the temperature down, it also holds the damper down and the heat of the tank gets greater and greater. It would be foolish to surmise that the hen gets hotter and hotter.

The contents of an egg is one of the best known non-conductors of heat and cold and in order to warm eggs clear through to 103 degrees without injury to the side next the heat, it should take two days instead of two hours, as stated. It is my conviction that it is the rule to warm the eggs up too fast.

My convictions drawn from experience is that 102 for the first week, 103 for the second week and 104 for the third week is the correct temperature, and if occasionally the heat gets a little too high that it is the proper time to turn and air the eggs. A little too high would mean 105 degrees which sometimes occurs with the very best regulators.

The sitting hen turns and airs the eggs more than we credit her for. We draw our conclusions too much from casual notice. When we enter the room where she sits, she settles down on the eggs and gets mad. The entrance of a cat or dog has the same effect. Any unusual noise will cause her to settle down and to stay that way as long as she is uneasy but when everything is safe she is an entirely different hen. She is continually working with the eggs, has a number of motions to move, stir and turn them.

She turns them with her beak, with her feet and hocks and very often she settles down on them and shakes her whole body. Not only

does this during the day but through the night. To verify this all you need to do is to mark the eggs late in the evening and look at the marks early in the morning. The hen not only goes through all these motions mentioned but she settles down with her head in different directions, her whole aim seems to be to keep the egg warm and moving.

Reader, no matter the kind of incubator, the mere turning the eggs half over once each day would be a weak mimicry of the hen. The sooner the old superstitions about eggs are put in the background and we get right down to apeing the hen in dealing with the artificial method, the sooner incubators will be used on every farm and by every poultry raiser.

Madison Square Garden Show, New York



H. V. Crawford Secretary, Montclair, N. J.

Entries close December 14. Judges—C. M. Griffing, Ira C. Ksler, Geo. H. Burgott, Richard Oke, W. C. Denny, T. F. Rigg, J. B. Thomas, Jr., W. R. Graves, H. J. Quilhot, W. W. Babcock, Dr. J. S. Wolfe, H. P. Schwab, Wm. Barber, Chris. Kirschler, E. Sites, Geo. Purdue, J. H. Drevenstedt, A. F. Dikeman, G. H. Northrup and Chas. H. Smith.

The Effect of Laying Competitions

IN HIS report on the Australian Laying Competition, which we have just received, Mr. Thompson, who has charge of the competitions says: "The egg laying competitions have undoubtedly increased the production of eggs very much. Many people thought that the effects of booming egg production would paralyze our egg market, and that eggs would become a drug on the market. The competitions have not done this, but they have shown poultry breeders how to increase their egg yield, and get a maximum return from a minimum expenditure of labor and feed. Early breeding has become general rather than exceptional, and the greatest increase has been in winter eggs. Good egg produc-

ing strains are fast becoming disseminated throughout the whole state, (New South Wales,) and the market remains as good as ever, with still \$200,000 or \$250,000 worth of our own state trade to capture.

"The egg laying competitions have broken down the old methods and substituted the new. The old method, which is still continued on our general farms today; the new methods brought out by our laying competitions only as yet have been adopted by the specialist poultry farmer. The general farmer allows his poultry to run promiscuously together, in number and sexes, and to roost anywhere and lay anywhere. The old method means losing money, from the fact that at

times fowls are overfed and at times underfed. Both produce low returns and encourage disease, and the result from the ledger spells loss.

The competitions have demonstrated that dividing hens up into small lots, providing them with good shelter from wind and rain, and with plenty of good seasonable feed, varied in character, with good breeds, early breeding, and breeding every year, this loss can be turned into large profits."

One might think Mr. Thompson was writing about conditions in this country. His word rings true even on this side of the earth. The conditions he describes would apply with us in many cases.

CULLING THE FLOCK



AMONG the elementary principles in every well-regulated undertaking is the seeking out and eliminating everything that occupies room or creates expenditure without returning in beauty or usefulness, sufficient value to compensate for the room and expense.

We handle our hens in flocks because they naturally flock together and that is the most convenient and the most economical way to handle them. Hens could be kept singly in separate enclosures permanently, and would thrive if properly cared for, but such a system would occasion more expense and more labor than the returns could justify.

Nevertheless, while it is not practicable to separately maintain the individual members of a stock of hens, as cows and horses are maintained for example, it is true that the practice of handling a flock of hens as a single unit has certain obvious disadvantages.

No two animals are ever alike! Each fowl has its own individuality as completely if not as obviously as any other living thing.

The distinct individuality of each bird is to a greater or lesser extent hidden from the knowledge of the poultry keeper in the hurly burly life of the flock unit.

This fact, however, should not cause us to forget that each bird has a distinct and separate value according to its distinct and separate usefulness or beauty. In the interest of profit and satisfaction, it is important that each bird be critically examined as to its actual value to us; to be retained or to be disposed of as intelligent judgement may dictate in the light of actual knowledge.

The earnest poultry keeper should be scien-

F. O. WELLCOME

tific. Popular language and conduct are often based upon mere opinion and guess work; scientific language and conduct are based upon actual knowledge.

Fowls which are exceptionally beautiful according to the laws of the Standard are valuable for exhibition purposes, whether they are good layers or not. Fowls that have produced or that are capable of producing progeny of exhibition excellence are valuable as breeders for that purpose, whether they are themselves of superior exhibition quality or not. Having surely ascertained these values in certain individuals, the fancier would not cull them out for market. Individual birds that are known not to possess any of the above qualities should be disposed of, unless they are retained on account of individual utility values that they are known to possess.

The hen that lays market eggs enough to pay a good profit over and above all the combined items of per hen cost (feed is but one of those items) has a distinct value that makes it advisable to retain her as long as she is likely to lay profitably. The length of that period differs with different individuals: it may be three months with some and four or five years with others.

The hen that when bred produces pullets that average high as profitable market-egg producers is valuable for that purpose, whether she herself has made an exceptionally large egg record or not.

Having surely ascertained these values in certain individuals, the poultry keeper would not cull them out for market. Individual

birds that are not known to possess either of the above qualities should be disposed of, unless they are retained for their beauty values. Every healthy bird in the flock has a value for meat that depends upon the weight of the bird, the quality of its flesh, and the demands of the available market. This meat-market value is the only profitably convertible value that millions of hens possess, and the prompt culling out and disposal of such birds at the right time is one of the most important and profit-producing things for the poultry keeper to learn and to do.

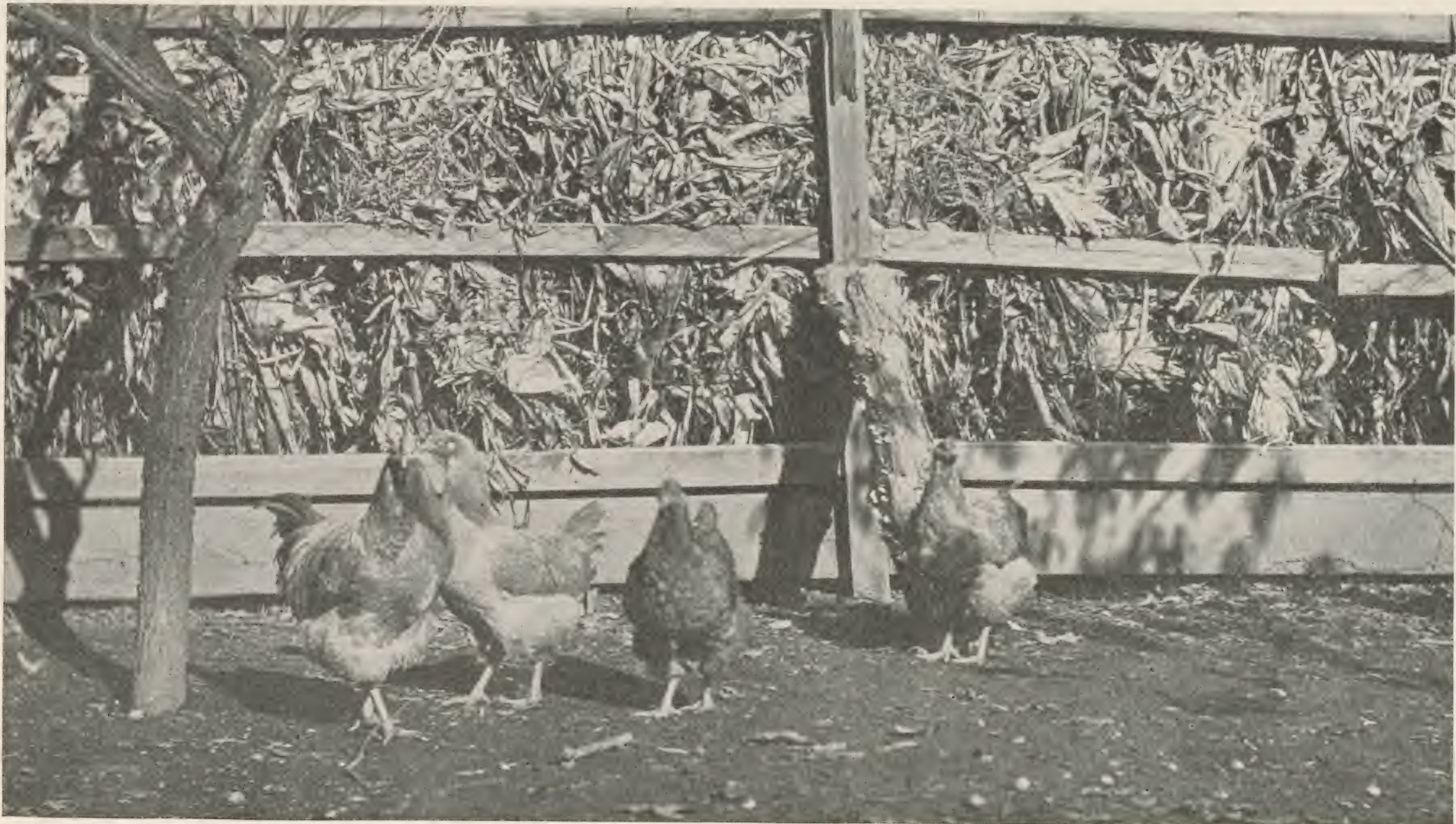
The margin between cost of maintenance and possible product per hen is not sufficiently large to justify us in holding on to individuals without good reasons for believing that it will pay us to hold them. The pullet of maturity has cost a certain sum for maintenance. Every added day adds to her cost. It will not be long before the cost per pound will equal what it will fetch in the market.

If she has not paid a profit over and above her food cost by the time she is a year old, provided she has been suitably fed and cared for she will never make it up, as a general proposition in which occasional possible exception would be exceedingly trivial. In those rarely reported cases where individual hens have laid poorly the first year and well the second year, we find no reported evidence that they paid a profit on the two years over and above the per hen cost for the two years. Such occasional cases merely suggest that the feeding and care the first year may not have been good, or that some cause other than the incapacity of the bird interfered with egg production.

Strictly speaking, there have been no new discoveries made in this connection, although

Group of Buff Plymouth Rocks Owned by C. A. Morton

Photo by Morton



everything is new to us when we first learn of it.

Among the various and more or less ancient methods of picking out the good, bad and indifferent layers by observation or physical examination, there is not one that is both practicable and sure in general practice. They all have more or less of tentative value and some of them a considerable measure of practical value.

Trapnesting is the only method that is both practicable and accurate, and the practicability and accuracy of that method depends almost entirely upon the suitability of the device used and the sufficiency of the installation. It is not generally practicable to devote so much time attending to trapnests as some are obliged to do on account of unsuitable devices and inadequate equipments.

Dumpy and sick hens are poor layers or non-layers as a matter of course. Anyone can pick those out on sight.

Certain individuals that regularly go to roost much earlier than the others and remain on the roost much longer in the morning, or go to roost during the day, are very likely to be poor layers or non-layers, at that time. The converse of this is by no means necessarily true.

There is an old and very interesting physiological theory in regard to the relation of the pubic bones of the hen to her laying qualities. The present writer discussed that theory in the 1902 edition of his "Trapnest Text Book" and more thoroughly, with evidence, in the 1906 edition.

The idea is, that when the pubic bones are close together the hen is not laying; when they are widely separated, she is laying.

I suppose that the grandmothers of some of us took considerable stock in that evidence because they may have noted, at times, that those bones were near together in certain hens that were not laying and wide apart in certain hens that were laying. The fact that those bones are often well separated in hens which lay but seldom may have escaped their notice, but such is, nevertheless, the frequent case and is quite important.

If a hen ceases to lay during a molt, and her pubic bones close, that would not prove that the hen had not been a poor layer, or that she would not be a good layer and a good breeder after the molt. There is just enough validity in the theory to mislead some honest but hasty and over sanguine enthusiasts. How they imagine one can surely determine how well a hen is laying, or has laid, or will lay, by such a token, is not clear to me, although I have carefully examined the directions and the evidence, practically, at first hand, with known layers and non-layers. It is also true that it requires much less time and labor to trapnest each layer initially than it does to examine each hen's anatomy. I have identified every laying hen in a flock of twenty-five, with trapnests, without devoting more than

five minutes of time to that work. I could not competently examine the anatomies of all those hens by hand in less than half to three-quarters of an hour, and record the evidence.

Some of the anatomical descriptions of prolific and non-prolific types of hens remind me of a certain illustration that the late Thomas B. Reed used upon occasions. Said Mr. Reed: "If I had a blackboard on this wall, and should draw upon it the picture of a cow, and then write beneath the picture, this 'not a cow', does anybody suppose that would prevent the original article from giving milk?" (The emphasis is Mr. Reed's as nearly as type can give it.)

The anatomical descriptions of poor layers do not always prevent the original articles from laying eggs abundantly.

The trapnests in a multitude of hands (not in one alone) tells the whole truth in regard to all of these matters. However, when the poultry keeper feels reasonably sure, as a result of any sort of evidence, that certain hens should be called out, that is the thing for him to do. But when we find that a hen is not laying at all, or is not laying well, we should seek for the reason.

Many a fine layer stops laying entirely or lays infrequently during her molt. That takes from two to three months. If we find a hen laying during her molt, the chances are great

the work of others, or whose own trapnest experience has been largely gained by proxy through the medium of an employee, seem to be very much "at sea" in regard to this matter of culling. Very much more so, in some prominent cases, than are those experienced poultrymen who have never used trapnests and cull by observation solely.

During a number of years of personal experience in trapnesting, and recording the work of laying hens, I did not find it difficult to detect the birds that were not good layers and would never become good layers in my hands. What they might do with somebody else is immaterial, because a practical demonstration would not be profitable. We discount the probable, not the possible or visionary future.

For experimental purposes I used to check off the pullets whose early work seemed to indicate that they would never come up to my standard, and then test them for a year or two. In no case did such pullets ever become good layers. They were retained for study, but the lesson learned was, that such birds should be disposed of early to avoid loss.

The practical trapnester will soon discover the great differences in the laying habits and the indicated inherent possibilities and limitations of the different members of his flock, even though he finds it different or impossible to discover bases for exact rules for the guidance of others.

When fowls are being suitably fed and cared for, for egg production, each mature and healthy female should produce eggs according to her individual capacity unless she is either broody or molting.

There is no physiological significance in the terms "litter" and "clutch" that need confuse our expectations. My "No. 200" laid 236 eggs for her first "litter." Undomesticated and unimproved birds produce eggs in small definitely limited "litters" for reproduction only. The domestic hen that has not had that trait bred out of her is not a profitable type for the laying pen or the breeding pen where market-egg production is a dominant object.

After she has arrived at laying maturity, a hen should produce at least twice as much value in eggs per month as her food costs per month, if she is to be considered a profitable layer. If there are non-laying months due to functional interruptions, broodiness and molting, we should expect the profitable layer to make up for them during her laying months.

The functional effects of broodiness and molting upon egg production may be modified to a large degree by selection and breeding in the interest of continuous laying, as will be suggested by a careful detailed study of the yearly records of 200 and more egg hens.

The more general discovery and production of continuously-laying hens presents an opportunity for study and the revision of erroneous views of the egg-producing function that should not be neglected by poultry investigators.

With from one-third to one-half as many accurate, efficient and convenient trapnests as he has laying hens, the poultry keeper can prove or disprove any evidence in regard to laying that his observation or examination of his own birds gives him. He can then cull wisely, and if need be often, according to the degree of proficiency that he acquires by practice and study. If we ever know of a flock of any considerable size that has averaged 200 eggs per year per hen, it will be a flock that has been thoroughly culled by a competent poultry keeper.



Seven Oaks Squab Breeding Plant

Seven Oaks Farm, Florence, Nebraska

that she has been a fine layer previously and will lay well again, in favorable conditions, if not too old.

When a hen is broody, we do not expect her to lay, and some hens become more or less broody without trying to sit.

We should not expect immature pullets to lay, although they often do. They should mature first, and when matured will lay a full sized egg, or nearly so. To my mind the small "pullets-egg" shows that the bird laid too soon.

When we find certain individuals in a flock laying well, we should cull out those that are not laying well in the same flock, unless we have good intelligent reasons for believing that it will actually pay to hold on to them. It is impossible to lay down exact rules for culling, for the reason that there are so many co-related factors to be taken into account; and these differ in different cases. The one who handles the birds can master the general principles that I try to explain in this article, then his own judgment becomes his best tutor.

I have noted with interest that some investigators whose only knowledge of trapnesting has been derived from a superficial study of



White Muscovy Ducks at Rock Hill Farm

Photo by Purvis

Ducks Ancient and Modern



THE HISTORY of the domestic duck reaches back to Egypt more than 3500 years ago, sculptures on tombs of that time showing hunters netting ducks and others picking them and placing them

in jars where their flesh was pickled in spices and eaten without further preparation.

Unless descendants of these ducks were bred in China or some other oriental country it is likely that there was a long period during which domestic ducks were not known.

The Roman writers who flourished about the beginning of the Christian era mention ducks as if they were only seen in their wild state. In no place does Columella mention domesticated ducks but his writings indicate that wild ones were sometimes kept in a net covered enclosure and perhaps they bred when thus kept captive.

Cicero mentions hatching duck eggs under hens, but the impression left from reading his account is that the eggs were from wild ducks.

Assuming that domesticated ducks were unknown to the ancient Romans and Greeks it is fair to assume that they were not introduced during the turbulent times that followed the disruption of the Roman empire which reached down through the dark and middle ages almost to our own time.

It seems to be proved by negation that the duck as a domestic fowl has a history very much shorter than that of the goose, unless Chinese records contain a more ancient account than is to be found in the history of Occidental nations.

At one time it was commonly believed that our common ducks were merely descendants of the wild Mallard, found in every part of America and Europe. The very close resemblance in color would lead to this conclusion, but later investigations tend to prove that our wild Mallard is not to be credited with the lordly Rouen or the toothsome Aylesbury, structural differences denoting that they do not come from a common parentage.

Half a century ago the Rouen duck—then called the Rhone duck—was almost the only duck to be found in this country in a state of domestication. This breed commonly has been credited to the city of Rouen, France, but it is doubtful if this honor can be so placed.

There is good reason to think the name refers to the color rather than to the place of origin. It was often called the Roan duck a few years ago, evidently because of its color. The French equivalent of this is "rouen" so the name easily might have originated in this way.

The domesticated duck is polygamous while the wild Mallard is monogamous. This, however, is not absolute evidence of a different origin as it has been noted that after a few generations in domestication the Mallard, becoming civilized, begins to consort with a number of females.

It is not uncommon for a wild bird or animal to break into varieties after a considerable period of domestication, and in this way no doubt we may account for the Aylesbury, a pure white duck, with pinkish white beak and shanks. Indeed the evidence of albinism is more conspicuous in the Aylesbury than in almost any other white variety of fowls.

There is an authentic record of a pair of white wild ducks which were captured in England and bred together with the result that all of their progeny were white, and this was the case after several generations. This case makes it seem probable that the first Aylesbury ducks came from white sports from the Rouen.

In 1873 a new breed of ducks was brought to this country and England from Pekin, China. Mr. Raymond Harvey made the English importation and Mr. James E. Palmer, Stonington, Connecticut, imported the first ones to America.

In England these birds were used to improve and reinforce the favorite Aylesbury, adding to their size, vigor and prolificacy, while in this country they were bred in their original purity and immediately took first place as the most prolific, and most rapidly maturing of the duck family. So popular have they become that it would probably be impossible to find a single large flock of any other breed of ducks in this country, while Pekins are bred by the hundred thousand.

The Aylesbury is rarely seen in this country. Often when white ducks called Aylesburys are exhibited in this country the birds show unmistakably that they have Pekin blood in them.

Here and there may be found small flocks

of Rouens or of "puddle" ducks which give evidence of having a Rouen cross in them, but as far as we have been able to learn there is not a single large market flock of the breed in this country.

The Rouen drake is a magnificently colored bird. Neck and head are iridescent green, breast russet and the lower part of the body and rump delicate steel gray, penciled with very fine black lines. About the middle of May a remarkable change takes place in the drake. He begins to lose his lustrous feathers, those of the neck dropping out, being replaced by feathers of a russet brown. The body also changes plumage and in a few weeks that once glistening and glorious drake is clad in sober hues for the summer. In October he again resumes his gorgeous raiment and is ready to play the gallant for another season of splendor.

America has one breed of domesticated ducks that originated here. These are the Black Cayugas, a breed which never has gained the esteem of market duckers. The black plumage and small size together with the dark meat has been against this breed in a country where yellow flesh is demanded in all poultry.

East Indian or Call ducks come in two colors. One very closely resembling the wild Mallard and the Rouen and the other pure white. They are not largely bred, being too small for practical purposes. They are used as decoys and good specimens sell at high prices for exhibition purposes.

Wood ducks, a very ornamental native variety have been reduced to semi-domestication and are bred for use in parks and museums, but are not often seen outside these places.

The Mandarin duck is the most beautifully colored of all our birds. It originated in China and as a specimen of the skill of Chinese poultry breeders, excels everything else in the poultry line. It is of the size of the Wood duck but has so many peculiarities of color and shape that it would require a finely colored engraving to give even a fair idea of its appearance. Very few of them are seen and they sell at high prices. They rarely breed in this country.

The Muscovy duck is seemingly not altogether a duck. The breed is a native of South America where it may still be found in a wild

state. It comes in two varieties, Colored and White. The colored variety comes in black variously splotched with white and the white is a peculiar snowy white not found in any other breed of ducks. The males are much larger than the female. Both sexes have red carunculations at the base of the beak, these becoming larger each year.

Muscovy ducks are rather awkward in the water, preferring to live on land and content with a mud puddle rather than clear water. They have very sharp claws and can scratch in a way that is not pleasant. The males are pugnacious and ill tempered. The females are at home on the wing and like to perch on the tops of houses, fences or trees. The males are too heavy to fly much. Formerly it was supposed that the flesh of this duck had a musky flavor. If this was true at the time the old writers published their works it is not so now, as a good many people like them for the table and when young they are said to

make very good eating:

Crested ducks have been known for a long time. They do not breed very true and good specimens are very scarce. They are only seen at the larger shows and not always at these.

A few years ago a breed known as Blue Swedish ducks were introduced, boomed until they were admitted to the Standard. Soon after they almost disappeared. The principal promoter of this breed is said to have regarded them as a joke. We have seen very good Blue Swedish ducks produced by a first cross of Pekin and Rouens and no doubt this cross was used in making the breed. Brown dismisses them with a short paragraph and does not seem to consider them of much importance.

Only a few years ago it seemed as if the Indian Runner duck was destined to play an important part in the poultry business of this country. It was praised as the 200-egg duck,

and for its hardiness and capacity to forage. It was obviously active and hardy and no one seems to feel like disputing its prolificacy. In the Australian duck laying contests the Indian Runner made records of more than 200 eggs in a year but for some reason the breed has almost dropped out of sight.

Brown speaks highly of this breed, classing it as an egg-producer. Lewis Wright also gives it a good name, saying it has become very popular in England on account of its hardiness, capacity for foraging and the number of eggs it will produce. Indian Runners are too small to be classed among the market ducks but they are said to make delicious eating when killed young. They do not waddle like other ducks but run more like a plover and they are very quick in action. It seems to us that there is a place for this breed in this country and that it should receive more attention than it has had for the last five or six years.

One of the Many Causes of Failure

J. P. WIGHTMAN

HOW MANY of our readers hear it said that "Chickens don't pay?" On the other hand you will read of the success that some one has had even with small flocks. Take for instance the man from the city who has been crowded with business cares the best part of his life and he has a fancy for poultry, having read some articles in one of the poultry papers. He gives up the city life, sells his business and goes to the country. All he knows about poultry is what he has read in the papers. He wants a piece of land as cheap as possible so he gets near a little country town. He builds his houses from book plans, buys a big flock of birds and begins.

He takes a basket of eggs to the store and gets in summer an average of 14 cents a dozen. In winter he gets about 23 cents. He is discouraged because he read of the man who was getting 25 cents a dozen in summer and 40 cents in winter.

Right here is where the mistake is made. Instead of looking up his market price where he was intending to locate he was after the cheap place. You must be near a place of 2,000 inhabitants or more and find out if the surrounding country is made up of farms or not. We live in a city of about 25,000 people and we get 25 cents in summer and 40 to 50 cents in winter. Right now we get 40 cents, the seventh day of November. Parties come after them and gladly get half a dozen at a time. We have only a small place as to what some have for we only have 31 hens in all. Last month we sold 27 dozen fresh eggs for \$9.46, the feed for these 31 hens and 4 cocks costs \$3.90. We sold 9 dozen eggs from water glass for \$2.70 making \$12.16. We made an actual profit from fresh eggs only

from these 31 hens of \$5.56. We sold a few pullets for \$20.00.

This is simply to show the reader that you must be near a city to get the worth of your time and labor if you are to make a profitable business out of it. There is all kinds of money in eggs and it is ready cash. Only fifteen miles from us they only pay 23 and 25 cents for eggs. This record for eggs is made in the midst of the molting season. The first thing to consider is the market price, then the feed. Clean house, yards and birds then the eggs will come and a profit derived from them.

[Editors note—Much that Mr. Wightman says is true in most cases but not in all. We know of several poultry farms that lie from 150 to 300 miles from New York City, the eggs from which are sold in that city at top prices for the fancy trade. Much depends on the ability of the man as a salesman.

A Strong Argument for the Langshan

ELBERT COOPER

IN LOOKING over your excellent magazine for October, I note on page 24 an article "Keep Young Stock". Now I would like to say a word in behalf of old stock, especially as I have found it with my strain. I am an admirer of that magnificent fowl, the Black Langshans.

I have a pen of three hens and a cock bird that are aged as follows: hens five years old in March, 1906, and cock bird four years old in May, 1906, that are as hardy and vigorous as yearlings and fit for the show room at the present time. These hens layed, by careful account, 135 eggs each from January, 1906, to July 10, 1906, when they began molting, and at this date, November 13, are completely through the molt and ready to lay again from all appearances. Their new plumage is of that splendid rich sheen so much desired by Black Langshan breeders. As regards the egg records above, they are remarkable, I think, considering the age of hens.

I do not believe there is any better fowl today than the pure-bred Black Langshan. I will also add that the fertility of the above

eggs ran as high as twelve chicks from thirteen eggs last season (1906) from several lots, the lowest being eight out of thirteen. The birds in this pen were raised by me and are direct descendants of a pure Chinese cock bird. They are pedigreed for six generations so you see they are of royal as well as pure blood.

I am not disparaging young stock but just cite this as an exception. Young stock I believe is the best for all purposes. For breeding, females of two years and the male a yearling or vice versa, make the ideal mating. But after my experience with the above pen, nothing will be too old for me as long as the breeders are hardy and vigorous. I am contemplating using this same pen again for the season of 1907. From all present indications I will be all right. There is one thing I failed to mention in regards to these birds. They have been inbred for years with the above results.

I do not understand why more breeders do

not breed this most excellent fowl. For table purposes I do not believe they can be excelled by any breed and there are plenty of good ones too. Their flesh is tender, juicy and plenty of it. Their meat is white, where the majority of poultry eaters desire a yellow skinned fowl for no apparant reason other than prejudice against white meated fowls.

I have no fowls or eggs for sale whatever, so do not think I am seeking free publicity but only wish to put this noble fowl in its proper place before the public as so very little is written about them.

Langshan breeders wake up and push this grand breed to the front where they so justly belong. Come out and speak in meetings, as it were, and tell its good qualities. They deserve plenty of activity and push on the part of the breeders. I am greatly pleased with your grand magazine and hope it will flourish and prosper beyond all expectations.

[Editor's note:—We have always admired the Black Langshan, and breeders of this noble variety should do more to keep it before the public. It should not be lost in the rage for new varieties.]

A Poultry Show on Wheels



POULTRY show on wheels, probably the first train of the kind ever run, started from Union Station, St. Louis, October 8, 1906, at 7:50 A. M., via Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway. This

train was called the "Poultry Industrial" by the railroad people and was started with a view of building up the poultry industry on the line of that system by the industrial department of the Missouri Pacific railway and Iron Mountain railway.

The trip was a big success in every respect and we believe warrants all the publicity that the poultry press is capable of giving it. The train was made up of two fifty-foot passenger coaches. These coaches, however, had been especially fitted up for the trip, all seats taken out, one fitted up with forty standard Empire coops, each two coops containing one pair of adult and one pair of young fowls. Each coop carried a neatly painted galvanized sign, eight inches by four inches, giving the name of the contributor of the birds of each particular coop, viz: White Plymouth Rocks, John Jones, breeder, Sedalia, Mo. In this way visitors obtained what information they might want in those lines and owners obtained publicity which we are quite sure will repay every one who was enterprising enough to loan birds for this trip. The breeds represented were as follows: Plymouth Rocks, White, Buff and Barred; Wyandottes, Silver Laced, Silver Penciled, Golden Laced, Partridge, Buff and Columbian; Orpingtons, Buff and Black; Leghorns, Single Comb White and Single Comb Brown; Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans and Buff Cochins.

The other car contained seven different makes of incubators, three of brooders, bone mills, cramming machines, feeds of all kinds and descriptions, shipping and exhibition coops, poultry wire, drinking fountains, grit boxes, in fact, as complete an assortment of poultry fixings as can be found in any poultry supply store.

Advertising was permitted in the way of signs and banners to a reasonable degree. This car was set off to fine advantage by the railway company with a few carnations, ferns and potted plants. The "crew" consisted of Mr. John T. Stinson, Agricultural Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway System, Prof. R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, and Mr. C. M. Lewelling, of Beaver City, Nebraska, Institute Lecturer, and Mr. Henry Steinmesch, poultry expert and talker for better poultry and more of it. We were billed, (dodgers and printed matter being distributed in advance) for twelve full day stops, but after we got started requests were received from several towns not on the original itinerary and by close figuring and using one Sunday we managed to work in two extra towns so that in the fourteen days that we were out we visited fourteen towns. In that time fifteen thousand people passed through the cars and our Institute meetings were attended by over five thousand people.

Now, don't suppose for one minute that this result was accomplished without work or hustling, or ingenuity. At our first stop the

HENRY STEINMESCH

cars were placed on a convenient side track close to the station, right in the heart of the town. The cars were a standing advertisement, they were just out of the shop, newly painted, and on the side in great big gilt letters, carried the sign, "Poultry Exhibits."

Everybody came to the show, some from a distance of eight to twelve miles, and we felt we had made a very fine beginning. At Potosi we were somewhat at a disadvantage as to location for the reason that the town proper was three-quarters of a mile from the railroad station, and there was no way in which we could get any closer. Things did not look very encouraging for a crowd, but Mr. Stinson got busy, making his first call on the president of the school board with a view of obtaining a recess to permit the older scholars to visit the cars. This was granted and also permission for the scholars to remain over for the lecture on poultry. The editor of the local paper was enlisted and in every case proved himself a willing and useful recruit.



Pekin Ducks Owned by Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

The result was we had four hundred people visit the cars before we left and we had a fine and enthusiastic audience at the lecture in the court house at 2 P. M., and more people at the cars after the lecture, and the going and coming kept up until we were ready to pull out for the next stop. We might say that at this point we commenced to especially interest the older scholars, asking them (boys and girls alike) to write essays on poultry raising, based on what they had seen at the poultry cars and what they had heard at the Institute meetings and also to embody any ideas of their own.

As an incentive we agreed to offer three prizes for each school and these prizes consisted of one annual subscription of one poultry journal each. These essays are coming in now. They will be carefully "culled" and we believe that every poultry journal in the country will be willing to swap one annual subscription for one prize essay. It was really an interesting sight to see from forty to one

hundred and fifty boys and girls, with their note books and pencils in hand jotting down items, and the writer feels that if this same plan could be carried out all over the country there would be such a chicken fever as was never dreamed of before.

In conclusion we want to say that the object and motive of this trip was simply one with a view of increasing the poultry industry on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway System. The more poultry and the more eggs they hauled the more revenue for the road. The better the poultry and the better the eggs the more money it brings to the people on the line of the road, and the more money these people get, especially such easy money, the more luxuries they will buy in St. Louis, Chicago and other places, making more revenue for the road for the hauling of these luxuries.

A little bit roundabout, but railroad companies and other corporations are always planning for the future and if there is business to be had they are perfectly willing to wait for it.

Another trip of the same kind is planned for a two weeks run through parts of Arkan-

sas, leaving St. Louis about November 10th, and if people keep up their interest it is intended to gradually run these poultry industrial cars over the entire Missouri Pacific system, some sixty-three hundred miles of road.

We might say that in locating places for our Institute lectures we were accommodated at some places with a court house, at other places with a church, then again in an opera house, and one place we held a meeting in the tabernacle. The people appeared to be hungry for an exhibit of this character and we candidly believe that other roads would do well to work out schemes on these lines, of which no doubt the Missouri Pacific Railway Industrial Department is the originator.

[Editorial note: We are informed that other railway companies have in contemplation arrangements for poultry schools on wheels, similar to the one described above. Such schools are as important as any other device for the encouragement of farmers and others.]

The Hagerstown Poultry Show



THE GREATEST show ever held in Hagerstown was held October 9-12. Without detracting in any way from the fame and honor due the founder of the show, and allowing that to him is due in

large measure the fact that a great fall poultry show at Hagerstown has become a fixed event in the poultry world, it is only fair to say that the show of this year proved that while men may come and men may go the Hagerstown show will go on forever, if the present policy of the management is kept in force.

Senator B. A. Betts, the superintendent, B. Frank Spahr, his assistant, and Mr. Little, on whom the "heat and burden of the day" fell this year, every one did all in their power to make fanciers at home and to keep up the reputation of Hagerstown as being a good place to visit.

The two big buildings used for the poultry show were double tiered this year and out under the trees were enough fowls to make a good show. It will be necessary to enlarge the buildings another year in order to accommodate the fowls.

It would be impossible to mention the exhibits in detail. More than 4300 birds were entered. Every class recognized by the American Poultry Association was shown and the pigeon alleys were full. It was a common remark that the quality of the birds shown was higher than ever before. Every class was represented by birds good enough to show anywhere, and in some of the classes the judges had hard work to decide where to place the awards.

In water fowls the show was the largest ever held in America, if not in the world. In quality no better show was ever held. There were 394 separate entries, this means that considerably more than 400 birds were on exhibition.

The weather, while not perfect, was clear. It was rather too cold for comfort but this did not prevent an attendance that broke every record for Hagerstown in the fifty-two years that a fair has been held there.

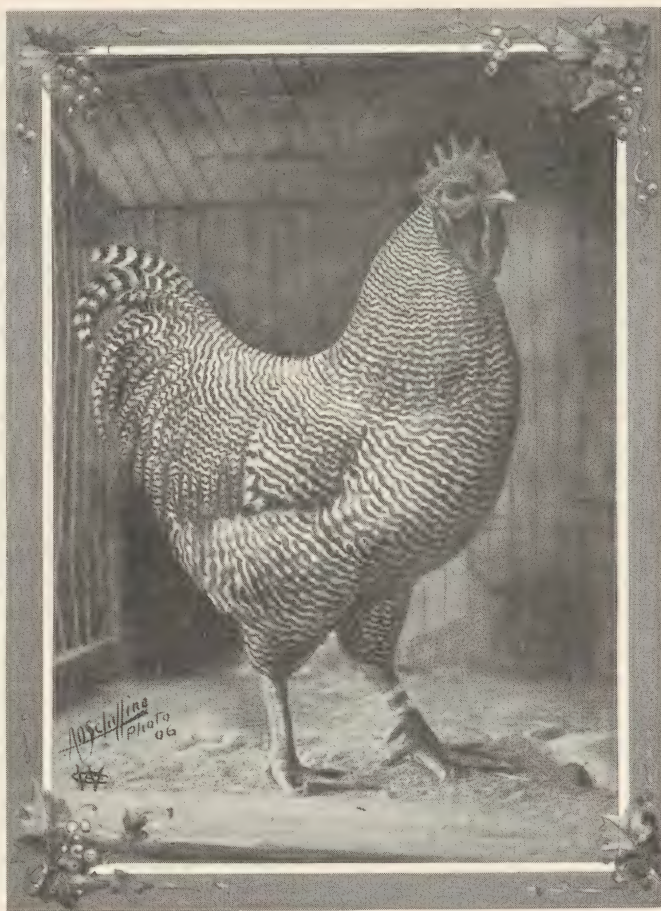
The usual Poultrymen's banquet was held Wednesday evening of the fair at the Hotel Hamilton, where all poultrymen stop when in Hagerstown. Senator Betts presided and T. F. McGrew acted as toast master, with his usual happy way of conducting a function of this kind. The silver tongued Colonel Dodd made the speech of the evening, taking for his subject "A Closer Fellowship", raising a storm of applause by the smooth and strong phrases which flowed from his lips without seeming effort.

Right herewe desire to acknowledge the un-failing courtesy of the management of the Hotel Hamilton. During the years we have been going to the Hagerstown show we have never seen the owner or one of his clerks when they were not ready to do all in their power to make everyone feel at home at a time

when their house is necessarily crowded to the limit. They have the rare faculty of filling their rooms in such a manner that friends get together making the stay much more pleasant than it otherwise would be.

It is notable that two ladies came in for winners in a way to attract attention. Miss O. E. Remsen won first on White Wyandotte hen and the special trophy for the whitest bird in the show. She also won some good prizes in the Black Minorca class. Miss Sophia Pitchlynn the Indian girl fancier, swept the platter with her female Single Comb Brown Leghorns, winning 1, 2, 3, 4, in hens and 1, 2, 5, in pullets in a rather good class of these birds. We have good photographs of the birds of both these ladies for use in the near future. We never had better success with photographs than we did at Hagerstown and in the coming months we will have something to show our readers that will interest them.

The judging was generally satisfactory. Of



Plymouth Rock Cock Owned by A. C. LeDuc Retouched Photo by Schilling

course there were a few complaints but this is expected. One pair of fine Buff Wyandottes were missed because they were not placed where the judges could find them. In the matter of judging some criticisms might justly be made, but when we consider the magnitude of the show we realize the problem the management had to solve and the fact that human beings have a limit beyond which they cannot go, we are disposed to say that the best that could have been done was done.

Geo. O. Brown, J. H. Drevenstedt, Will S. Denny, Chas. McClave, J. Fred Crangle and W. J. Minnich judged the poultry and W. J. Stanton and George Ewald, Associate Editor of PIGEONS, judged the hundreds of pigeons. Mr. Ewald won the Henry Tieman loving cup awarded to the best pigeon in the show.

In the open classes it would require all our

space to detail the awards. Without intending in any way to re-judge the show we note below some of the winners and the impression they made on us as we studied without handling more than a few of them.

Two judges were going down Plymouth Rock alley looking at the Barred class. "That cock looks good to me" said one "and that hen and that pullet are tidy birds." "They are about the whole show," responded the other one, and so it was. Barred Rocks did not do themselves much honor. There were a few good birds and a lot of poor ones. Eugene Sites' first cock was all right and his first and second hen were plenty good enough to win in a better class than they appeared in. Fike had 1-2 in both pullets and pens and deserved them.

In Buff Plymouth Rocks Geo. Fox had 1-4 in cocks, 1-2 in pullets and 1-2 in pens. He got 2-3 in hens and cockerels and might have got a step higher under another judge. We have a picture which shows he has a good cockerel. A little line breeding would do Mr. Fox a lot of good. He has been selling winners for years but we cannot agree with his theory of breeding.

In White Rocks, Rock Hill Poultry Farm got 1 on cock, 1-2 on hen, 1-3 on pullets, 2-3 on cockerels and 1-2 on pens. This array of 1's was broken by Fairfield Poultry Farm which came in first on cockerels. The White Rock class was a good one.

E. L. Tallman had two Portridge Rocks in the show and for the first time we believe Columbian Plymouth Rocks were shown, they evidently being single combed Columbian Wyandottes. In our opinion this Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte business has gone to the limit. If the birds are good the name does not count. If they are not good they should not be tagged with the names of good breeds. It smacks of lack of originality to call every new variety Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte with another name attached.

The American Dominiques were the same old muddy, mixed-up cuckoo colored birds with rose combs. This is a good old breed hardy and valuable as egg producers. They should be given more attention and brought to a higher place. They are the oldest of the American class and should be given a higher place than they now occupy.

There were some really fine Silver Wyandottes in line. We did not quite agree with the judge but our notions may be somewhat old fashioned. Tallman's pen was a good one and Sites had a fine pullet. Sherry's cock was not in the best condition and Kriner's cockerel was a good bird. In Golden Wyandottes, McClave carried off all the first honors.

In Silver Penciled Wyandottes there were many birds with fine color. This breed seems to take the Dark Brahma color beautifully.

Eugene Sites got the best of the awards on Partridge Wyandottes with some birds of fine color.

We have referred to Miss Remsen's White Wyandotte hen. Rock Hill Poultry Farm got 1-2 on cock, 2-3 on hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 on cockerel, 1, 2, 3 on pullet and 1, 2, 3 on pen. This is the usual rule where F. W. Cory conditions the birds.

In Black Wyandottes there were some fine

birds. F. C. Sites had a female with good undercolor and yellow legs, a thing we tried to accomplish years ago without success. Sites got 1 on cock, 1-2 on hen, 2 on cockerel and 1 on pen. T. E. Orr came in for first on cockerel.

Columbian Wyandottes were in good condition and very good plumage. Eugene Sites had a pullet worth owning. He got 1 on cock, 1-2 on hen and 1-3 on pullet. Rock Hill Farm carried away the first on pens and Engle Bros. on pullets. In Buff Wyandottes, George M. Bell got three firsts, Sherry one and Calvin Hicks the pen. It is to be regretted that the best female in the show was not put in line and was missed by the judges.

There was a good class of Javas but only a few of them. This breed has lost its place and now comes in among the odd varieties. The same may be said of the White and Mottled Javas. Good varieties these but neglected and of little importance in their effect on the poultry industry.

The Orpingtons were not a strong class. Hagerstown is not an Orpington show. T. E. Orr got first on cock and hen with only fairly good birds. Kenney had a fair cockerel and Hall had a pen which lacked in some particulars. One Black Orpington and six White composed the remainder of the Orpington show.

In Light Brahmas, C. P. Nettleton came down and won the John L. Cost loving cup for the second time in 1, 2, 3, order, almost.

Frank Bean and Tallman got the first in Dark Brahmas.

It goes without saying that A. W. Rudy & Son carried away the Buff Cochin orders. They are right there and can show to advantage, besides they have the birds.

In Partridge Cochins J. C. Kriner got the highest honors while in Black Cochins Geo. Burn came over the border from Canada and took every first.

White and Black Langshans were there but most of them had been on the road too long to be in high condition.

In Brown Leghorns Miss Pitchlynn and her brother "Lee", of Caddo Poultry Yards were supreme in females, 1, 2, 3, 4, on hens, 1, 2, 5 on pullets and 1 on pens was the story the awards tell.

In White Leghorns Corey, of Rock Hill, came to the front in great shape with 1, 2 on cocks, 1 on hen, 1, 5 on pullets and 1 on pen of pullets. Burkhart got 1 on pullets.

The Rose Comb Brown Leghorns made quite a good class. Our friend, W. G. Minnich, got first on cock and Tallman first on pullet and pen.

The "car load" exhibitors got everything in Rose Comb White Leghorns. The West could show better birds without half trying.

The Buff Leghorns shown by B. C. Schilling were simply fine. This variety with the Rose Comb Buffs, Black Dominiques, Silver Duckwings and Red Pyles were few in numbers and the exception noted were not of very high quality.

But few Black Minorcas were shown. They appeared to us to be rather small. A few Rose Comb Blacks were shown but they were not important additions to the show.

The other Minorca varieties, the Andalusians, the White Faced Black Spanish and the Anconas were in line but not the kind of birds to be proud of.

The Polish class was something to be proud of. It has been a long time since we saw so many really presentable Polish fowls in line.

W. G. Minnich had some "cracker jacks" along the alley and Geo Burn was with him in most classes.

Smith, Minnich and Burn were the principal exhibitors in Hamburgs. Robert Seaman was the leader in the Rhode Island Red class. Some of his birds were as good as they ever get and all of them were good.

The games did not seem to us to be very attractive. Most of them had been long on the road and in bad condition.

The Bantam show was immense and attracted much attention. Charles Cornman showed in most classes and won his full share of honors.

Just enough birds were shown in the French

prize for doing this. The Hagerstown Incubator Company showed a new machine equipped with an electric alarm. The Cornell Incubator Mfg., Co., had a big exhibit under a tent.

Ernest Miller had a big display of supplies as usual with Hardings remedies and feeds prominently displayed.

Displays and Specials

- Best general exhibit poultry { 1st—W. B. Sherry
2nd—Geo. Burn
Largest & best display Bantams { 1st—W. A. Smith
2nd—W. B. Sherry
Largest display aquatic class { 1st—J. C. Kriner
2nd—W. B. Sherry
Largest and best display Pheasants, W. A. Smith
Largest and best display pet stock, W. A. Smith
Best White Wyandotte cock, cockerel and pullet, Rock Hill Poultry Farm



First Prize Columbian Wyandotte Pullet, Hagerstown, 1906. Owned by Eugene Sites

Photo by Purvis

and English classes to enable us to say they were represented. It may be said that some good ones came out if there were but a few of them.

In water fowls J. C. Kriner had almost a show of his own. He evidently knows how to follow the show circuit and keep his birds in a good condition. The water fowl class contained such rare birds as Sebastopol, Snow and Egyptian geese, besides nearly every domesticated breed of ducks.

There was a fine array of turkeys of every breed. The birds were big, well colored and in fine condition.

H. A. McAleer had charge of a big exhibit for the Prairie State Incubator Company and brought off a good hatch. He won a big first

- Best White Wyandotte hen, O. E. Remsen
" " " " pen, Rock Hill P. Farm
Best display Plymouth Rocks, Rock Hill P. Farm
" " Wyandottes, Rock Hill P. Farm
" " Orpingtons, Chas. McClave
" " Brahmas, C. P. Nettleton.
" " Cochins, A. W. Rudy & Son.
" " Langshans, F. G. Bean.
" " Leghorns, F. I. Bennett Poul. Farm.
" " Minorcas, Henninger & Shinabrook.
" " A. O. V. Medit'n, Chas. McClave.
" " Polish, W. G. Minnich.
" " Hamburgs, W. B. Sherry.
" " French, Geo. Burn.
" " Dorkings, Geo. Burn.
" " Standard Game, W. B. Sherry.
" " Indian Games { R. D. Reider } tied
" " { W. J. Young }
" " Miscellaneous, Geo. Burn.
" " Game Bantams, C. T. Cornman.
" " Cochin Bantams, W. A. Smith.

Best display Sebright Bantams F. G. Bean.
 " " Rose Comb " Chas. McClave.
 " " Japanese " C. T. Cornman.
 " " Brahma " W. A. Smith.
 " " Turkeys, Chas. McClave.
 " " Geese, J. C. Kriner.
 " " Pekin Ducks, L. S. Dayhoff.
 " " Ornamental Ducks, W. A. Smith.

Best display Swedish Ducks, Eugene Sites.
 " " A. O. V. Ducks, J. C. Kriner.
 Best white chicken in show, O. E. Remsen
 " black " " Chas. McClave
 Best Light Brahma cock, hen, cockerel and pullet
 for Jno. L. Cost cup, won second time by C.
 P. Nettleton, of Shelton, Conn.
 Best incubator in operation and hatching, Prairie

State Incubator Co.
 Incubator hatching largest number of chicks, E.
 W. Miller.
 Incubator selling for less than \$40, Hagerstown
 Incubator Co.
 Best Brooder, E. W. Miller.
 " Bone cutter, E. W. Miller.
 " Drinking fountain, E. W. Miller.

Some Truths About the "Huckster"

AT THE banquet given to the poultrymen at the Hagerstown fair, T. F. McGrew, when he arose to take charge of the speech-making that followed the feed, took occasion to make a strong and eloquent plea for the hucksters, so called, who infest or permeate or occupy the front seats at the big fall fairs of the east. Brother McGrew very properly said these gentlemen make the fall fairs. He stated but the fact when he said that it was the hucksters who bring to the fairs the odd and rarely bred varieties and it is true as Brother McGrew remarked that these same hucksters, who go about the country with one, two or more carloads of chickens amuse, instruct, educate and delight thousands of people who but for them, would never see such odd varieties as Sultans, Silkies, Frizzlies, in chickens. Cayugas, Muscovy or wood ducks, Sebastopol or Egyptian geese or many of the varieties of bantams.

We agree with Brother McGrew that these same hucksters, in a large measure, make the show and are entirely willing that they should have all the honor due them.

Outside of all this we have no patience with those who would drive the hucksters out of the fairs. They may not be fanciers in the strictest sense of the term. They may not do much to improve the poultry stock of this country but they keep up the interest in fancy fowls and they are but exercising their privileges as free Americans by entering their birds, paying their entry fees and taking the man's chance of picking up in prizes as big a piece of money as they lay down in entry fees.

Now all men will know by these presents

and from what we have above set forth that we do not lie awake much nights worrying over the way the hucksters carry on and cut up.

We know several of the fraternity who are in the habit of wearing clean shirts and good clothes. We may go farther and say the clothes of these gentlemen are not the best



White Plymouth Rock Pullet Owned by H. W. Schnitzer

part of them for they are good people to know in a general way.

Having established the fact that we do not personally object to the hucksters we are going to point out a way to drive them into the abyss of oblivion. Now gentlemen and all, here is the way: Simply beat them in the show room.

Bring out birds that will make them look like thirty cents when they file up to the treasurer's office and cash in.

The huckster goes to the fairs to make money. He can't make a cent unless he has the best birds, and he isn't going to pay freight and entry fees on a lot of birds that are not good enough to win. "But he buys his birds instead of breeding them," says some one. Does he? This interesting. What is a huckster? Is he the one who buys his birds to show? Then the ranks of the fanciers will become decimated at once. If every man who buys birds to show is a huckster then the huckster is in the majority by about 90 per cent out of a possible hundred.

If buying a few birds that are good enough to win is all right according to the rules of the game, why not allow the buying of a carload? We want to know, you know. These fellows who go about with a carload of chickens and a suit case full of winnings in the shape of long green dollars are just hucksters are they, while the man who buys one, two, six or ten birds is a fancier? What number marks the dividing line between the huckster and the fancier? We want to know, you know, so we can know with whom to associate at the big fairs.

Brethren, huckster is a nasty word. Suppose we drop it from our vocabulary and spend the time trying to breed birds that will win instead of worrying about what the other fellow is buying or showing.

Give every one a fair chance and don't throw clubs at the fellow who does on a large scale what you do on a small one.

Concerning the Honesty of Judges

HOW often does the prize go to the bird rather than to the man? Never, never, says our good friend, secretary of the Birdville poultry show. "Our Judges award the prizes according to the merits of the birds which pass through their hands."

Yes, jesso, jesso, certainly, sure Mike, but human nature is fallible and poor weak mortals who have never been exalted to the position of adjudicator of awards at a poultry, pigeon and pet stock exposition at the metropolitan cities of Shecawgo, Noo Yawk or Bosting but who nevertheless and notwithstanding know a good bird when they meet it coming down the pike, are prone to make remarks, refer to coincidences, institute comparisons and draw conclusions when they see one man win time after time as if it had become a habit with him while others not quite so well known lose with the same monotonous regularity, although showing birds that seem to have merit enough to have a show in the hottest competition.

Far be it from us to impugn the honesty or attempt to sully the honor of any Judge.

Rather let ninety and nine unjust decisions stand or nine hundred and ninety nine unjust Judges go unwhipped of justice or free from the arrows of scorn than that one honest Judge be wronged by the intimation that his conscience is wobbly and his sense of right somewhat knockneed. Then why this flow of words pointing to the possibility that such a thing as intentional wrong doing is possible?

Simply to point out the fact that many interested exhibitors and a multitude of spectators who are not at all interested do not hesitate to say with one accord and as one man: "Behold, men and brethren, the judging at this that or the other show is or was simply rotten."

"The voice of the people is the voice of God," declared the ancient wise man of Rome, meaning that which everybody says is so, must be so.

It is not our fight. We are not showing chickens or other fowls neither does the placing of the awards on poultry, pigeons, pups or other pets oppress our soul. We merely desire to refer to the fact that much experience and the

new and Revised Illustrated Standard of Perfection have taught exhibitors and spectators to know something about Standard requirements and that the Judge who assumes that he knows more than anybody and places awards where they do not belong is doing rapid work in digging a pitfall for his own feet. It is becoming evident that some Judges are either fools or knaves, and possibly some of them a combination of both. There is no excuse for the managers of the show who have such Judges, and we can prove it by Thomas F. McGrew, who is hereby requested to tell what he knows to be true regarding the matters above set forth, for he is of one opinion with us and is not afraid to say what he thinks as will be proved to those who read that excellent publication, The Feather. This is an important matter and one which can not be ignored by saying things are no worse than they have been for a long time. We want our judges to be above suspicion. Most of them are now and always have been, but the undercurrent of complaint shows something is wrong.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS



AS LONG AS the world lasts there always will be men who, aside from the commercial part, raise poultry for the sheer delight of the thing. To these men the larger varieties of our standard poultry

do not appeal. Some turn to pheasants, others to game birds and water wild fowls. But all are not so placed as to be able to indulge their fancies in the fore named birds and for them the Bantams are pre-eminently suited. Unlimited space and special environment are not necessary for the welfare of these hardy counterparts of our larger fowls. They live well and happily in even an ordinary city lot, and as they are naturally healthy their care and housing is a comparatively simple task.

Of the sixteen varieties of our standard ornamental Bantams the Buff Cochin un-

H. L. HASTINGS

into the breeding. But let their ancestry be as it may the present result is altogether a pleasing one.

The hatching of Golden Sebrights is not at all a difficult part of their rearing. As the hens are practically non-setters, thus showing their Polish and Hamburg blood, it is necessary to hatch the eggs in an incubator or under a hen of another breed. Bantams, as a rule, do not make good incubator chicks. They are too small, and while they are hardy even as little chicks artificial methods do not seem to succeed with them. As a foster mother the Buff or White Cochin Bantam hen is undoubtedly the best, although there is a little Game Bantam that may be found almost any-

lect the best "all around" birds available and leave inbreeding alone.

Young Sebrights, like young turkeys, are very susceptible to extremes of weather, either hot or cold. A long duration of damp, rainy weather will often kill dozens of the little fellows and intense heat weakens them to a great extent. The best, and in the end the most convenient way to raise the Sebrights is to allow them to run with the mother hen in an enclosure that has several inches of good sharp sand in it. A small weather proof coop should adjoin the run so that at night and during storms the young stock may be thoroughly protected. Sand is an excellent absorbent and, moreover, dries quickly so that no puddles are left after a rain.

When matured the old stock needs no special accommodations, any house in which Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks will thrive answers admirably for them. All that is necessary for their health and comfort is cleanliness and protection from the weather.

And now a few words concerning the ideal Golden Sebright of today. The American Standard demands a "golden yellow" bird with a narrow lacing of glossy black on all the feathers. The under color must be a dark slate so as to give the desired color to the lacing. The comb of the cock is of medium size, bright red rose. That of the hen is a purplish red color giving her rather a peculiar appearance. Wattles are well rounded, carried well up under the beak. The color of the earlobe is immaterial. Sebright breeders having years ago given up the attempt to regulate them. Feet, toes and beak are a slate-blue color as in the Hamburgs and Polish.

The carriage of the Sebright must be proud and erect, head held well up and slightly backwards with tail well expanded.

Every breeder of either spangled, penciled or laced Standard sized fowl knows how difficult it is to breed the desired markings in his specimens. So with Sebrights, the hardest point to bring to perfection is the lacing. Comb, wattles, earlobes, legs and feet and even shape will with but ordinary attention, take care of themselves, but lacing requires constant watching and one must avail himself of even the slightest advantage if he wishes to attain the Standard. Only too often does the lacing prove too wide or lack the essential greenish tinge of the glossy black color. Under color does much to regulate this feature, but dark under color, while insuring a good black, often makes the feathers "mossy," a term well understood by those who have bred the laced Polish.

The tail and wings more than other sections show the effect of this "mossiness" and often a fairly good specimen is spoiled by it. But on the other hand when birds have lighter under color, white creeps in, and despite careful attention, edge the tail and wing feathers outside the black. Nevertheless a bird marked in this manner, while useless for show purposes, makes an exceptionally pretty Bantam, though of course in no way a Standard specimen.

One characteristic of Sebrights that often temporarily discourages beginners who start with settings of eggs and not adult stock, is that immature birds often have white feathers in their tail and wings and even have white



Pekin Ducks at Oyster Landing, Bivalve, N. J.

Photo by Purvis

doubtedly holds first place in both number and popularity. The Golden Sebrights, however, are fast becoming rivals. It is with these birds that this article deals.

Like most of the older breeds of fowls whose origin dates hundreds of years back to the time when shows were not carried on as they are today nor records as carefully kept, the first Sebrights have not left a very authentic account of themselves. Certain it is however, that Sir John Sebright of England was the originator of the breed. Further than that, nothing can with surety be stated, but according to Mr. T. F. McGrew, in his "Bantam Fowl", both the Golden and Silver were produced by crosses of either Buff and White Nankins and Golden and Silver Polish together with the Golden and Silver Hamburgs. Perhaps the early English game also entered

where, which makes an exceptionally good mother and often by sheer "bluff"—for they are courageous little birds—will ward off a marauding cat or dog.

The most important point in raising Sebrights is to have the germ of the egg as vigorous as possible. Many breeders complain of low percentages of fertility and of weak sickly chicks. The Sebright chick is, normally, a hardy, vigorous little fellow and it is not the nature of the birds that is to blame for the poor hatches and weak young stock but the methods employed in breeding them.

The breeding stock should be mated, when possible, in trios or at the most with but four hens to an adult cock. Unless some very important point is gained no cockerel should be mated to pullets that are related to him. Se-

toes. These defects, however, in the majority of cases are entirely lost when the Bantam is fully developed and really are of no consequence unless permanent.

The feed of Golden Sebrights does not differ from that of other fancy fowls. Corn, perhaps, is not to be recommended, except in cold weather and then not as a steady ration. Wheat, buckwheat, rye and a few Canadian peas compose the list of grain foods. If the

birds are allowed an extensive run during spring, summer and fall they find their own animal food, but in winter, or when kept in limited enclosures, any of the higher grade blood or meat meals on the market, fed in bran mash, serves to keep them in good condition.

The Golden Sebright Bantam, though not as docile as the miniature Cochins, is a fearless, trusting little chap. At all seasons of

the year his plumage looks well and when a flock are foraging on the lawn or in the orchard they make a very pleasing picture. Sebrights are indeed well worth the attention of lovers of fancy poultry and while, perhaps, not a large profit paying breed, a flock of well bred birds will do their full share toward supporting a little suburban place, as there is quite a demand for the little beauties as pets and the hens are generous layers.

Rhode Island Reds as They Are



HERE were over four hundred Rhode Island Reds at the great Cincinnati show held last January. Of this number more than one-half came from New England.

When Mr. Secretary Wilcoxon says the greatest activity among the Red breeders is centered in the West and South he must be mistaken. What Red breeders went to Rochester to fight for the admittance of the Reds? New England. What went to Pittsburgh to make a fight? New England. What went to Cincinnati and made a fight in a just cause? New England. It is true we had ready the individual support of the westerners and we want it ever and we offer ours always for the good of the breed irrespective of section—the world over. Cincinnati was made the greatest Red show ever held on account of the two hundred birds sent from New England. A western judge gave New England nine firsts out of a possible ten.

Mr. Wilcoxon says in a recent article that "after this season's shows he (easterners) will be hard put to maintain his lead over his competitors on the ground unless he awakes from his lethargy and proceeds to do things." Say, who do things? Oh no you musn't "who do" that will never do. If in the same number of years you will do one-half for the Reds that the east has done, you will be among those who do well and not simply who do.

Remember Mr. Wilcoxon that the Reds' growth has been natural but phenomenal; that the evolution from our former crude Standard down to our present exact Standard marks one constant advancement until today you describe the shape of a Red differently than any other breed. Before the Rhode Island Red Club was ever thought of (it organized in 1898) it fell to my lot to describe the Rhode Island Red shape and although we have since expressed ourselves in different languages the shape has remained the same. Years ago we stated in an article that the best way to judge the shape was to hold an ordinary oblong calling or business card in front of the bird, so that the oblong body should correspond to the card. We had quite forgotten the article but Mr. Baerman some four years ago at the New York show reminded us of it and complimented us on the description, he having read the article some time prior to our conversation.

Mr. East is proud of their work and hopes

DR. N. B. ALDRICH

Mr. West, North and South will put their shoulders to the wheel and help, but we resent the intimation that we are suffering from lethargy and do not proceed to do things.

Come to New York to the Rhode Island Red Club of America's meeting and see who does things. There never was a Red Club meeting that things were not doing and you can bet that New York will be hot stuff. Send on your entries, prove that you are doing things. Show us how if you can and if you cannot we will try and show you. Don't for-



White Holland Turkeys

get we have shown you before and I guess we could all be taught if we only listened.

The big Red rooster said,
To the mother Red hen:
"I haven't been ashamed of your chicks
In I don't know when."

The Eastern Red Cranks haven't been

ashamed of their chickens in I don't know when.

Judging Rhode Island Reds has taught me that carriage and shape go hand in hand. That typical carriage of a breed has much to do with what we call shape. Take the carriage of the head for instance,—slightly forward, beak horizontal, removing any severe arch to neck and causing the eyes to look ahead; carriage of breast, in a line perpendicular to base of beak; carriage of back and body and wings horizontal; carriage of tail 40 degrees in male, 35 degrees in female from the horizontal. The pullet not thoroughly matured, not yet "henny" so to speak, is narrow as compared with the matured bird. In judging, drop a perpendicular line from the base of the beak; meet this by a horizontal line from the back; next draw a base line parallel to back line from the prominent portion of breast at keel bone, and you have three sides of an oblong. The fourth side is drawn in from where the base line ends on the bird, thus making permanent impression in regard to what the shape should be. The body, oblong; back, wings and head carried horizontal; breast perpendicular, i. e. at right angles to the horizontal; tail 40 degrees from horizontal—an oblong bird, horizontal in many lines, the same modified by curves.

Don't spoil the results of fifty years of out-breeding by systematic, scientific, (?) (?) (?) in-breeding.

The Value of The Poultry Club

H. B. ALLEN

THE MAN or woman who is satisfied with just ordinary chickens, does not as a rule, care for the poultry club. It is the real lover of the hen who wishes to obtain the best that usually makes up the personal of the fanciers' club. And if he is a true man he does not seek the best merely for the best's sake but more to satisfy that natural desire for the true and the beautiful. In truth, nothing but the best is worth having, whether it is a statue or a beautiful painting, or—just a hen. It takes more than a fancy or a fad to make a man expend his best and it is more than just "the money there is in it" that will induce him to spend a lifetime simply trying to raise good chickens. I like to think of such a man as an artist, a poet, if you please.

And so the existence of the modern poultry club—to exchange ideas and encourage an interest in the best. This is my idea of the "why" of the poultry club.

We have had troubles of our own with our printers. Probably we pay them too promptly and they begin to think we are easy marks. They have set us back month after month, delaying us in a way that has been exceedingly exasperating. From long experience we know all printers and some newspaper men are liars and the truth is not in them, but from this time forth there is going to be a change. We are going to get out on time if our printers must work nights and Sundays to avoid delays.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

The coming show season promises to be about the liveliest one ever known. This shows that the poultry business is all right.

Columbia Poultry School has been sold to the Publishers of Poultry Husbandry. This company will publish the lessons as a serial.

The Auburn poultry show managers are making a big effort to give the American Poultry Association a warm welcome and a big show to look at.

"Mac" Pierce has "joined out" with Commercial Poultry. This move meets with our entire approval and we wish "Mac" success in his new position.

We had a visit forty miles long with Brother Trafford of Poultry Success, the other day. It reached from Utica, New York, to Waterville, and we enjoyed it very much.

St. Louis is going to hold a show again this winter. There used to be lively St. Louis shows and we hope the revival will be permanent. The date is given in our show date column.

About this time of the year begin to decide on what incubator you are going to buy for use next year. Of course you are going to fall in line and use an incubator, saving yourself loss, worry and work.

We had a fine visit with the poultry students at Cornell University the other day. It did us good to notice how enthusiastic the young men and young women were in their studies, and in the work allotted to them on the poultry plant at the college.

We don't worry much about a balanced ration for our hens. We feed as large a variety of grains as we can secure, plenty of green stuff, beef scraps ad libitum and water the same. The hens lay and this shows that the ration is all right.

Commercial Poultry announces that "without waiting for the action of other publishers" it will hereafter exclude free reading notices from its columns. We welcome Commercial Poultry as another convert to our firmly established rule in this matter. There is still room for other sinners to come over on our side.

Nearly all the incubator factories are being enlarged this year. So far we have heard this note of increased business from The Prairie State Incubator Co., The Cyphers Incubator Co., Charles A. Cyphers, The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., M. M. Johnson, The Sure Hatch Incubator Co., J. W. Miller Co., and no doubt others have not thought to tell us this interesting bit of news about themselves.

A subscriber, who conceals his name, asks us why we allow advertisers to use "faked" pictures in their advertisements if we will not use them in our reading matter? The answer is simple. Our advertisers pay for their space and we have no right, nor any disposition to censor their advertising, as long as it is clean, interesting and true. Besides the pictures he cuts out of some advertisements and sends us are not faked, both of them being engraved from photographs. The ornamental work was drawn in but the photographs of the birds were not retouched.

¶ We would be glad to join an association of poultry publishers which had been organized without any particular hurrah business, announcing that it was going to clean up things generally. There are many reasons why publishers should get nearer to each other and help each other in the many ways in which they can be of mutual benefit. We favor an association organized by getting together and doing something definite. Such an association does not need a president, or any other officers, any more than an ordinary family needs to give titles to its members.

¶ The advertiser who will not pay his advertising bills will not deal fairly with those who buy of him. This seems a fixed fact, if we are to judge from some personal experiences with this sort of advertisers. We do not mean by this those who are slow to pay because they have not the ready money with which to pay bills promptly. It sometimes happens that an advertiser is not in a position to pay promptly. Such a man is not dishonest but unfortunate, and usually asks for an extension of time, which almost any publisher will cheerfully grant. The kind we refer to are those who will not answer letters nor pay any attention to bills or statements of account. Every publisher has trouble with dead beat advertisers, but sooner or later these come to the end of their tether and kill themselves off by making themselves known for what they are.

¶ We have a letter from Grant M. Curtis, president of the American Poultry Association, which seems to require mention because it sets an absolutely new precedent in the annals of the Association. Mr. President Curtis actually exhibits some interest in the Association, a thing no recent president has been guilty of. The present incumbent of the presidential chair, seems on the face of the communication we have from him—and we are disposed to take it as it reads—to desire an expression of opinion from the membership, the letter we have being a duplicate of the one sent to every member of the Association. If this thing becomes common the members are likely to know who is president from year to year and the Association to become really a living and working organization. Two or three years ago we tried to get an amendment in the constitution which would allow a president to succeed himself, but failed. At that time we did not grieve over our failure very much. Now we are sorry it did not pass so we could be the first to renominate Mr. Curtis. We hope every member of the Association will acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Curtis' letter and go farther by suggesting the things that should be done in the way of making an effort to make the Association what it should be and what it easily could be. Here is an opportunity to have your say. Take advantage of it.

¶ It is funny to read what some of the brethren have to say about "rounders", "hucksters" and other unfeeling persons who go about to the fall fairs and capture a large share of the prizes. It is observable that real fanciers, who breed the birds they show—if they can not buy better ones—are not putting up any howl about these gentlemen and their carloads of poultry. It does not seem to have occurred to those who kick the hardest and use the most space in denouncing the "hucksters" that they win prizes because they have the best birds, not because they have the largest number. If we understand the object of poultry shows they are promoted in order to get the owners of good birds to bring them out so the public can see them. The judges are not supposed to know who owns the birds they handle, and if they did it would make no difference to them, in most cases. If a man who shows a pair of every variety in the Standard, and a good many that are not in it, wins enough prizes to make it profitable for him to go around with his caravan, it occurs to us that the managers of the show and the public are benefitted. The managers have had an exhibit that draws a big crowd and the public has a chance to see a lot of varieties it never would have seen except for the man with the car load. And no one is injured. The car load exhibitor never advertises, and does not come into competition with the legitimate breeder in the matter of sales, while he has increased the interest in poultry and started many a man on the way to becoming a fancier to the benefit of the breeder who advertises. Anyway this is a free country and as long as the great American people have a right to "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" who is empowered to rise and say in a loud tone of voice to the huckster: "Twenty-three for you, back to the tall grass with your unparalleled aggregation." We take the ground that the "huckster" does not damage the real fancier a penny's worth in a hundred years, and as long as the fall shows want him the outside public is getting a big show without cost to it.

News and Notes

Don't be afraid to feed liberally and don't let anyone make you believe that corn is not a good feed for laying hens.

The editor of Poultry Life of America has been nominated for Congress. We haven't heard whether he was elected or not but hope he was.

We are going to say considerable about the Leghorn family in our next number. We could use a few good Leghorn pictures if we had them.

Clubs of three subscriptions at \$2 are coming in in large numbers. Why not get your subscription by getting two new subscribers for us? It is easy.

Don't forget to keep the hens busy during the cold weather. If they are not given an opportunity to take exercise every day they will become fat and lazy.

Eggs are forty cents a dozen in country places in California. Doesn't that make ones mouth water, when one thinks of perpetual summer and eggs the year around at such prices?

Experiments at the Maine experiment station go to show that the poorest layers produce the largest percentage of infertile eggs. Some experiments at Cornell seems to indicate the same thing.

The Madison Square show this season should be a quality show if ever there was one. The entry fee will be \$3 and no exhibitor will be allowed to enter in excess of four cocks, four hens, four cockerels and four pullets.

The time to advertise is all the time. If you have not begun do not delay, because next season buyers are making their plans now, and it is necessary to get your name before them if you are to get on the list they are making up.

The Connecticut State Poultry Association is working to some purpose. It is furnishing a lecturer on poultry to every poultry show in the state and giving a silver cup at each show to be competed for by members of the State Association.

Brother Fisher, of the Poultry Tribune, Freeport, Illinois, has begun the publication of a new swine paper called The Poland-China News. The first number is worth the price, and we believe Brother Fisher has struck a good lead. Being an enthusiastic Poland-China man he will no doubt make success of the new venture.

Aug. D. Arnold asks us to state that a party living in New Hampshire is making false statements concerning his stock. This party claims he sold Mr. Arnold the Columbian Wyandottes that won at Madison Square Garden last winter, which is not true. Mr. Arnold bred every bird in his three winning pens at Madison Square Garden last winter. We have known Mr. Arnold long enough to know that his statements may be depended on and when he says that not one of his winning birds at Madison Square came from New Hampshire or any other state but Pennsylvania, and from his own breeding yards, we do not hesitate to believe him. Such false claims should be discredited as soon as made. Mr. Arnold does not hesitate to say he buys birds and we know he breeds winners.

Why Owen Farms Chicks Will Win

Blood will tell! **Unbeaten Winners**, properly mated for best results will produce **Unbeatable Chicks**.

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., in 1906, our birds won 7 out of a possible 10 firsts in open classes on Black, Buff and Jubilee Orpingtons.

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., in 1906, our birds won 13 out of a possible 24 firsts in open classes on Buff, Black and Jubilee Orpingtons, White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes.

At Boston's big show in 1906, our birds won 13 out of a possible 18 firsts in open classes on Black, Buff and Jubilee Orpingtons, White Rocks and White Wyandottes.

This Record Has Never Been Approached on Our Varieties in Such Tremendous Competition

These UNBEATABLE winners were properly mated and they have bred the FINEST chicks we ever saw. These UNBEATABLE chicks are YOURS at fair prices, and we stand ready to quote **Sure Winners** in young or old, for **any show in the world**. Let us know what show you wish to win, and our terms for the bird, or birds you need will please you.

Good to fine breeding birds, carefully mated to produce best results, and also bred from our **unbeaten winners** are yours at low prices for blood lines and quality. Let us quote you, and judge for yourself.

Winners thoroughly fitted for the show-room, and line-bred birds to produce winning chicks, our specialty. Our illustrated catalogue tells the story, and we want you to have it. It will be mailed free if you will ask.

Owen Farms, Box P., Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Wm. Barry Owen, Proprietor



Crystal Palace Winner of Cup
Best Bird in Show
1st New York, 1906
1st Boston, 1906

Maurice F. Delano, Manager

ORANGE LEGGED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

For eleven years I have bred White Rocks and my birds are as good as the best. They are pure white, correct type and have orange yellow legs. No white or green legs in my flock. I won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet; 1st pen and Ivory Soap Special for whitest bird; also Gold Special on best pen of Plymouth Rocks, any variety, at Wilmington, Del. At Blandon, Pa., I won the same with Silver Loving Cup, for best pen, any variety Rocks. At Bridgeton, N. J., I won 1st and 2nd cock, 1st hen, 2d and 5th pullet, 3rd and 5th cockerel, 1st pen old, 1st pen young. Hagerstown, 1906, I won 1st cockerel, 2d pullet and third pen. My birds always win. I guarantee satisfaction or money back at once. Stock grown on my own farm by myself.

Winning quality for sale Circular for the asking
FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM, H. W. Schnitzer, Prop., Fairton, N. J.

White Wyandottes S. C. Black Minorcas

Blue and Red ribbon winners at Hagerstown, 1906; also special for whitest bird in show and special for best hen. **Eight entries Eight ribbons**

At Maryland State Fair Exhibit, 1906, 3 firsts, 1 second and special for best display. Cockerels, Pullets, Cocks, Hens, of above quality for sale. Egg orders from exhibition and utility matings for February delivery booked now.

For prices and description of above stock and matings, address,

GREENBERRY FARM POULTRY YARDS
O. E. Remsen, Prop. - - - - - Annapolis, Maryland

White Rocks Wyandottes Gem Strain

If its exhibition or breeding birds of high quality, bred in line from my Hagerstown, Cambridge, Syracuse and York winners, you want, I have five hundred February and March hatched Cockerels and Pullets to sell at prices to suit. I will please you or refund your money. Write me.

Gem Poultry Farm, R. N. Miller, Proprietor, Box 124, Red Lion, Pennsylvania

A Visit to Alton Farm

The writer stopped off at the beautiful town of Chenoa, Ill., and called on Mr. A. C. LeDuc, the proprietor of the Alton Farm. This Farm received its name from the Alton Railroad which runs right past it. The farm is situated about a mile north of town, and consists of 200 acres of rich land that is now worth \$200 per acre, and an ideal location for a poultry farm. Mr. LeDuc was formerly engaged in breeding Silver Wyandottes and stood for years one of the foremost breeders of that variety. Three years ago Mr. LeDuc took up the breeding of Barred Rocks. When asked why he made the change Mr. LeDuc said that there was no pleasure in breeding a variety in which one had attained such a high standard that winning with them at the largest shows was an easy matter. In fact he said he didn't enjoy exhibiting Silvers when he knew beforehand that he would get the best of the ribbons, and said he wanted to go in stronger company and thought the Barred Rocks the place to find it.

Mr. LeDuc is a careful painstaking breeder and has gained a high position as a breeder of Barred Rocks of high quality. He knows the breeding of every bird as all of his are pedigreed and a record kept and he says that is the only way to success. Mr. LeDuc has something like 400 Rocks and they show up very even in color and show careful breeding. We did not see a bird that had traces of brassiness or smut so commonly found in that variety.

Poultry School in Michigan

A poultry department has recently been established in connection with the Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan.

The department has been given an appropriation of five thousand dollars and is in charge of Mr. J. G. Halpin, a



James G. Halpin, Cornell Graduate who Goes to Michigan Agricultural College

graduate of Cornell University and recently with the Agricultural College of Rhode Island.

The poultry situation has come to a point where the general public is creating a demand for knowledge in all its branches and it is gratifying to see how readily several states have been brought to realize this and in turn have established poultry departments in connection with their principal colleges.

Michigan is determined to keep in line with the rapid advance of the poultry industry, and the breeders throughout the state have reason to feel gratified with the fact that the state stands ready to advance their interests along the lines of poultry culture and pure bred stock.

The National Single Comb Black Orpington Club.

The National Single Comb Black Orpington Club was organized November 10, for the benefit of the Single Comb Black Orpington breeders. Its object is to exploit the sterling qualities

of the breed and advance its interests in every possible manner. It stands every Single Comb Black Orpington breeder in hand to join and assist in making this one of the speciality clubs in the country.

The officers are:

President W. L. Davis; vice president, O. A. Bogardus; secretary and treasurer, Joe Coleman; executive committee, Wm. P. Palmer, C. E. Vass, C. S. Byers, and the president and secretary of the club.

State vice-presidents are as follows: New York, Dr. M. S. Sherwood; Ohio, H. Beck; Indiana, D. N. Foster; New Jersey, C. E. Vass; Pennsylvania, Sam Gibson; New Hampshire, J. E. Dustin; Missouri, C. A. Emry; Maryland, Wm. P. Palmer; Kentucky, O. A. Bogardus; Illinois, Geo. Whitelaw; Massachusetts, Maurice F. Delano.

Breeders desiring membership address the secretary and treasurer, Joe Coleman, Bellville, Ohio.

American Orpington Club.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Orpington Club will be held in Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Thursday, January 3 1907, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Every breeder of Orpingtons is cordially invited to be present.

The club offers ten beautiful silver cups for competition by its members at New York, and in addition will give a ribbon trophy for each first won by a member in competition. All applications with \$1.00 fee received on or before January 1st., 1907 will be entitled to compete for the Club specials.

This, the parent Orpington Club, is in no way antagonistic to the specialty Clubs, and every member of a specialty Club should belong to the general organization. The Club offers ribbons for competition by its members at every show in the United States and Canada, and they are well worth winning. We will be glad to welcome you, and full particulars will be sent if you will address Wm. Barry Owen, Secretary, Vineyard Haven, Mass. W. L. Davis, President.

The Cleveland Show.

There is great enthusiasm in Cleveland over the show which is to be held in January. A year ago, the interested business men of Cleveland formed an association on a strong financial and business basis, and pulled off a show last February that was a remarkable success financially and otherwise. This year they have a nice balance in the treasury, and are planning to pay all the premiums before the close of the show.

A great many cups have been secured and the prizes throughout are attractive. If large entries in the various classes, hospitable treatment, and a thorough good time are appreciated, don't forget the Cleveland show.

The date is January 14 to 19, at Gray's Armory. The poultry judges will be Chas. McClave, Thos. F. Rigg, Eugene Sites and M. S. Gardner, and the pigeon judges are L. A. Jansen and Chas. Lang. Entries close January 7. Obtain premium list from F. L. Gruhl, secretary, 9902 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Buff Leghorn Club Meeting.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the above club will be held in Light Guard Armory, Detroit, Mich., Saturday afternoon, January 5, 1907 at 2 o'clock. Every member that can is requested to be present.

The Club is offering silver cups and ribbons at the leading shows this winter and the interest in the Buff Leghorn was never greater. They have issued a catalogue which will be sent free to

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anyone asking for the same. Thomas Peer, president, Fairfield, N. J. Geo. S. Barnes, secretary, Battle Creek Mich.

National White Wyandotte Club.

The next annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club will be held in connection with the Boston show, January, 1907. A large list of cash specials is being prepared, which will be fully announced later.

The club is offering silver cups in nearly every state in the Union, and the indications are that the White Wyandottes will lead as usual at the large winter shows.

Full information concerning this club and a copy of the new illustrated club catalogue, may be had free by addressing the secretary, Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.

Auburn, New York.

The Auburn show this year will be the American Poultry Association show of the year and a prize won there will be worth as much as one taken at any other show in the country. The managers are trying to make the show of great importance and the presence of the members of the American Poultry Association makes it national in its character. T. E. Orr, T. F. Rigg, Newton Cosh, Eugene Sites, W. C. Denny, M. Davenport, Andrew Riddell, John D. Jacquin, M. S. Gardner, Henry Trafford and Clarence King have been secured as judges. Write for the big premium list and enter for the big prizes. Address J. H. Scott, secretary, Auburn, New York.

The Chicago Show.

The eleventh Annual Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, will be held in Chicago, January 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30, 1907. Conditions are promising for a most successful exhibition. Breeders have raised more and better stock than ever and are preparing for a larger and more profitable business the coming year. Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary.

Madison Square Garden, New York.

This great annual event will be held the first week in January and this year promises to be the quality show of the country on account of the high entry fee and the limited number of entries by one breeder. Secretary Crawford will insist on the limits set and, for this reason, every bird will be shown to the best advantage. Any information needed will be furnished to those who request it. H. V. Crawford, secretary, Montclair, New Jersey.

The Boston Show.

The annual Boston show will be held the third week in January at Mechanics Hall, the usual place. Boston is one of the great poultry shows of the world and there is every reason to believe the coming one will be equal to any of its predecessors. Premium lists and information as to concessions may be obtained of S. H. Roberts, secretary, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

St. Louis, Missouri.

Our friend, Henry Steinmesch, informs us that a poultry show will be held in St. Louis from January 8 to 15, with Sharpe Butterfield as judge. Premium list and any further information may be obtained by addressing Henry Steinmesch, 309 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Blue Island, Illinois.

One of the leading exhibitions of the state this season will be the fifth annual show of the North Eastern Illinois Fanciers' Association to be held at Blue Island, January 7 to 12, 1907. Harry Neath, Chicago Heights, Ill., secretary.

U. R. Fishel's New Catalog

is now off the press and should be in the hands of every one interested in poultry and especially White Plymouth Rocks, the most beautiful and profitable of all varieties of fowls. This Catalog contains 56 pages of valuable information, **FOUR FULL PAGE COLOR PLATES**—the most beautiful White Plymouth Rock color plates ever published; tells how to mate and score White Plymouth Rocks; how and what to feed; how to rear chicks; in fact everything the writer has learned in thirty years experience in breeding Fancy Poultry is published in a straight forward manner. Describes fully "Fishelton," the largest specialty poultry farm in the world. Over one hundred half tones of the finest White Plymouth Rocks ever bred and exhibited by U. R. Fishel, in fact this is

The Finest Poultry Catalog Ever Issued

Send 2 DIMES (twenty cents) for a copy, worth dollars to any one in the poultry business no matter what variety you are handling, but every one interested in White Plymouth Rocks should have a copy. I have **FOR SALE** this season over **TWELVE THOUSAND U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks**, the best I ever reared; all farm raised and strong, husky birds. As I will not exhibit any this winter, I am in position to furnish **EXHIBITION BIRDS** that will win those coveted prizes for you. Selected **BREEDERS** in any numbers; **COCK-ERELS**, the best ever offered by any one; **UTILITY FLOCKS**, any size you desire. All of them combine the rich blood lines that has made the U. R. Fishel White Rocks **"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."** Remember I am in position to give better value for your money than you can get anywhere. Write me and send for **NEW CATALOG (2 Dimes)**.

EGGS { \$ 8 per 15
 \$15 " 30
 \$25 " 60

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Single Comb Brown Leghorns



BEAUTIES—About 25 cockerels ready. These birds are in fine condition and will win in any kind of competition. Buy now so that you can get them in their best shape for the show season. Also a few choice pullets for sale. Ask for prices.

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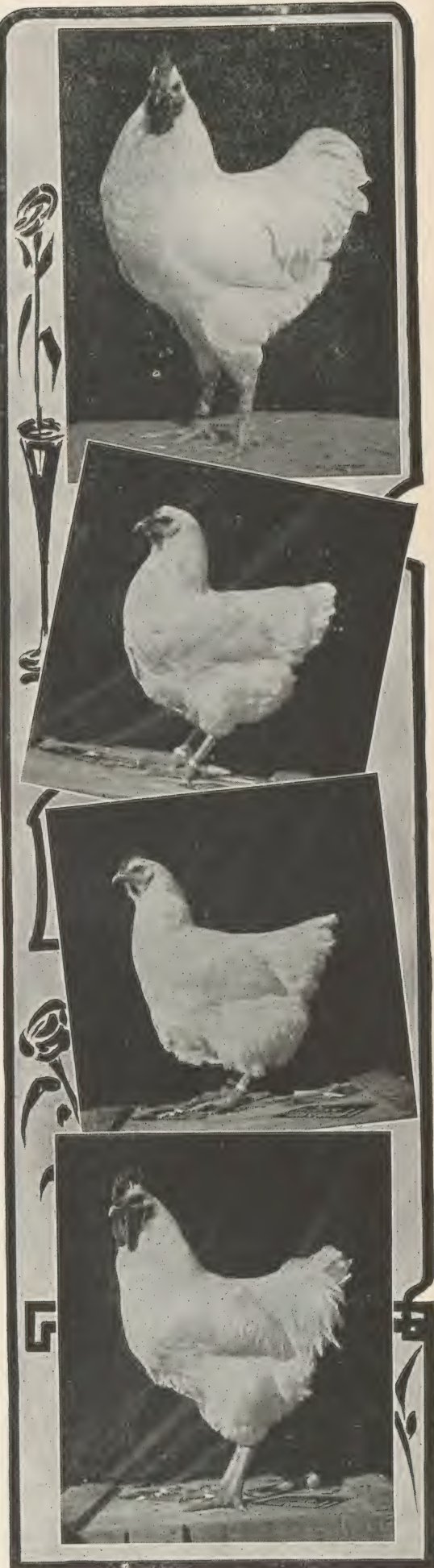
Either Pekin or Rouen ducks and Toulouse or Embden geese that will satisfy you. My stock is unsurpassed both in color and size. Write me now and get the pick of my flock. Remember I guarantee satisfaction in every way. If you are not satisfied return the birds at our expense.

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YOU CAN MAKE THEM

EVERY atom that the hen uses in making eggs, comes from the food she eats.

Isn't that so? It stands to reason, then, that you should feed those foods rich in egg-making materials.

What are they? Nature knew what she was about when she made Cock, Hen and Chick relish a nice, juicy worm or a good, fat bug above everything else.

They relish such food, because it is rich in what the professors call "protein"—and protein is what fowls need, not only to make eggs, but also to make bone, muscle, flesh and feathers, as well as to maintain vigor and vitality.

That is why the hen craves bugs and worms—or some such food rich in protein.

It's a natural instinct for that something which builds up eggs and maintains good conditions.

Now, animal matter or foods, are rich in protein, while only limited quantities are found in the grains and vegetables usually fed.

But hens don't get worms and bugs in winter or when yarded.

Therefore you must provide something to take its place in, you expect to get the best results from your flock.

What is that "something?"

The best thing yet discovered is raw green bone—the fresh trimmings from the meat market—bones with meat and gristle adher-

ing—fresh cut and uncooked.

Analysis shows that such raw bones and gristle—beef, pork or lamb—contain the same food elements as the bugs and worms.

They therefore make a perfect substitute—not something "almost as good," but identically the same.

A food rich in protein, and which costs but little more than the labor of cutting it.

It contains more than four times the protein and egg-making materials of grain, and is rich in all the elements

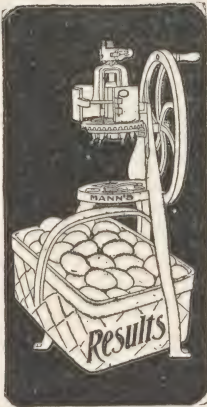
that go to make eggs, bone, flesh and feathers.

That is why it makes hens lay as nothing else will;

—Why it improves the vitality of the entire flock;

—Why it makes red combs, bright eyes and glossy plumage;

—Why it enables your flock to produce more fertile eggs, larger hatches and stronger, livelier chicks.



MANN'S LATEST MODEL Bone Cutter

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

secret formulae, for which such extravagant claims are made. You have to buy them "on faith," you don't know what they contain.

Fresh raw bone is greatly superior to "beef scraps," because he cook-

ing and embalming and preserving and drying of the scraps destroy nearly all their value.

Experiment stations and thousands of poultrymen have proved the value of green bone. Can you afford to ignore such valuable food?

—Why it more than doubles your poultry profits.

It is cheapest because it is richest in the food elements fowls most need, and because it costs you but little more than the labor of cutting it. It is best because it contains these elements in their most digestible form, and you know exactly what you are feeding—as you cannot know when you use so-called "beef scraps" or the ready-mixed commercial foods, or the advertised "poultry foods" made from

ing and embalming and preserving and drying of the scraps destroy nearly all their value.

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Mann's turns easily and rapidly, cutting all green bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging; never leaving chunks or slivers, wasting nothing.

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Its open, hinged cylinder is easily cleaned and takes in large bones.

It is strong, durable and requires few repairs.

We want you to try one. To prove to you that it is all we claim it to be we will send you any bone cutter you may select from our catalogue, on 10 days free trial—no money in advance.

Just select the machine you want to try. We will ship it to you.

If satisfied after the trial, buy it. If not, return it at our expense.

Send for Catalogue to-day and make your selection.

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Troubles In The Poultry Yard.

The bird fancier who lives in a small village or town is always troubled more or less by neighbors who keep poultry for profit. Mrs. Jones came to me one morning and said that one of her hens lays away from home, and was quite sure that it laid in one of my coops. So to satisfy Mrs. Jones I go with her the rounds of the place but could find no stray eggs.

I keep Buff Cochins and pride myself in my pure bred stock, my cleanly coops, and my well-kept grounds, writes Wm. Goodrich in Farmers' Guide. A fence four feet high keeps my flock at home at all times. Mrs. Brown keeps a flock of mongrels that go everywhere and she is always in search of lost pullets.

But my greatest trials are with my neighbors' roosters. My rooster, like all Buff Cochin roosters, is large and clumsy, and not much of a fighter. Our first battle was with a Plymouth Rock rooster which would fly over the fence and attack my rooster just any time, and before I knew it was badly used up.

Things in the chicken yard were in a bad shape now. What hens were sitting were all right; what eggs were on hand would do; but after that there would be nothing but Plymouth Rock stock, and that I did not want. The only thing I could do was to wait for my rooster to convalesce. I could not import a rooster on so short a notice. At one end of a week I could see but little improvement in my favorite chanticleer and in the meantime, the Plymouth Rock rooster was just living off me, or on me, and what good he was to his owner I could not see, but if I had shot the rooster to have got rid of it, quite likely I would have got into a first-class law suit, and been made the laughing stock of the town besides.

At the end of the second week my rooster was still rather droopy and minus courage to fight. The Plymouth Rock rooster was still having his own way, in fact just mopping up the earth with me, to the great merriment of my neighbors. At the end of the third week my rooster was apparently all right, but still somewhat cowed. I determined that my rooster should whip the Plymouth Rock rooster, if it took all summer, it was the only way out of the scrape. So I purchased an odd rooster and took mine into training. I put pepper into his feed to revive his drooping spirits. When I brought him up to face the other rooster I stood behind him with a carriage whip. To bring on a fight, I pushed my rooster up against the other one, who resented it at once by giving mine a peck on the head and a dig in his side with his claws. This made mine mad at once and he went right to fighting. I stood close behind him encouraging him as much as I could, and when the other rooster got too heavy for mine I put in a lick or so on my own account; this encouraged my favorite to continue fighting until the other rooster was vanquished. This training I continued a week or more, then one morning I led my rooster out to battle. The Plymouth Rock rooster saw us coming and made a spirited charge. Dick showed his training by standing his ground and gave the Plymouth Rock rooster a peck on the head with his beak, and I put in a lick with the whip, not very hard, for I did not want to knock him out in the first round. Without my assistance, Dick would have been beaten in short order in spite of his training. Every blow I gave the Plymouth Rock rooster was placed to my rooster's credit. Soon our antagonist began to waver, then

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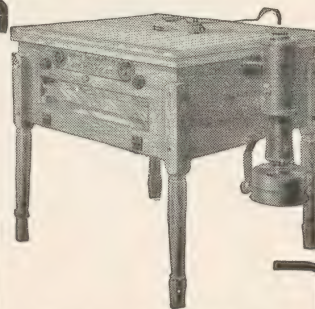
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Don't think that this is some cheap or old stock to be worked off. I give you my word that they are my latest 1907 patterns—best in material, make and with most approved devices that were ever put out at Millhook Poultry Farm.

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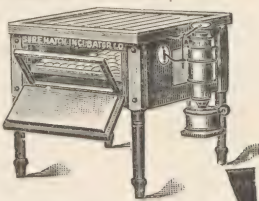
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and the lowest selling prices. They will hatch chicks for you cheaper and better than hens, or other incubators.

The Sure Hatch runs itself and pays for itself, or we take it back at our expense. Guaranteed for 5 years and made to last a lifetime.

You can set it any place where a hen might be housed. Hatches when you "set" it, and you "set" it when you are ready, summer or winter. No trouble to have "early hatched" chickens, if you use a Sure Hatch. Used successfully and most highly recommended by more practical poultry raisers than any other incubator on earth, none excepted.



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Anybody can make a cheap incubator, but when it comes to delivering one that positively will hatch cheaper and better than hens, and is covered by a responsible guarantee that it will do its work year after year—that's a proposition that is not so easy.

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Our customers are successful from the start, because we know how and what to tell them, that they may get the results that pay, without disappointments.

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Note—July 1, 1906, our main office and factory were removed from Clay Center to Fremont, Neb.

turned tail and fled, my rooster in hot pursuit. He did not stop to open the gate, but flew over the fence and never stopped running until he got clear home. He was so used to ruling the roost, that he was back again the next day, but I turned Dick loose on him, and followed up with my whip to see fair play.

Our next fight was with a Game rooster. This kind of a chicken is rather more spirited than any other I know of, and for that reason puts up a better fight, but without training are soon vanquished by a larger fowl. This Game rooster came onto my place and showed as little respect for the rights of property as the Plymouth Rock did, and I saw that the sooner I vanquished him the better. I drove him home a few times with some light missiles, out of profound respect for the owner. Dick and my other rooster had been kept in training, so we were in fighting trim all the time. The same afternoon the enemy came to hand, and we made the attack at once. The Game rooster caught Dick by the comb and held on tight, making good use of his claws all the time. This pretty nearly upset Dick, who was not used to such tactics. He finally let go, stepped back a little, ready for another onset, just then my whiplash wound around his leg and I pulled him over onto his side. He was quickly on his feet again, but could not see how my rooster had performed this trick. Another round or so and the Game rooster gave up the fight, and soon was in full retreat with mine in hasty pursuit. This was the last I saw of the Game rooster. After this sanguinary battle I had peace in the chicken yard and my neighbors wondered how I had brought about such results—results that I hope will be lasting.—Colman's Rural World.

A Canadian Poultry House.

In a house 10 by 12 feet I like a window about 3 by 5 or 6 feet. Provide a regular door for use on the very coldest days and a burlap curtain door for general use. Make the house just high enough to prevent bumping your head and have all the fixtures so they can be removed to allow for a thorough cleaning and disinfecting. Place the door and window on the south side and the nests on the north side. Over the nests have a board to catch the droppings and about 10 or 12 inches above the drop board place the roosts. These should be made of 2 by 4 scantling with edges rounded off a little. Place the roosts on a level so that there will not be any crowding for reserved seats on the top round. Make the nests so that they can not be seen, the hens having to go into them from an alley next to the wall, the nests being at the outer edge of the drop board. Provide a suitable drinking fountain, dust bath and trough to feed soft food. Be careful that your poultry quarters do not become crowded in the fall when the young birds grow up. If this is the case the birds will become heated on the roosts and will catch cold when they start on their hunt for food in the early morning. A scratching shed on the east or west side of the house about the same size as the house will be a great help. This does not need to be as warm as the poultry house and should have a burlap curtain front which should be down only in very stormy weather. Place a burlap curtain also from the wall (not the roof) over the roosts and let it down at nights when it is cold. Suspend the curtain over a tight wire which runs from wall to wall the same way as the roosts about 18 inches above them and far enough from the other wall so that the curtain will come out from the wall over the wire and then drop down to the outer edge of the drop board. In the day time this curtain should be hung up to the roof.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.



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dry, clean and wholesome. Will keep in any climate. 50% Protein. Nearly 15% clear Albumen. 30 to 40% increased egg production over Beef Scrap or Animal Meal.

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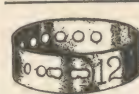
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MAKE THE EGGS COME.

Cold weather is the time you make your egg money—if you have the eggs. It's a matter of summer rations in winter weather. Darling's high quality feeds—high in protein, low in fat—meet the demand. Don't forget that it's cheaper to pay 2 cents a pound for a food that's fresh and sweet and every bit egg making material, than to pay 1 cent for stale stuff of doubtful value, sold without guarantee.

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In 100 pound Sacks. Shipped from Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

You need our late Food and Supply Catalog. Goods that it pays to buy. No foods but poultry foods. Catalog is free. Write for copy. Address nearest office.

DARLING & COMPANY, Box 78 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Box 78 Long Island City, New York.

POULTRY and PIGEONS both for \$1.25. Order now

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY PAGES

HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH POULTRY AND INCUBATORS

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WE PAY THE POSTAGE

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OUR NEAREST BRANCH
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BEST HATCHER

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY'S
11TH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF
INCUBATORS, BROODERS
and POULTRY SUPPLIES

CONTENTS

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Chapter II. Raising Our Poultry Markets.
Chapter III. Profit Making Broilers, Roasters and
Capon.
Chapter IV. The Profitable Hatchery.
Chapter V. Successful Chick Raising.
Chapter VI. Profitable Egg Farming.
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Successful Poultry Raising. Planning
and Commercializing.
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Poultry's Economic
Importance & Success.

The November Number of Our Magazine

PIGEONS

Already Completely Sold Out

For November we printed almost twice as many copies of PIGEONS as we did for October but the demand used them up in less than a week. Not a single copy except those kept for binding purposes remain in our hands and if you want a copy of the November number you will have to go to your newsdealer for it. They have a very limited number as we were unable to furnish them half the number they ordered.

If you want to get the December number you had better send us fifty cents now. We cannot promise to send sample copies but will gladly do so if we have any to spare.

POULTRY and PIGEONS One Year \$1.25

Poultry Publishing Co.

Peotone - - - - - Illinois

Notice to Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Breeders.

The annual meeting of the National Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Club will be held at Boston, Mass., January 16, 1907.

Applications for membership should be sent to Chas. M. Bryant, secretary, Wollaston, Mass., with the membership fee which is \$1. Robert C. Tuttle, Pres.

American White Orpington Club.

Special prizes, Madison Square Garden Show, New York, January 1-5 1907.

The American White Orpington Club will offer at the Madison Square Garden show, New York, January 1-5 1907, special prizes on White Orpingtons as follows:

Handsome club cup for best American bred White Orpington, cock, cockerel, hen and pullet. Special club ribbon for best White Orpington cockerel; special club ribbon for best White Orpington cock; special club ribbon for best White Orpington hen; special prize for best White Orpington pullet.

As stated these special prizes will be given on American bred White Orpingtons, and only members of the American White Orpington Club are eligible to compete for the prizes. The said club is a national organization, officered by breeders of known standing, and they desire to have every breeder of White Orpingtons as a member. Application blanks can be secured by addressing the Secretary, Box 328, Richmond, Va. W. L. Davis, President, Dr. F. S. Bullington, Sec. and Treas.

Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition.

The Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition which will be held at Seattle, Wash., during the summer and fall of 1909, will be a great international exposition, a world's fair in every sense.

The Executive Committee of the Exposition has already appropriated \$100,000 for the Live Stock show. A liberal amount of this sum will be allotted for the poultry exhibit, which it is the aim of the management to make the most successful from every standpoint ever held.

As poultrymen you are interested in seeing that we succeed in our purpose, and in order to do so the arrangements must be of the highest order and the prizes offered so large that they will induce every breeder of thoroughbred poultry in the United States and Canada to bring their birds here to compete. Such an event will be of incalculable benefit to every earnest poultryman, and will be another great stride forward by the poultry industry of the country.

Now, in order to successfully accomplish this great object, it is necessary for every poultryman to take an active interest in it and do all in his power to help make the Exhibition a success. One of the first things to be done by everyone interested in poultry is to take this matter up with the senators and representatives and have them use their best efforts toward securing a large appropriation for this exposition, as the larger the appropriation each state gets for its exhibits the better will be the poultry exhibit.

Second, take this up in your local association, have your county authorities do something for you in the way of helping you bear the expense of a good exhibit from your county, and do such other things as you think will help your state to be fully represented at this great Fair.

Now, brother poultryman, here is your opportunity to help us make a success of this. If you show the proper interest I am sure you can get your state and county officers to work for appropriations which will assure your state of an exhibit of which you may be justly proud. Don't throw this away, but

LEE—the name insures quality



A CHRISTMAS GIFT
of an INCUBATOR or
BROODER would be ap-
preciated by every member of
the family—father, mother,
brother, sister—provided it was
the right kind.

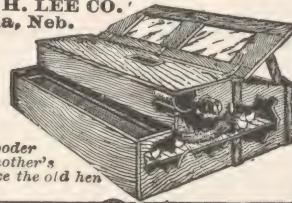
"MANDY LEE"

Incubators and Brooders
excel in every way—construc-
tion, durability, result-giving
properties. They're the SATIS-
FACTORY kind.

There is no GUESS WORK about the
"Mandy Lee." Results are certain.
You place eggs in the incubator
knowing that they will hatch if fer-
tility is there. Unfavorable outside con-
ditions have no effect on our machine
because you can always make favor-
able conditions in the egg chamber of
the "Mandy Lee."

CATALOG TELLS WHY also tells about
our DIRECT CONTACT HEAT brooder—
the one which will raise successfully
every chick placed in it. Send today to

GEO. H. LEE CO.,
Omaha, Neb.



The Brooder
that mother's
them like the old hen

Goose Lake Poultry Farm

Thirty-Five Ribbons And The
Sweepstakes at Rockford, Ills.

Rose and single comb Buff Orpingtons, Rose
Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. White and S. C.
Buff Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, Barred
and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Pekin
ducks, Buff turkeys. Stock for sale at all times.

Eggs From all Varieties

Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$7 per hundred. Buff
turkey eggs strictly 20c each. Eggs for brooder
chicks (Barred Rocks) \$4 per 100, incubator
chicks 15c each. My stock is strictly first class
and pens are scientifically mated. Satisfaction
guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

William Osburn, Morris, Ill.

ORCHARD VIEW Poultry Farm

Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns,
bred to win and bred to lay. Better stock
than ever and at right prices. Your inquiry
will get prompt attention. State your wants.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their
share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either
breeders or show birds. I have several
hundred to pick from. Let me hear from
you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

ORPINGTONS

For the next sixty days I offer bargain
prices never heard of before on Buff, White
and Blacks.

Bear in mind my last season's winning's
which speak for the quality. Prices speak
for themselves. Address

GEORGE HERRICK, Durand, Michigan

Rhode Island Reds

Cockerels bred from New York, Boston and
Cincinnati first prize winners, good enough
to show in any company.

Breeding Cockerels Same Strain

LEROY MATTHEW, Saltillo, Indiana
National Single Comb Red Member

DO YOU KNOW

the POTTER SYSTEM of selecting laying hens—the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world? It is a simple, natural and scientific method of picking out the layers from the loafers. You keep only layers in your flock when you use the POTTER SYSTEM. Figure out in dollars and cents your saving and added profit. Our system is used and recommended by prominent judges, editors and thousands of breeders. Write us today and learn what they say about it, and a dozen ways of making more money on your poultry. You can keep fewer hens, get more eggs and make more money if you know the POTTER SYSTEM.



DON'T BUILD

that new hen house or think of fixing up the old one until you have seen our large 64 page catalogue on Poultry House Fixtures. The biggest and best ever issued; over 50 illustrations showing hen-house fixtures in 3 styles and 12 sizes; also "Simplex" trap nests; W. P. attachments; etc. No poultryman can afford to be without this book. For eight years we have manufactured this line of goods. Thousands of poultry houses in every section of the country are equipped with Potters Fixtures. You can have convenient and sanitary quarters and you can save time, worry and money by using them. Our catalogue tells you how to keep free forever from those pests, lice and mites. It has cost us hundreds of dollars but we send it to interested poultrymen for one red stamp to cover postage. Write us today for free circulars on the POTTER SYSTEM and our new catalogue. They will please and interest you.

T. F. POTTER & COMPANY
Downers Grove, Box S., Illinois

POULTRY RAISERS PREPARE FOR ROUP

CHANGING SEASONS—CHILL WINDS—WINTER WEATHER

bring on colds, catarrh, etc., that lead to ROUP, the scourge of the poultry yard. It can be prevented and cured with

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

The only positive cure known to scientific poultrymen.

It is Absolutely Guaranteed.

Money Back If It Fails.

A thimbleful in the drinking water and fowls eagerly cure themselves.

No trouble—no fuss.

Price 50c and \$1.00 Postpaid.

Conkey's Valuable Book For Poultrymen Free.

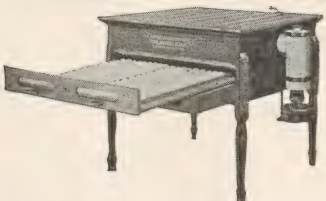
Regular price 25c. Free to you for 2 cts postage and names of two other poultry raisers. All of Conkey's Remedies are Positively Guaranteed. A specific remedy for each disease of the domestic fowl.

The G. E. Conkey Company,
20 Ottawa Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Pacific Coast Agents.



The Sign of
Laying Quality
For Rose Comb
Rhode Island Reds



get to work at once. Make any suggestion or inquiry you like, but do something. J. L. Anderson, Supt.

Cornish Indian Club of America.

The Cornish Indian Club of America offer four splendid silk ribbons one each for best cock, best cockerel, best hen and best pullet to exhibitors at any show in the United States where three or more members are competing.

As a special inducement to join our club the same offer will be made (for the fall shows 1906 and spring 1907, only) where thirty or more birds are on exhibition, proof of number of entry to be forwarded to Charles S. Brent, club president, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, who will promptly forward ribbons. Send \$1.00 for annual dues and membership fee to Wm. Sawyer, Jr., secretary and treasurer, Owasso, Mich. Charles S. Brent, president, Oconomowoc, Wis.

White Wyandottes at Boston.

The White Wyandotte class at the coming Boston show promises to be a record breaker, as the National White Wyandotte Club has prepared a list of \$400 in specials for this show, which added to the \$100 offered by the Boston management in regular and special prizes, will make a total of \$500 to be competed for by the exhibitors of this popular variety.

Mr. W. R. Graves, of Springfield, Mass., president of the club, has called the annual meeting for January 16, at 4 p. m.

Every person interested in Wyandottes should secure a copy of the Boston premium list which may be had free by addressing the show secretary, S. H. Roberts, South Attleboro, Mass.

The Rhode Island Red Club of America.

The annual meeting of The Rhode Island Red Club of America will be held at 10 a. m. Thursday, January 3, 1907, in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

The following club specials will be offered to club members at both New York and Boston shows.

Silver cup for best S. C. R. I. Red Male, silver cup for best R. C. R. I. Red Male, best S. C. R. I. Red cock \$3, 2nd. best \$2, best Hen \$3, 2nd. best \$2, best cockerel \$3, 2nd. best \$2, best pullet \$3, 2nd. best \$2, best pen \$3, 2nd. best \$2. Also the same cash specials on Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Club badges for best shape and color will also be offered on males and females on both varieties.

The winner of all cup and cash specials will be decorated with a special club badge.

In addition to the above, a few members of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, solicited by Mr. Robert Seaman, offer the following cups to club members to be competed for at Madison Square Garden in January 1907.

\$25 silver cup for best S. C. R. I. Red cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, \$15 silver cup for second best, \$25 silver cup for best S. C. R. I. Red pen.

\$25 silver cup for best R. C. R. I. Red cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, \$15 silver cup for second best, \$25 silver cup for the best R. C. R. I. Red pen.

Mr. Thos. F. Rigg, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, will judge the Reds at New York and Mr. Lester Tompkins, of Concord, Mass., will judge the Reds at Boston, Mass. E. L. Prickett, Sec'y, Hazardville, Conn.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS IMPERIAL BLACK LANGSHANS

Both these breeds are all winter layers. The Rhode Island Reds are the best broiler and roaster fowls ever bred. Our Imperial Black Langshans are **black** with beetle green reflections—true Langshan type—if you are looking for eggs from which

To get Prize Winners

We can sell them to you. Our pens are mated for the best results. We have been breeding fine poultry for twenty years and we are going to make the new name of our yards stand for the highest quality that money or skill can procure. No stock for sale this spring. Plenty of it next fall. Eggs for all who want the best.

Langshans \$3.00 per 13, \$10.00 per 52
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds \$3.00 per 13

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

SUNSHINE POULTRY YARDS, Peotone, Illinois.

FOWLER'S CHAMPION BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have never been defeated, and their record of five times as many first and special prizes

As All Competitors Combined

stands alone and unequalled. My great cock "Champion" selected for the cover page of the special Buff Rock issue of "POULTRY" is a fair sample of the birds I breed. They have the **color, size, style and finish** to win in any competition. I can furnish **SHOW BIRDS FIT TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY.** Will also spare a few more breeders. They are bred right and will produce winners. Catalogue free. Address

C. W. FOWLER, Box P, Smyrna, Ga.

White Wyandottes!

Twelve Pens of Choice Birds, Pure White, up to and Above the Weights Required by the New Standard

Six of these pens will breed chicken that will make their marks in the show room, while the other six will produce pullets that will keep you on the jump gathering their eggs.

Which Do You Want? Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 45 \$10.00 per Hundred.

We also offer eggs from about one hundred fine birds on practically free range at \$6.00 per 100. Send us your order. We guarantee satisfaction.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Dinsmore & Co., Props., Kramer, Indiana

R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Largest and Best Flock Reds in the West

Fifteen fine pens. No birds in breeding pens scoring less than ninety points.

Eggs \$3.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 30 \$12.00 per 100

Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or order refilled at one-half price

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now prepared to fit you out with anything in Barred Rocks of the finest quality at reasonable prices and will guarantee every bird to please or your money refunded. Write your wants.

We won Nine Prizes on Ten Entries at the Late Chicago Show

ALTON FARM, Route 33, Chenoa, Illinois

EMERY FARM Buff and White Orpingtons

Cornish Indians

Emery Farm has produced some of the best Buff Orpingtons ever seen in a show and have always won. Exhibition and breeding stock very reasonable. Some Special Bargains in Whites and Cornish Indians.

EMERY FARM COLLIES

No better bred dogs in existence. Edgebaston Pilot and Alton Monty stock.

EMERY FARM - - - Hillsdale, Michigan

CONDIT'S WHITE ROCKS

Indiana State Show Winners

Bargain prices to early fall buyers, an opportunity to buy winners for early winter shows

State your wants fully Satisfaction assured

P. B. CONDIT, 2120 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Winners

Wherever Shown

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 1906, I won 1st and 2nd pens and 3rd pullet. At Hagerstown, Md., Oct., 1906, I won 1st and 2nd pens, 1st and 4th cock, 2nd and 3rd hens, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 1st and 2nd pullets. At Allentown, Pa., Sept., 1906, I won 1st pen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens, 1st and 3rd cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets. At Trenton, N. J., Sept., 1906, I won 1st pen, 4th cock, 1st, 3rd and 4th hens, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets.

Young Stock and Eggs For Sale in Season

Send for circular stating clearly and fully wants

GEORGE FOX, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the

Incubator Advantages

machine made by

The Chambers Incubator CO., Shelbyville, Indiana

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense.

Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.

ANOTHER STEP AHEAD

Why the 1907 PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR Hatches Chicks Like those Hatched by Hens

IF YOU could have visited our experimental works the past season and watched us make over 60 careful, thorough tests of hens and incubators you would not wonder that the 1907 Prairie State Incubator is such a long step in advance of other makes.

It is not uncommon to find machines that hatch good percentages of eggs, but it is uncommon to find machines that hatch big, healthy, vigorous chicks. And here is where the improvement in the 1907 Prairie State comes in, for we have an incubator that will bring off chicks as near like the "old hen" in size, vigor, and activity that an expert can't tell the difference.

And How Did We Accomplish This



New 1907
Prairie State
Incubator.

Simply by producing the same conditions in the egg chamber that we found exist under the hen. Not by guesswork, not through theory, not through somebody's "say so" but by patient thorough tests with the

aid of a hygrometer—the most accurate instrument obtainable for recording temperature and humidity in the nest—essentials so vital to the production of strong, healthy chicks.

With this tabulated record we were equipped to reconstruct the egg chamber of our machine so as to obtain conditions just like those under the hen.

Then we tested them with the same apparatus time and time again for we wanted to make sure we were right.

The result is that the 1907 Prairie State is the nearest to nature hatcher on the market. We retained all the good things of the previous Prairie State and have added this great feature of hatching stronger, bigger, livelier chicks which is a valuable improvement apparent to all.

Write for our New Prairie State catalogue which gives full detailed description of our tests and our improved machines. It will interest you.

Prairie State Incubator Company,

510 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

Beware of Disease.

As the breeding season advances the troubles of the poultryman increase. We are told that there is no need to have any kind of disease among our stock if we feed them properly. I can assure you that the best kept flocks are subject to their little ills and at times no amount of care will prevent it. One of the flock might have a small constitutional taint which would make it subject to disease. My own experience has taught me that a dose or two of a good tonic especially during the breeding and moulting seasons will materially assist the birds to keep in sound health. There is not the slightest doubt that prevention is better than cure. Those who are using forcing diets should at all times be extra careful as condiments if over used will soon derange the digestive organs and give rise to all sorts of trouble. Perhaps if the health giving properties of charcoal were more fully realized it would be more frequently used. There is nothing I know of that is so beneficial as charcoal; it not only keeps the digestive organs in good order, but materially increases the egg production.

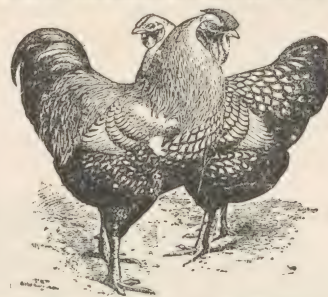
During the past few days I have had brought under my notice several birds who have died without any apparent cause. In every case the birds looked in perfect health, but when I came to examine them they were very fat which caused trouble in the egg organs. One bird in particular had in her oviduct an accumulation of eggs one inside the other and in fact they just had the appearance of a hard boiled egg. This bird had just near the vent a piece of fat which weighed quite 4 oz. and practically blocked the oviduct and prevented the eggs from being laid. These birds had all been overfed, and through insufficient exercise had become too fat, and this had caused the whole trouble. During the laying season hens especially should have plenty of exercise. You have no paddocks for them to roam in make part of your fowlhouse into a scratching place for them and keep about twelve inches of straw in it. By doing this you will not only keep the birds in better health, but you will increase the egg production at least 20 per cent. The lazy fowl is like the lazy man—no use for anything. Let your flock work for their living, and they will appreciate it and so will you, for it is the working fowl that gives you the profit.

The one great trouble that those who run incubators have to contend with is the number of chicks that die in the shell during incubation. I have come to the conclusion that it is only practical experience that will teach you how to remedy this existing trouble. The causes are very numerous. One of the principal reasons is the improper regulation of the moisture; in other words, when the evaporation is too great or too little.

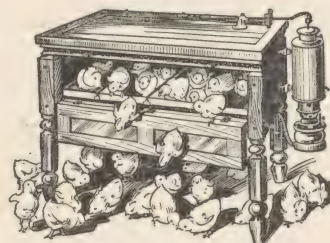
If too much of the moisture of the egg is lost through evaporation the membrane surrounding the embryo naturally becomes too dry and this causes the interchange of gases to be lessened. The supply of oxygen upon which the life of the embryo depends is partially cut off. Not only this but the amount of carbon dioxide which passes out is lessened. The drying process may proceed so rapidly that this interchange of gasses is stopped and fatalities may occur at any time, but the most critical time is during the period when the allantoic breathing is being replaced by the lung breathing.

If too little of the moisture of the egg is carried off through the evaporation the air chamber does not reach the

Shoemaker's Poultry Book AND ALMANAC FOR 1907.



There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, with many fine illustrations. A number of BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES OF FOWLS showing them in their natural color. Tells all about all kinds of thoroughbred chickens, with life-like illustrations. Prices of eggs for hatching and fowls for breeding purposes. TELLS HOW TO RAISE POULTRY SUCCESSFULLY, their care and management and how to treat all diseases common among them. Gives illustrations and descriptions of convenient poultry houses, and plans to build them.



ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS and BROODERS with fine illustrations, complete description, and lowest prices. ALL ABOUT OPERATING THE INCUBATOR. This chapter is marvelously complete, and worth much more than the price we ask for the whole book. This Poultry Book is worth dollars to anyone interested in the raising of fowls. IT IS AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHICKEN-REARING, and no one can well afford to be without it. Will be mailed to anyone upon receipt of only 15c. Money refunded if not pleased.

G. C. SHOEMAKER,
Box 935, FREEPORT, ILL.

A Christmas Gift

That Will Be Appreciated By Every Lover of Poultry

A Subscription to POULTRY

No doubt many of our subscribers would like to make some of their friends who love poultry a Christmas gift of a yearly subscription. Where we receive subscriptions intended as a Christmas gift we will send the recipient of the gift a nicely printed notice (a reduced copy of which is shown herewith) in time to reach them Christmas eve. Such a gift will be a constant reminder and every succeeding number will bring a renewal of the Christmas spirit of friendship and good will.

A similar offer last year was taken advantage of by hundreds and proved so popular that we have decided to repeat the offer this year.

Merry Christmas.

Miss Mary E. Black

We beg to inform you that your friend
Frank A. White

has instructed us to send you Poultry for twelve months, with warmest greetings and best wishes for the coming year. Hoping that you may find much to instruct and entertain you in the twelve numbers of Poultry for 1906, and with the compliments of the season, we are,

Yours very respectfully,

Poultry Publishing Co.

CHECKERBOARD CHICKENS

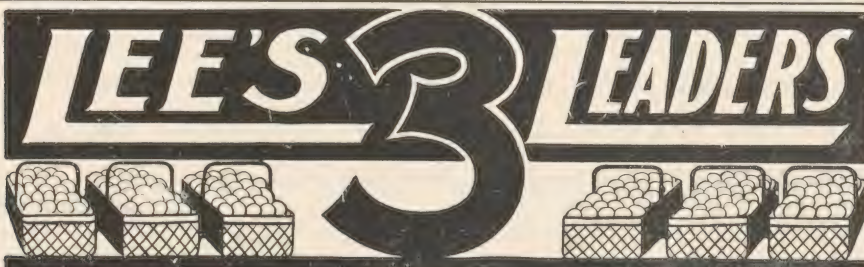
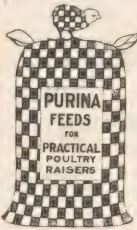
Why are you raising Chickens? For your health or to make money? If to make money then you must feed right. Mixing a few things together doesn't make a Poultry Feed. It is a scientific proposition and requires a thoroughly equipped mill to grind and clean and blend grains and seeds in just the right proportion for baby chicks or laying hens.

The Purina Checkerboard Bag

Purina Poultry Feeds, always in checkerboard bags, are made from sound, sweet grains and seeds thoroughly cleaned, milled and screened. No smutty or burnt wheat. No Grit or Shell. Purina Baby Chick Feed, Purina Scratch Feed, Purina Mash (to make hens lay), Purina Alfalfa Meal—all guaranteed.

Ask your dealer for the PURINA CHECKERBOARD BAG. If he doesn't handle these feeds send us his name and we will send you samples and the "Standard Poultry Feeder".

RALSTON PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Acme Mills Co., Portland, Ore. The Tillson Co., Tillsonburg, Ont.



LEE'S EGG MAKER

Is well named. It is composed of ingredients that help hens lay more eggs. It does it by strengthening the hen's vitality, by building up a strong, rugged constitution and by furnishing her the necessary materials to make eggs and shell. It does not fatten her, but it increases her capacity to lay.

Lee's Egg Maker is the best egg-making food you can feed your hens. It is fed by more poultry raisers than any other food on the market. Why? Because it "does the business."

Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized) concentrated protein food, which with the other ingredients forms an ideal combination for increasing the egg yield. Not a particle of grit, sand or cheap fillers are used to add weight or bulk. Every ounce of Lee's Egg Maker is there for the good it will do. Ask any poultryman who feeds it—or feed it yourself and watch results. Price 25c, 50c and \$1. Sold by dealers or sent direct.

LEE'S GERMOZONE

prevents disease—keeps fowls in condition to ward off disease. A sick hen can't lay—dead chicks don't pay, and as profit is what you want an investment in a 50c package of Germozone is a wise move. Buy it of your dealer or send to us for it. Give it in the drinking water twice a week and keep your birds healthy. It Cures Roup, Colds, Frosted Combs, Canker, Swelled Heads, Inflammation of the Throat and all the aggravating disorders peculiar to winter weather.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

The liquid lice killer that works like lightning. No bother to use, no handling, greasing or dusting fowls—simply spray on roosts, nests—wherever there's lice or mites. Lice can't exist where Lee's Lice Killer is used. Price per can 35c, 60c, \$1. Lee's New Poultry Book and a "Mandy Lee" catalog sent free, write today. GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.



THE RELIABLE'S 25th BIRTHDAY

We have been at it 25 years. You take no chances when you buy a Reliable. Scientific construction, double heating system, automatic regulation, and simple operation, are not experiments. No draughts, no hot spots, one-third less oil. Guaranteed. Your money back if it's not as we claim. Free Silver Jubilee catalog. Get prices for Reliable Farm pure bred poultry and eggs. Incubators shipped the same day order is received.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A55, Quincy, Ill.



BRONZE TURKEYS

MISS JENNIE FERRY

ELSBERRY, MISSOURI

Owens a few good turkeys—the tom that won first prize in three shows last winter with a score of 97½ points and special for both highest score and largest bird on exhibit. Was pronounced by four judges to be a better turkey than his famous sire—the Champion of the world. Every 1st prize at State Show just closed. Sixteen first prizes the past year.

MISS JENNIE FERRY

Elsberry, Missouri

proper size. The supply of oxygen is insufficient and deaths occur through suffocation brought about by the presence of too much carbon dioxide in the tissues.

Another point of great importance is that the moisture must be just right through the time the chick is changing its breathing from the allantois to the lungs about the eighteenth day.

If the amount of moisture has been insufficient the evaporation has gone on too rapidly and the allantois is dried up too soon and the lungs not being ready as yet to do the breathing, the chick dies, which shows that provision must be made for supplying moisture from without the machine, arranged so that it can be easily and thoroughly controlled.

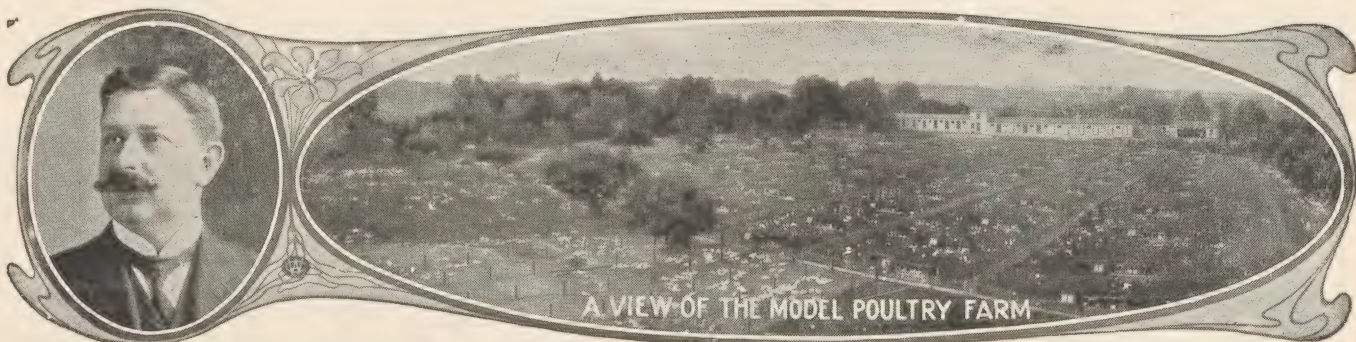
If the amount of moisture has been too great the egg is too moist and the allantois remains as the breathing organ too long, the chick, if it hatches at all does not come out on time, and the result is crippled chicks.—New Zealand Poultry Journal.

Private Custom Dressed Poultry

There was a time when people living in the country and rural districts were handicapped and could not establish a regular private trade in dressed poultry and eggs; not so now. We are placed on an equality with our brother competitor living near the city limits. Whether living near city, town, or village, the first thing to do is to select the best class of prospective customers, go to them directly and explain that you are in position to furnish dressed poultry, especially fattened, finished and dressed, and can supply them with so much every week, the year round at a stipulated amount or price. The prices, as a matter of fact, should be in advance of the market quotations. The best plan I have ever used was to make a price so much for a roaster, broiler or a squab, instead of so much a pound. This meets with the approval of more customers than any other.

After this part of the arrangements are made, the article guaranteed must be up to the mark; for a failure to live up to the contract may lose a customer. Customers are paying fancy prices in order to secure something they can depend on, and when they do not get what they pay for, they will return to the ordinary butcher stock. The poultry should, if possible, be one breed and variety; for in this way there will be a uniformity of shape and size. There is more in that than the ordinary poultryman realizes, yet he will appreciate this more fully after he is supplying his customers and his product is giving satisfaction. Always be sure the poultry is in proper condition to be killed. It must be fed for the results desired.

For fattening and finishing, have crates with slatted bottoms 3x6 feet, by 2 feet high. Arrange troughs in front for the food and water, and have a curtain that can be dropped after the birds have eaten their allowance, so that they will not be put to any exercise, but remain idle and digest their food. In this way they will put on more fat and improve the flavor. Feed a mash morning and noon, composed of equal weights wheat bran, ground oats and unbolted corn meal. To every ten pounds of the mixture add a half pound each of alfalfa or clover and oil cake meal, four ounces pulverized charcoal, six of salt, and one pound of cheap sugar. Mix thoroughly with milk or warm water, the former preferred, being sure the mash is not sloppy, but crumbly. There should be no set rule for feeding. The birds should be fed what they will eat up clean. In the evening, feed cracked



A VIEW OF THE MODEL POULTRY FARM

MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

**Constitute an Equipment that will Enable You to
Make Your Poultry Business a Financial Success.**

Whether you want a small poultry business or a large plant, you want it to be a commercial success. You want the best equipment and the best advice you can secure. What you attempt to do, do right! In any business, the best tools are necessary to success. In the purchase of your equipment, you may save on the first cost by buying low grade incubators and brooders; but your experiment will show a loss not only in the price of the machine, but in the wasted eggs and the entire loss of the season.

The Model Incubators and Brooders are the cheapest equipment for the amateur or for the expert, because their use makes success possible.

The success of the big Model Poultry Farm is in the greatest measure due to these real hatchers and real chick mothers. Here we raised over 20,000 head of poultry in six months from the time the Farm was bought. Twelve thousand chickens were raised in Model Colony Brooders. This means more chickens were raised in portable equipment than have been raised on any farm under any conditions during one short breeding season. Your own plant may be equally successful. Let me tell you how to make money out of poultry.

Catalogue is mailed free on request.

EGGS, BROILERS AND ROASTERS

An Easy Lesson in Practical Poultry Culture.

This is my latest book. It was issued last year and over 100,000 copies have been circulated. It gives the prices paid for eggs and poultry, week by week, for three consecutive years. It tells when a hatch taken off each week in a year could be most profitably marketed as a broiler or as a roasting chicken. It tells what profits can be made with each of the popular breeds, and the costs of production.

Of this book the papers say:—

Farm Poultry, Boston, Mass.—“A valuable reference book.”

American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.—“The best published in recent years.”

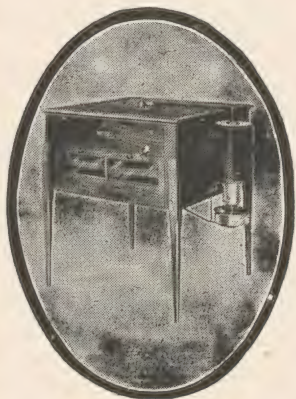
Poultry, Peaton, Ill.—“A great book; it should sell for a dollar.

Sent to any address upon receipt of 20c in stamps.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

331 Henry St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

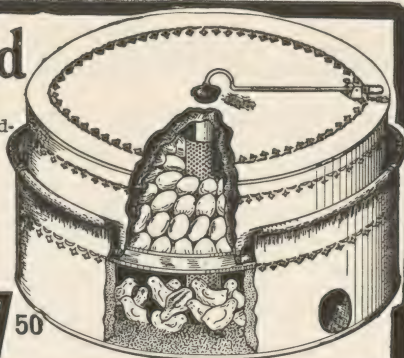


Hatch and Brood AT SAME TIME

Here's a new thing—a complete hatcher and brooder, one machine that performs both of these operations at the same time and does both well. The **METAL MOTHER** Brooder-Hatcher

is a long step ahead of all others—the most remarkable invention in the poultry world. With it 2 qts. of oil hatches 50 eggs and broods the chicks—brood one batch while you make another hatch. Our nest system enables you to do this. A time-saving, labor-saving, oil-saving machine complete for \$7.50. Free catalog—tells how it works. Regular Cycle Hatchers and Brooders at \$5 each are great favorites. Write to

CYCLE HATCHER CO., BOX 265, ELMIRA, NEW YORK



Brookside Farm

Single Comb White Leghorns

Winners of every first prize at New York State Fair, 1903, no cock bird shown. Winners at Rochester, N. Y., 1904; also at Herald Square show, N. Y., 1904. I won 1st and 3d pens, 3d cock, 2nd and 3d hens, 3d cockerels, 2d and 5th pullets. A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs from special matings \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs a matter of correspondence.

Dr. E. Whittier,

R. F. D. 21

Kent, New York

Poultry's Breeder's Directory

White Wyandottes

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE
Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone Illinois

S. C. B. Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks
Eggs from exhibition pens; Orpingtons at \$3 per 15 straight; other pens \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30, Barred Rock, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Cockerel or Pullet matings
Tracey Dewey, Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan

EUREKA STRAIN

S. C. R. I. Reds. Booking orders now for eggs from my pen of females with records of 186-237 each, headed by "Major". For February and March delivery eggs \$1.00 each, limited to 11.
Dr. O. S. Rightmire, Station A., Cincinnati, Ohio

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
Won at Hagerstown 3 1st, 2 2nd and 5 3rds. At Mineola, N. Y., 3 1st, 3 2nd, 3 3rd and 2 \$25 Silver Cup Specials. A fine lot of exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Address,
Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, N. Y.



WEST HOME POULTRY FARM
For Sale, R. I. Red exhibition and utility also S. C. Buff and R. C. White Orpington utility cockerels. Stock, egg and poultry supply catalogue FREE. Write your wants, J. W. Eastes, Box 101, Galesburg Ill. Ill. V-P. Am. and Am. W. Orpington Clubs

Bantams

Won more first prizes Pan American on Golden and Silver Seabrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Winners. Clyde H. Proper, Schorharie, N. Y.

Faverolles

Faverolles "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Favorolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmoc Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles; Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winnings at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Houdons

Standard bred Houdans. Large fine birds, prize winners. Line bred for ten years. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per setting. Indian Runner Ducks. Champion laying strain, \$2 per setting. A few good drakes for sale. K. Van't Hof, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lakenvelders

Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain \$0 for for 15 eggs Lakenvelder eggs from other strains \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winners at World's Fair, Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. D. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Single combed White Leghorn eggs from trap-nest-bred stock. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Circular free. Riggie Bros, Vandergift, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels from Prize Winners, \$2 \$3 and \$5 each. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write today. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Illinois.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain" Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. My birds won twenty regular and ten special prizes this season. John J. Harvety, Wirt County, Elizabeth, West Virginia.

Light Brahmas

Light Brahmas, mammoth strain. The Great World's Fair Winners. We have a fine lot of birds for sale, prices right, satisfaction given. Eggs \$3 for 15. H. T. Rogers, Cainsville Mo., The Elms

Several Breeds

Jersey Strain White Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Homer Pigeons always please. Choice stock for sale. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

White Wyandottes

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

Silver Pencilled Wyandottes

America's best Silver Pencilled Wyandottes, winners at Madison Square Garden and other shows. Birds and eggs. Summit Hill Poultry Farm, Box P, Apulia Station, New York.

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Buff Rocks, winners of the State Cup, 1906, and equal to the best in the world. Stock for sale. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y.

Your Attention If You Please

Hereafter small cards in this department will not be classified.

These cards will be inserted at the rate of 15 cents a line.

No card for less than one-half inch—seven lines each insertion will be accepted.

All classified rates are withdrawn.

Write us for further information.

All Classified Advertisements now running will be continued until the contract under which they are running expires. No new contracts will be made in this dept.

Black Minorcas

Eggs from 30 pens Black Minorcas, guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. Snock for sale. Large catalogue. George H. Northup Box S. Raceville, N. Y.

Pigeons

Choice Young or Mated Squab breeders. White and colored Homers and Runt-Duchess-Homer crosses Correspondence Solicited. John C. Glenn, 1040 Chislett St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Rhode Island Reds

Beck's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, etc. The "High Class" kind exclusively. Nice circular. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky.

Orpingtons—More Than One Variety

Black Orpingtons of correct type. Foundation stock from yards of leading English and American breeders. Eggs from select matings \$3 per setting. A. T. McAdow, Lamar, Mo.

Orpingtons—Rose Comb White, fine and medium priced stock, all ages. Eggs reduced to \$1 and \$2 per 15. Woodworth Law Orpington Farm, Delaware, Ohio.

White Plymouth Rocks

Mattocks White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs, etc. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill.

S. L. Boyce, of Luystown, Missouri, has the best utility White Plymouth Rock linebred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him.

Several Breeds

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Exhibition Games for sale, all varieties; also Black Sumatras, B B Red and Malays. Eggs in season. \$3 per 13. Blunck The Game and Bantam man, Johnstown, N. Y.

Cornish Indians, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks; stock for sale; eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15; illustrated circular. Oakland Poultry Farm, Nutley, N. J.

Listen! D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, has Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, noted sarains; eggs \$1 per 15; also Duroc Jersey swine.

Black Langshans and White Wyandottes cockerels, Duston strain. Bronze Turkeys large, and growthy. Address Worl Bros. Hagerstown, Indiana.

Extra large Belgium Hares, Carneauxs, Mondains, Maltese Hens, Circular. P. Burr, Jr., Englishtown, N. J.

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Versey St., New York City.

Gray Call Ducks

We have just secured a pen of fine Gray Call Ducks every one a winner in big eastern shows. Eggs for sale next spring. \$3.00 per 11.

Sunshine Poultry Yards

Peotone - - - Illinois

About the South!

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrate pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R.R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

**Southern Farm Lands,
Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands,
Truck Farming, Fruit Growing,
Stock Raising, Dairying,
Grasses and Forage, Soils,
Market Facilities
and Southern Immigration**

along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi

Send for a free copy to J. F. Merry, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R. Manchester, Ia. Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, hardier and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24 Scotch Plains, N. J

Bound Volumes OF POULTRY

We are now ready to receive orders for Volume II of POULTRY, bound in handsome English cloth, leather back and corners, with gilt side and back stamp. This style of binding is what is known as "half leather" and makes a substantial and permanent cover for this sumptuous volume of poultry literature. Such a volume in the library of a poultryman is worth more than an armful of cheap, paper covered books and contains more information than can be got in any other single volume no matter where or by whom published.

The Price of Volume II as described is \$2.50

We have a very few more copies of Volume I, bound in the same style, which we will sell at the same price, \$2.50. Either volume will be sent charges prepaid to any point in the United States east of Denver or north of Texas. On orders west of Denver, or in Texas, we will pay charges to Denver or to the Texas line, or to the nearest transfer point in either case.

We will send both these magnificent volumes, when ordered at the same time, for \$4.00, charges prepaid as above. With every order for both volumes as above, we will send POULTRY for one full year, without any additional charge.

Those who order these volumes who are already subscribers will have their subscriptions extended one year.

Only a limited number of these bound volumes can be furnished as the demand for back numbers of POULTRY during the last year reduced the number preserved for this purpose to a very low limit. Order soon.

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Ill.

WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons living in the United States, each having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you **TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE**. These pictures are reproductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names.

We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of the HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal), to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper and for that reason we want these names.

Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid, **Absolutely free, two reproductions of the world's famous pictures**, beautiful colors; size 15x20 inches. Address: The HOME MONTHLY, 20 North William St., New York

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER, 1906

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Number Three

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

F. J. SCHROEDER, Sec'y.
F. J. GROSS, Manager.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of Poultry Publishing Company has just been held. F. J. Schroeder was elected president, H. H. Schroeder, vice-president; Miller Purvis, secretary, and F. J. Gross, treasurer. The meeting was in the nature of a celebration. Since the beginning of the year the stockholders and directors have been in perfect accord with the officers of the Company. The business has grown during the year in a way that has been very satisfactory and the outlook for the future could not be brighter. A new concrete building has been finished during the year and the Company has a home of its own devoted especially to its business. This is as fine a publishing house as can be found in cities ten times the size of Peotone and will compare favorably with publishing houses in any of the cities of the West.

The new magazine, PIGEONS, has met with a royal reception and its subscription list has grown larger than it was hoped to make it in a year. The Western News Company has taken charge of the distribution and is enthusiastic over the new venture. This assures its success from the start. The financial showing of the treasurer was a surprise to some of the stockholders and the management was warmly congratulated over the result of the last year's work. We give these particulars because we are confident that thousands of our friends will be glad to know how we are succeeding. When we look back over the two years we have been engaged in this work and note the advance we have made we are encouraged to go on with renewed energy. For our success we have to thank a discriminating public which has come to our aid in a way that makes for success. And we do thank our friends, subscribers and advertisers.

Our Illustrations.

We are rather proud of our illustrations this month. We submit that they prove that it is possible to secure pictures which do not need "improving" in any way at the hands of even the most skillful artist. Under proper conditions the picture that shows exactly what was before the camera may be as artistic and valuable as any that could be made by the hand of man. Our front page picture shows a beautiful scene, caught by our camera at the Reliable Poultry Farm, Quincy, Illinois. The first full page picture is a snapshot we got on the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C. We publish another of Mr. Stanyan's goose pictures, which proves that we said truly that this gentleman is an amateur of decided talent in this direction. The wild geese look as if they were in their native home. They were taken during a very pleasant visit to the hunting camp of Hon. C. M. Bryant, owner of House Rock Farm, Wollaston, Mass. The group of Buff Plymouth Rocks owned by Mr. C. A. Morton, does not need "improving". The picture of Pekin ducks at Bivalve, New Jersey, was taken while the tide was running out and our

ability to get a good picture was challenged. It shows the oyster docks at Bivalve, where as many as forty-five carloads of oysters are received in a day. Most of the other water fowl pictures were taken at Hagerstown through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. J. C. Kriner. The White Rock pullet shows one of the six hundred birds owned by Mr. H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, New Jersey. The Barred Plymouth Rock owned by Mr. A. C. LeDuc, is a photograph, retouched by the hand of the skillful Schilling, who put in the background without changing the bird in any way. The Columbian Wyandotte pullet owned by Mr. Eugene Sites is good enough for any one.

Congratulatory Letters.

If we did not have quite so much matter that must really go in each number of POULTRY we would like to print some of the congratulatory letters we receive day after day. You don't know how glad we are to get these letters. We used to get letters that read something like this: "You are making the finest poultry paper ever published and it will be a great success IF you can keep it up to its present style." That "if" seemed about two feet high to us in those days. Now we get letters with the if left out. We have proved that we could keep up the standard we adopted at first and the letters have no ring of doubt in them. Some day we are going to publish some of these letters.

Publicity that Pays.

It is very easy to get testimonials concerning the paying qualities of any publication. We have been connected with a good many publications in several lines and have always found that some advertisers got very profitable returns and others practically none. Those who get good returns almost invariably say so, while those who do not are very likely to have their little say also. The best testimonials we can get is a new order for an advertiser's business with increased space. This proves beyond a doubt that the advertiser is satisfied. This is the kind of testimonials POULTRY is getting from a great many who advertised with us last year. Several of our advertisers have written us very kind letters concerning the results they have obtained from advertising with us. We are going to print these testimonials as soon as we can find space for them. In the meantime these friends of ours will please remember that we appreciate their support and compliments, as much as we would if we printed them in letters a foot long.

Representatives at the Winter Shows.

We would be glad to have a representative at every winter show. With our two magazines, POULTRY and PIGEONS, we are able to offer good workers high wages for taking subscriptions for us. These two magazines are undoubtedly leaders in their field and any one who will work for us at any good show will be able to secure a large number of subscribers. Let us hear from you.

Two Good Contributors.

We have arranged to have regular contributions from Frank O. Wellcome, the ideal trapnest man, who has studied laying hens for a good many years and never says anything until he knows what he is talking about from his own experience. His communications are invariably interesting and as full of suggestions and food for thought as "an egg of meat." We have also arranged for regular contributions from Mrs. E. E. Edwards, who writes charmingly about the chickens on her farm home. Mrs. Edwards never writes merely to fill space, but always because she has something to write about and she has a style that attracts and holds attention. We congratulate our readers on this addition to our contributors' staff.

Stopping When the Time Expires.

It seems very hard to get some of our subscribers to understand that we positively stop every subscription when the time paid for expires, unless a renewal is received and the subscription is extended. Many subscribers thinking they can remit at any time neglect to renew early enough to get every copy. We can not promise any one to send back numbers, although we will gladly do so when we have them. Several times during the last year every spare copy was called for and some did not get them when ordered, as they were out of print. We print only as many as we think we shall need and often the edition is exhausted before the next month's number is out. Renew at once when you are notified, or you may miss a number.

Classified Advertisements.

We are getting numerous complaints from those who desire to use classified advertisements. They point out that most of the big magazines began to accept classified advertising about the time we announced our intention of dropping them. Now we are open to argument. We know classified advertising pays the advertiser, but we found they were not paying us. Classified advertising is a very troublesome kind to keep track of. It is a bookkeeping job to keep them straight, and they are not pretty to look at. We are going to put it up to advertisers. If they want classified advertising in POULTRY we will give it to them, charging a rate that will make it pay us and at the same time give the advertiser a cheap way to secure publicity. We are going to wait until we hear from advertisers about this. We want those who use space from one inch up, to say what they think about it and the classified advertiser to give his side. After the returns are all in we shall govern ourselves accordingly, and probably print the most telling arguments that we receive. Now, Mr. Advertiser, what have you to say and on which side are you going to array yourself? We want POULTRY to please the largest possible number of its patrons. It isn't what we want but what you want that is going to decide this question.



The World's Best Better Than Ever This Year

Our matings this year were the most successful ones we ever have made. Our young stock is simply magnificent. Legs the color of rare ripe oranges, eyes like rubies and plumage as white as drifted snow. In shape there is nothing to be desired, as our young birds are developing shape that comes as near to the Standard requirements as the most unreasonable could expect them to be.

Our Birds Should Grow Better Every Year

Because we have the best stock from which to select our breeders and every year we learn something about breeding that we never before knew.

We Put Our Whole Time Into Our Business

With us White Wyandottes are not a fad but a business. We are making it our life work. We must keep and breed the best in order to maintain the lead we have secured. We were here last year ready to sell the best that could be bought anywhere. We are here again this year, we expect to be here next year, and every year we expect to learn something, know how to mate better, how to feed better, how to produce better birds. We expect to grow a little in knowledge and reputation every year we are in business. **We expect to keep in the lead and always keep THE WORLD'S BEST.** We sell stock at living prices and always have it for sale. Eggs for everybody when the egg season comes. Send 10 cents for our big catalog, filled with illustrations showing just how our birds look, through the camera, without being fixed up by an artist, and a beautiful color plate from life showing a pair of our winners. Send today and don't buy until you have seen what we have to sell and how cheaply we sell the very best stock.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, Box P., Hope, Indiana

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

There is such a thing as MONEY'S WORTH buying stock and eggs. You are entitled to it. You will get it when you buy our

BUSINESS BIRDS

STANDARD BRED

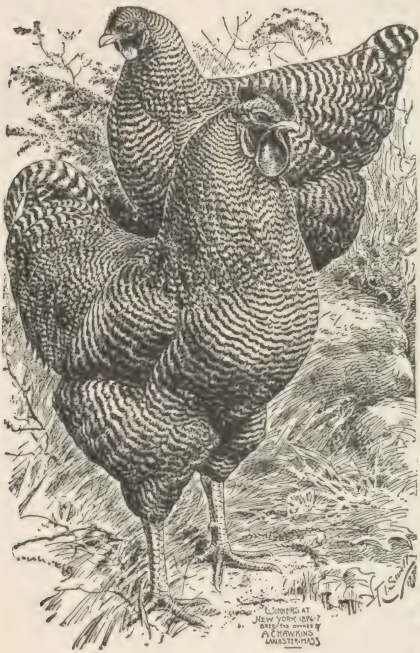
Wyandottes—White, Golden, Silver, Buff—Single Comb R. I. Reds

Our pullets begin laying when five months old, and keep at it. We have the stock and can deliver the goods. Our yards are on the west side of Cedar Lake in Minneapolis. We invite your inspection at any time. We want your orders and will guarantee

YOU ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION

Send For Our Free Illustrated Catalogue

Sanitary Poultry Co., Box P-107, Minneapolis, Minnesota



Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, Silver White and Buff.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others. My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 32 Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
14 cockerels for sale at \$3 and \$5. For utility birds they have no equal. Not good enough for show room but good for business. Eggs \$2.50 and \$3 a setting. Order now for future shipment.
NEW'S POULTRY PLANT, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Partridge Wayandottes

A SPECIALTY. Won at Malone Fair, strong competition, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1-2 pen. Some fine stock for sale.
C. P. Richey, Box P. Malone, New York

Pure Bred Pekin Ducks

650 selected breeders for sale at \$1 each while they last. Eggs \$4.00 per 100.
Melvor Duck Farm, Joliet, Illinois

SPECIAL SALE

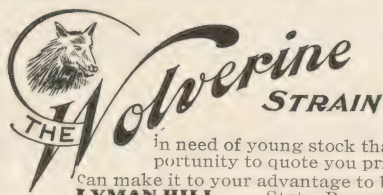
As I am closing out my Single Comb Brown Leghorns and in the future will make a specialty of my prize winning strain of White Rocks

May I Hear From You Please

Jacob Giebelhausen Box N, Route 34, Peoria, Ill.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE



In need of young stock that will win the highest honors for you, give me an opportunity to quote you prices. Or if you will need some breeders next season, I can make it to your advantage to buy now. If I do not please you it will cost you nothing.
LYMAN HILL State Representative A. W. P. R. Club Jackson, Michigan

1906 AT CHICAGO 1906

Every 1st and 2nd on Buffs. Seven out of ten 1sts at World's Fair, St. Louis. Madison Square, World's Fair and Chicago winners in Blacks and Whites. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Circular FREE.

J. M. Williams & Co., North Adams, Michigan

Buff Leghorns

When you buy a cockerel you want a good one. My Buffs are the real Buff type and I can, as heretofore, send out birds of this high quality.

Yearling Breeders

I have a number of these birds to go at \$1.50 each. The cockerels to go at \$2.00 and \$3.00. Remember you are getting the ARNOLD and WYCKOEF blood. Write when you are in the market for good quality.

Jas. Kugler, Jr., Route 10, Frenchtown, N. J.

HALLOCK'S

White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 1sts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Duston's White Wyandottes

Should receive your attention before placing your orders, get in line with best breeders by starting right. Send 4c in stamps for the catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that has made possible the best flocks.

Arthur G. Duston

South Framingham, Drawer 2, Mass.

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"

Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each while they last. Catalogue free.

Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

High Class winners

Illinois Poultry Show 1905-6.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Illinois State Show 1st, 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 4th pen, 2nd Cock. Best 10 females 1st. Illinois State Fair 1st, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs for sale. Order NOW. Bred and owned by

Mrs. Louis Smith, R. R. 2, Springfield, Illinois

Rose and Single Comb Buff Black and White Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair first prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at

Michigan State Fair
No better bred Stock for sale
Show Birds a Specialty
Levi Buck North Adams, Mich.

JUST CONSIDER

A moment please, before you decide where to place that order for S. C. Buff or Black Orpingtons. My stock has always won the big share of prizes in the leading shows. Could not be otherwise, quality always wins. The finest flock of young stock I ever owned to select your breeders and show winners from.
Herrick Poultry Yards, Durand, Michigan

For Sale

White Wyandottes

Hens Cockerels and Pullets

Cumberland Poultry Yards

Bridgeton - - New Jersey

BANTAMS

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese Cochins, Games' etc. Address all communications to A. A. Penn, (America's Bantam King) Delavan, Wis.

Closing Out Sale R. C. W. Orpingtons

Partnership dissolved. Must quit business January 1st. Best cockerels, pullets or hens \$1.50, seconds \$1. Cocks \$2 to \$4. Order now. State wants clearly. We take all risk. Money back if desired.

Woodworth-Law Orpington Farm Delaware - - - Ohio

White Plymouth Rocks

Have been bred in line for years and have produced birds winning consistently at leading shows for myself and customers. At Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Michigan State Shows and others, my birds have made records which have not been equaled. If in need of young stock that will win the highest honors for you, give me an opportunity to quote you prices. Or if you will need some breeders next season, I can make it to your advantage to buy now. If I do not please you it will cost you nothing.
LYMAN HILL State Representative A. W. P. R. Club Jackson, Michigan

ALL TO THE BUFF

When Selecting Stock Bred From the Choicest Blood Lines in the World Purchase Where Such Really Exists.

AMERICA'S GREATEST BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred From the Following Winners in My Yards

The Famous "750 Dollar" Cock "Saracen", winner of 100 Dollar Sweepstakes as cockerel in 1905, and as cock in 1906 at Boston. Hen "Elma", First Boston, 1905, as pullet, first at Great Eastern, New York, 1906, First and Special for best Buff in show at Auburn, N. Y. At great Trenton show 1906 in competition on four entries, won First and Second Cock, and Second Hen. Many winners at other shows were in breeding pens the past season. The quality of chickens is the very highest.

Young and Old Stock For Sale
R. L. Hutchings, RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

TOMPKIN'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won at Madison Sq. Garden, N.Y. Jan. 1906, 1st Pen. 1st and 2nd Cock, 2nd Hen, 2nd Pullet and 4th cockerel. At the great Cincinnati show won 3th and 4th cock, 1st 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 3rd and 4th cockerel 1st, 2nd 3rd Pullet and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pens, also both shape and color specials for females, two cups for display and one cu for the National Single Comb Rhode Island Club for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. On Rose Combs 5th Cock, 1st and 5th Hen, 1st, 4th and 5th Cockerel, 4th 5th Pullet and 4th Pen and Silver cup for best Rose comb Rhode Island male in show and shape besides a number of other specials making a total of 46 regular and special prizes in 48 entries; also winner at St. Louis World's Fair, New York and Boston and all the largest shows for past 5 years. Stock for sale and eggs from Single Combs only. **Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.**

BUFF ROCKS

Lapham's Gold Medal Strain

Won every first at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, August 30 to September 7, 1906, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Write today if you want winners. They win for me and they will win for you. Show birds always on hand. My new catalogue is free.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS

S. D. Lapham Prop., Dearborn, Mich.
Please mention this paper.

TRY HAINLINE'S White Wyandottes

He will sell you pens, trios or single birds at the right price and guarantee absolute satisfaction in every way or refund your money. Write him if you want good honest White Wyandotte values.

Gus. L. Hainline, Box 11, Lamar, Missouri.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

Twenty-five years a breeder of Wyandottes. I now breed all eight varieties. Breeding birds \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Scotch Collie Puppies, \$10 to \$15 each. Orr's Lice Killer is best, \$1 per gal.

T. E. ORR, Box 303, Beaver, Pa.

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices. State show winners and bred so for generations. Write your wants.

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana



WM. COOK & SONS

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT that if you wish to procure the BEST Orpingtons, the ten varieties, you must naturally have to send to us for them, their ORIGINATORS. By far

The Largest Show Record in the World

Eggs \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$2.50 a setting. Special low price on stock now. Write your requirements.

WM COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

Seal of Merit



S. C. Rhode Island Reds S. C. White Leghorns

1906, Allentown, 1 first, 2 seconds, 2 fourths. Trenton, 4 firsts, 1 second. Hagerstown, 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 2 thirds and 1 fifth. County Fair, N. Y. C., 2nd pen of Reds and 2nd pen of Leghorns
WILLANNA FARM, Douglassville, Pa.

THE FROG BOOK



Gives the practical knowledge "How to Breed and Raise Frogs." Price postpaid, \$1.00

Truly White Wyandottes

STOCK—Single \$4.00, Pair \$7.00, Trio \$10.00
EGGS—Per 15, \$3.00, per 30, \$5.00, per 100, \$15.00

Truly White Collie Dogs

MEADOW BROOK FARM CO.
Allendale New Jersey

White Wyandottes

The Celebrated
"Knox-All" Strain
"Nuf Sed"

Never Been Beaten in the Show Room

At the great St. Louis show in 1906, I won 1-2 Cock, 1-2 Cockerel, 1-2 Pen, with 200 birds in competition. I also furnished 1st Cockerel at Chicago in 1906, and sold this bird for \$100. Have 6 full brothers to him which I will mate in the spring to exhibition hens. Will also mate 9 other pens all high class show birds. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$10.00 per hundred.

Book Your Order Now
B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois

Bronze Turkeys

A Very Special Lot

I have about a dozen hens and toms of my last year's breeders that I will sell cheap if taken now. These are no culls. Every bird is first class in every respect. Prices range from \$5 to \$15.

Specialty Poultry Yards Peotone Box 0 Illinois

1907 Catalog Free

Describes and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should send for this book
S. A. Hummel, Box 88, Freeport, Illinois



Hard-Scrabble Farm White Wyandottes

Some of those big, white birds must go to make room for young stock. Yearling hens and cocks, cockerels and a few chicks now two months old. Also a few pullets at reasonable prices, quality of stock considered. All inquiries given prompt and courteous attention.

A. E. Stine, R. R. 3, Bellevue, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

We win at the Recent Madison Square Garden Show NEW YORK

in the S. C. Buff, Black and White Orpington classes as follows: seven firsts nine seconds; six thirds; four fourths; and three fifths, and these in the strongest classes of Orpingtons ever put together, there being three hundred and seventy birds competing. We also won the most prizes of any breeder in these classes. We have the stock and established winning breeding lines, but buying high grade stock and eggs cannot be safely be done upon the strength of the mere argument a breeder has room to advance in his advertisements. Now we want you to send for our catalogue testimonial book and a very elaborate mating list, describing over forty different breeding yards and prices of eggs from same. Do not be fooled or misled by mis-advertising, but come to the fountain head to get your start.

Willow Brook Farm,

W. L. Davis, Prop., Box S, Berlin, Conn.



BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS

"We have won 1st, 2nd, 3rd prizes, etc., etc."
"See our record, 1st, 2nd, etc., etc., prizes."
"BEST IN THE WORLD, etc., etc. etc."

All these things can we say up to 20,000 prizes, hundreds of Specials, 15 Silver Cups and Trophies at good shows—but must we prove it? Send 20 2-cent stamps and we will send you photos of a room full of Trophies, Ribbons and Diplomas. If you want the best in the land we think we have them of each variety we breed or advertise. Write us and we will quote you prices moderate for the quality. Or if you want good Standard bred utility stock to improve your flock, we have them. We are advertising our Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes only because obliged to greatly increase the number of our yards to supply our customers, we need nearly all the high-class stock of the other varieties as breeders. Eggs we shall have!

Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets \$2 and up, Cockerels \$3 and up.

White Wyandotte Pullets, \$2 and up, Cockerels \$3 and up

J. Robt. Livingston, Supt., "Box 2" Biltmore, North Carolina

Black ORPINGTONS White

Our famous "John Bull" strain of White Orpingtons stand unequalled. We have for sale the best flock of young stock ever raised, bred from our Madison Square, Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair winners. S. C. Blacks equal fully in quality to WHITES from our imported foundation stock.

WRITE YOUR WANTS

PRICES ALWAYS REASONABLE

Just a few bargains in this year's breeding stock left.

Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Michigan

CHAS. F. THOMPSON & CO. LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

Box 21

White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Rose white Leghorns, Utility and Prize Winning Birds. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers.

Yearling Breeders For Sale at a Low Price. Write Us Your Wants

Columbian Wyandottes Are on the eve of a Wonderful boom.

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906, we won

Special for Best Collection

1,000 birds for sale. Now is the time to buy. Prices right.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15, DILLSBURG, PA.

A History of the Leghorn Family in this Number

POULTRY



TEN CENTS A COPY

JANUARY 1907

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.



The World's Best Better Than Ever This Year

Our matings this year were the most successful ones we ever have made. Our young stock is simply magnificent. Legs the color of rare ripe oranges, eyes like rubies and plumage as white as drifted snow. In shape there is nothing to be desired, as our young birds are developing shape that comes as near to the Standard requirements as the most unreasonable could expect them to be.

Our Birds Should Grow Better Every Year

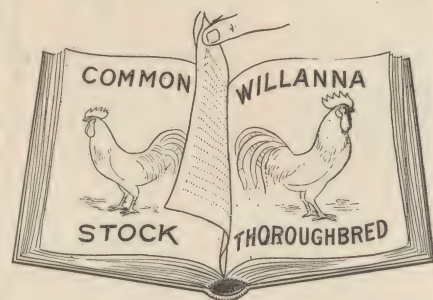
Because we have the best stock from which to select our breeders and every year we learn something about breeding that we never before knew.

We Put Our Whole Time Into Our Business

With us White Wyandottes are not a fad but a business. We are making it our life work. We must keep and breed the best in order to maintain the lead we have secured. We were here last year ready to sell the best that could be bought anywhere. We are here again this year, we expect to be here next year, and every year we expect to learn something, know how to mate better, how to feed better, how to produce better birds. We expect to grow a little in knowledge and reputation every year we are in business. **We expect to keep in the lead and always keep THE WORLD'S BEST.** We sell stock at living prices and always have it for sale. Eggs for everybody when the egg season comes. Send 10 cents for our big catalog, filled with illustrations showing just how our birds look, through the camera, without being fixed up by an artist, and a beautiful color plate from life showing a pair of our winners. Send today and don't buy until you have seen what we have to sell and how cheaply we sell the very best stock.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, Box P., Hope, Indiana

Turn Over a New Leaf



And Purchase Thorough-bred Poultry

S. C. Rhode Island Reds S. C. White Leghorns

1906, Allentown, 1 first, 2 seconds, 2 fourths. Trenton, 4 firsts, 1 second. Hagerstown, 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 3 thirds and 1 fifth. County Fair, Madison Square, 2nd pen of Reds and 2nd pen of Leghorns. Lebanon, Pa., 5 firsts, 4 seconds, 2 thirds and 1 fourth.

WILLANNA FARM, Douglassville, Pa.

BILTMORE Poultry Yards

We still maintain the highest standard of show birds and utility stock in

Plymouth Rocks Barred and White
Wyandottes White and Golden
Light Brahmas
Buff Cochins

Male Birds \$3 to \$10, Female Birds \$2 to \$5
Imperial Pekin Ducks Toulouse Geese

M. Bronze and White Holland Turkeys

ROUGH COATED SCOTCH COLLIES

Male Pups from \$20 up Female Pups from \$15 up

In order to make room for Poultry are letting these Collies go at specially low prices.

Biltmore Poultry Yds., Biltmore, N. C.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"

Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each while they last. **Catalogue free.**

Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

High Class winners

Illinois Poultry Show 1905-6.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
Illinois State Show 1st, 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 4th pen, 2nd Cock. Best 10 females 1st. Illinois State Fair 1st, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs for sale. Order NOW. Bred and owned by

Mrs. Louis Smith, R. R. 2, Springfield, Illinois

Rose and Single Comb Buff Black and White Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair first prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at

Michigan State Fair
No better bred Stock for sale
Show Birds a Specialty
Levi Buck North Adams, Mich.

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

There is such a thing as MONEY'S WORTH buying stock and eggs. You are entitled to it. You will get it when you buy our

BUSINESS BIRDS

STANDARD BRED

Wyandottes—White, Golden, Silver, Buff—Single Comb R. I. Reds

Our pullets begin laying when five months old, and keep at it. We have the stock and can deliver the goods. Our yards are on the west side of Cedar Lake in Minneapolis. We invite your inspection at any time. We want your orders and will guarantee

YOU ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION

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Sanitary Poultry Co., Box P-107, Minneapolis, Minnesota

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BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, Silver White and Buff.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

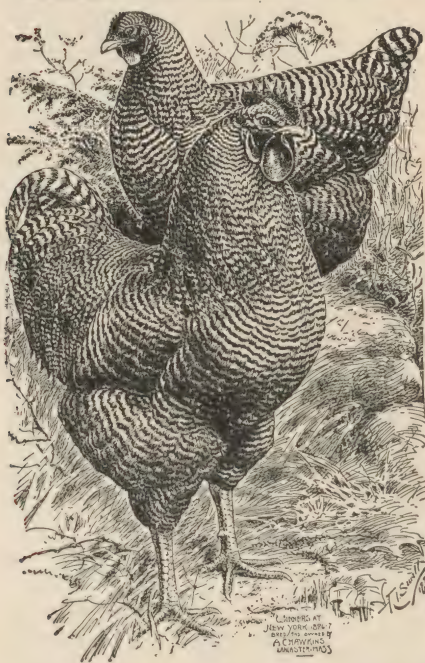
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A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 32 Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.



Winners at New York, from Life.

20 White Wyandotte Cockerels

Bred from heavy layers by trapnest records. Prices low. Trusty Friend Poultry Farm.

Leslie W. Baker, Prop.

Box 47 - Annapolis Junction, Maryland

Partridge Wayandottes

A SPECIALTY. Won at Malone Fair, strong competition, 1st hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1-2 pen. Some fine stock for sale.

C. P. Richey, Box P, Malone, New York

Pure Bred Pekin Ducks

650 selected breeders for sale at \$1 each while they last. Eggs \$4.00 per 100.

Melvor Duck Farm, Joliet, Illinois

White Wyandottes—Black Minorca

Blue and Red Ribbon Winners at Hagerstown, 1906

Special for BEST hen, also for whitest bird (all varieties competing)
Eight Ribbons Eight Entries

Hens Cocks, Cockerels and Pullets ready for shipment; egg orders booked now.

GREENBERRY FARM POULTRY YARDS

O. E. Remsen, Prop. - - - - - Annapolis, Maryland

SPECIAL SALE

As I am closing out my Single Comb Brown Leghorns and in the future will make a specialty of my prize winning strain of White Rocks

May I Hear From You Please

Jacob Giebelhausen Box N, Route 34, Peoria, Ill.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE

1906 AT CHICAGO 1906

Every 1st and 2nd on Buffs. Seven out of ten 1sts at World's Fair, St. Louis. Madison Square, World's Fair and Chicago winners in Blacks and Whites. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Circular FREE.

J. M. Williams & Co., Box A North Adams, Michigan

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN

One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume III

Number 4

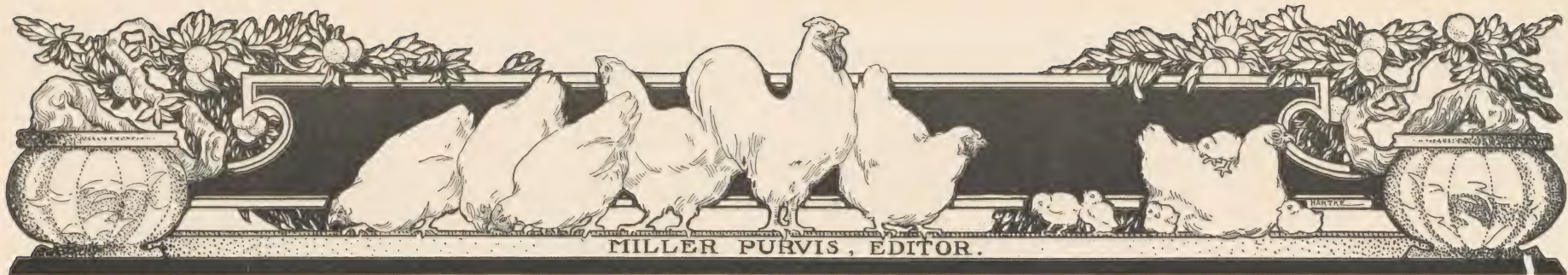
JANUARY, 1907

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Brown Leghorn Hen Owned by Caddo Poultry Yards, Washington D. C.

Photo by Purvis



WE HAVE been in the habit of calling POULTRY "the national poultry magazine", a name that very fitly belongs to it, as its circulation covers the whole country. There are indications that we shall have good reason to call it "the international magazine" soon, if our foreign subscriptions continue to increase as they have lately. Not only do we receive many subscriptions from foreign countries but they come from countries that are remote from us. Subscriptions from Canada, Mexico, Cuba and the Latin-American states are quite a matter of course, while it is not a rare thing to get a subscription from such far off places as Eastern Asia, or some African country.

These subscriptions come from the advertising we do in the big weekly literary newspapers and the magazines of wide circulation, but we would not rest our claim to international recognition on the mere fact of having a subscription list that covers the world. We are constantly receiving contributions from foreign countries and these are accompanied by photographs showing how poultry is bred and what sort of people breed it in other countries. Recently we have published articles and photographs from Korea, Australia and the Philippine Islands. In this number we have illustrations showing birds from Belgium and Australia.

We are glad to be able to present these interesting and instructive illustrations and communications. We believe, judging from our own experience, that the sole object of a publication of this kind should not be to tell how to feed and breed poultry, but should reach out and include a wider field, giving its readers an opportunity to learn how the people of other countries care for their fowls.

Technical information is perfectly right and valuable, but it sometimes grows monotonous and that variety which is said to be the "spice of life" is what we have always sought. We have plans perfected for the new year which will add to the attractiveness and interesting qualities of POULTRY, which we are confident will meet with the approval of our readers. We do not feel that we should confine ourselves to the narrow bounds of any nation or even one continent. We are ambitious to include the whole world and the poultry keepers thereof within the bounds of our activities. We are able to do this through the splendid and loyal support of those of the poultry fraternity who appreciate our efforts to publish a poultry magazine of high quality which will be a credit to the great industry it represents.

WE BEGIN the work of the New Year feeling that the prospect for poultrymen is brighter than it ever before has been. On every hand and from every point of the compass comes words of good cheer concerning the outlook. The keeping of poultry never has been as popular as it now is. From a comparatively few who once advocated the keeping of poultry of high quality and great economic value there has grown up an immense army, working as one man along the line of progress. Poultry schools are becoming common. Agricultural colleges are add-

ing poultry culture, there the curriculum and students are gathering in great number. State after state through their legislatures are taking cognizance of the importance of poultry culture and even the agricultural department of the Federal government has made a beginning which promises much for the future.

Men of sound judgement and wide experience in affairs speak respectfully of the business of breeding poultry and the public journals are becoming eager to secure information about it and are ready to publish anything that may be furnished them concerning the breeding of fowls.

The poultry press has grown to be a power for good, and subscription lists have attained a size that would have been thought impossible no longer than ten years ago.

The farmers of the country have awakened to the necessity of breeding better stock and now talk favorably of pure bred fowls, where only a few years ago they laughed to scorn any attempt to interest them in this class of stock.

The year 1906 showed a remarkable advance toward better things and 1907 comes in with the brightest outlook of any of all the years since history began.

There is no reason to fear for the future. Our industry is safe, our prospects bright, and results will be satisfactory, if we but do our part.

GLANCE through the advertising pages of this number of POULTRY. It will be noticed that the advertisements of those who have been longest in the business are the largest ones we carry. These two facts are correlative ones. The large advertisers have been successful. They have found the breeding of pure bred poultry profitable. Their business justifies the spending of large sums of money in buying advertising space, because advertising made their business what it is.

A good many people look upon advertising as an expense. This is a wrong view. Money paid out for advertising is as much an investment as is money paid out for better stock, better facilities for doing business or for any other purpose which makes for a larger volume of orders and a corresponding increase of profits.

No matter how smart a man might be he could not buy the Fishel stock of White Plymouth Rocks and sell it at the price Mr. Fishel gets, nor sell as many birds, even if he were to publish broadcast the fact that he had bought every bird Mr. Fishel owned together with the good will of the business. Such a purchase would make business for the buyer of course, but the buyer would find it impossible to secure at any price all the good will of Mr. Fishel. If a purchaser should try to sell Mr. Fishel's birds without giving the public any knowledge of the fact that they were bred by Mr. Fishel he would not sell one bird where Mr. Fishel would sell ten, because the public would not have the confidence in him that it has in Mr. Fishel. This is the case because the money Mr. Fishel has spent in advertising has proved to be an investment instead of an expense.

If Mr. Fishel's name counts for so much why does he not stop spending money for advertising you ask? Surely he is now well enough known that people will come to him for stock and eggs even if he does not advertise. We fancy it would be a rather hard task to convert Mr. Fishel to this point of view. He knows that persistent advertising is the kind that makes and keeps business. He has learned that every dollar he spends in advertising does him some good at once, and some good in adding to his reputation and increasing the value of his good will. He has made too much money from advertising to give it up. Instead every year his appropriation grows large and his business greater. What we have said of Mr. Fishel is just as true of A. C. Hawkins, A. G. Duston, William Cook & Sons, the incubator and supply firms or any other persistent and consistent advertiser.

We do not urge this matter of advertising on our readers and the breeders to whom these words may come so much for our own particular benefit as because they are foundation facts upon which a successful business may be built up and kept growing year after year.

We have in mind an advertiser who advertises spasmodically. He will order a fairly large advertisement in one or two publications for from one to three times. Then he stops to wait for returns. He gets a few orders. Those who buy are the quick buyers. Those who might have bought but are slower to decide from whom they will buy, notice before they have made up their minds that this particular advertiser has stopped advertising and buy of some one else. This advertiser has been following this method for several years. He has not succeeded in building up a large business. He told us not long ago that he could not make advertising pay; that he rarely got enough out of advertising to pay his advertising bills. It is not a matter of surprise that he does not. The kind of advertising he does is a simple waste of good money. He would be as well off if he never used advertising space. He is the kind of an advertiser we do not like to have in our columns because we can not do him any good nor will he ever be able to recommend our columns as a profitable advertising medium.

If we had never had any experience of our own we would know by observation that it is the every-month-in-the-year advertiser who makes money from advertising. If one can not use large space and advertise constantly it will be more profitable in the end to use smaller space and keep advertising going.

Don't expect to insert an advertisement in any medium and find it profitable the first week or the first month. No one sows a crop and expects to reap it the next day. Business is a matter of growth and the harvest of orders only comes after the field is sown with good advertising and cultivated by continuing advertising, filling all orders received in such a way that every patron will become a friend and a "booster" for the advertiser.

Make a new resolution this year. Resolve to begin advertising with the intention of keeping it up as you would build a house, laying



one brick on another until the structure is complete. Keep advertising until the public can not think of your particular breed without thinking of you at the same time. This is the way to succeed in the end. Advertising pays only when it is carried out as the result of a deliberate intention to keep on until results come. They never fail to come if good mediums are used persistently.

IN ANOTHER place in this number our Belgian correspondent, Mrs. Van Schelle, tells about co-operation among the poultrymen in Denmark. This system has proved to be very profitable to Danish poultrymen, as they secure better prices and a higher quality by the friendly rivalry that always arises under such conditions. The system brings poultry breeders into very close touch with one another and makes for improvement in the number of eggs produced as well as insuring that they reach the markets in the very best condition.

It is a question whether the close co-operation that obtains in Denmark would be possible in this country, but no one will dispute the very patent fact that American poultrymen have not yet got to the point of helping each other as much as they might. With the independence that is a part of our national character we have a fashion of going along in our separate ways without trying to help each other or asking help in turn.

In New England and in other places something in this direction has been attempted but no organization of a national character has ever been proposed, with a view to making such an organization helpful to every member in a practical way.

At one time the members of the American Poultry Association hoped to build up an organization that would help every poultryman, whether he was a market poulturer or a breeder of fancy birds, but long ago this was given up, or allowed to drop out of sight, and for years the American Poultry Association has not made any effort to help the utility breeder. The Association has long confined its whole effort to the sale of the Standard of Perfection, which has no word in it calculated to help the utility breeder. As a matter of fact the Standard does not even describe the best utility fowl. It contains an arbitrary Standard, which was not made with a view to inducing poultry breeders to bring out strains of great practical value. Certain shapes and colors are described without regard to adding to the practical value of the breeds in any way. The best bird according to the view of the American Poultry Association is the one that comes nearest to meeting the requirement of the arbitrary standard made for the variety to which it belongs. It matters not to the Association whether a hen lays one egg or two hundred, as long as it meets Standard requirements.

We are among the fossilized ones who believe that a hen is worth, in the ultimate analysis of value, just what she will weigh and what she will lay. We believe this, while at the same time believing most thoroughly in pure bred poultry. Without pure blood progress is impossible, because we have no basis on

which to proceed, breeding mongrels being only a chance game. We believe that it is entirely possible to set up a standard which will make for beauty and utility at the same time. This might require another revision of the Standard, but it would be based on a solid reason—the improvement of our stock of poultry in the right direction.

If, under present conditions, co-operation of the practical kind carried on by Danish poultry breeders is not possible, it is at least possible to secure neighborhood co-operation, and any effort in this direction should meet with the approval of all who have the interests of the poultry business at heart.

If we can not have national co-operation the many poultry societies in the country can work together for the best interests of their members. The Connecticut State Poultry Association is making an effort to secure co-operation to a certain degree and this, it is to be hoped, will lead to greater efforts in this direction.

Local poultry associations might do a great deal of good by inviting those who are not usually included among the fanciers to meet with them and discuss matters of mutual interest. It would be entirely possible for each local association to hold frequent meetings to which outsiders could be invited and these meetings could be very interesting and profitable, as they would increase interest in good poultry, and make for improvement through the whole vicinity.

The South Jersey Poultry Association is doing a good work in this direction and the poultry keepers of the country for miles around Bridgeton work together in harmony and the poultry business of the vicinity is immensely benefitted. This association keeps its club rooms open the year around and the interest never flags.

THE SHOW season is on and all over the country poultry shows are being held. It is in the interest of every poultry keeper in the land that these shows should be successful. They will be successful exactly in the degree that those interested make them so. In too many shows exhibits are not carefully conditioned for the show room. Every exhibitor should enter his birds with a view to winning if it is possible to do so by fair means. No one should fail to take advantage of every fair means to bring his birds off victors. To properly condition a bird requires some attention. It must be put in perfect health. It should be fed until it is in high condition, except as to the bantam classes. A bird that is fat and soft does not stand as good a chance as a bird that is plump and hard to the hand of the judge. Get the bird plump and round by feeding those feeds that make hard, firm flesh instead of mere fat. Feed liberally on wheat, oats, beef scrap and other flesh forming foods. Give oil meal to make the plumage bright and glossy. Wash white birds just before the show, and take care that they reach the show room without becoming soiled. Clean the legs and toes and make them bright and shining by oiling and rubbing with an oiled flannel cloth on which has been sprinkled a little emery powder. Keep

the comb and wattles red and bright by oiling before the show and carefully sponging after they are in the show room. Above all train the bird to show itself to the best advantage. It is astonishing how much can be done in this direction. First accustom the birds to handling, so they will not struggle in the hands of the judge. Then train them to stand in the proper way when the judge poses them to determine where they belong as to typical carriage. In the breeds where head points are valued highly see to it that the beak, eye, comb, wattles, earlobes and plumage of the head are all in the best possible condition.

All these things count in the show room and attending to all these details is perfectly legitimate. The exhibitor who takes pains often wins over the careless man who might have beaten him if proper effort had been put forth. Appearance counts for more in the show room than any other one thing. A bird wins on appearance alone, and it is worth while to take considerable pains to show it in the best possible condition. The judge is always inclined to favor the well groomed bird, and he should be, for the man who carefully grooms his birds before showing them is the careful one who carries the best methods into his matings, feeding and other details of his business.

THE article on laying contest by Mr. Wellcome, which we publish in this number, is so exactly in accordance with our notions and meets our views so precisely that we would have given it a place on the editorial page if the matter for this part of the number had not already been made up when the article was received.

We do not believe in laying contests which keep secret the names of the owners of the birds used, because no laying contest ever has or ever will prove that any one breed is best.

The laying contest only proves that certain strains which have been bred to lay are best, and if the public is not to know where these best strains come from the result of any contest will be nullified by the secrecy maintained. We believe in laying contests, because they prove that proper attention to the selection of breeding stock, and proper care, will produce good layers. Strains count more than breeds in contests of this kind.

The winners in the Australian contests have been specimens of several breeds, and usually the breed that wins also has representatives at the bottom of the list or near the bottom. It isn't worth while to talk of the "battles of the breeds" any more. What we must look for is the battle of the strains. If anything has been proved it is that feed is more than breed and strain more than family.

A contest that is fairly conducted shows the benefit of breeding hens to lay. A good poultryman will produce good layers from any breed if he is given time. After the productive qualities of a strain have been proven, the question of cost of keeping comes in, and this was one of the questions taken up in the report of the last Australian competition. Professor Thompson said he had discovered that Leghorns required considerably less feed than the larger breeds.



View on the Moat Which Surrounds the Old Town of Middlebury, Holland

Photo Courtesy of Mrs. Van Schelle



Group of Western White Leghorns

A Brief History of the Leghorn Family



THIS greatly to be regretted that a breed as popular as the Leghorn should have its origin veiled in so much mystery and that even the most elaborate historian of this breed, must depend so much on legendary information, almost every item of which has been contradicted at one time or another.

That the family originated in Italy is about the only undisputed fact that has been established. Of its original appearance in this country we have only the most vague and unsatisfactory information. It is claimed by some that it was first brought to this country by merchant vessels as early as 1835. N. P. Ward, it is said, received fowls from Leghorn in Italy in that year, and under his management they proved of superior qualities as producers of eggs.

Lewis Wright and Edward Brown both give the credit for the first importation to this country to F. J. Kinney, of Boston, and Felch in his work, "Poultry Culture", asserts this was the first importation.

It would seem to us that, if this breed had been imported into this country in 1835, and had made many friends at that time, it would have been mentioned by as careful a writer as C. N. Bement, whose "American Poulterer's Companion", published in 1847, does not mention Leghorns, although Hamburgs and "Poland" fowls are given considerable space. Neither does Nourse, whose little volume was published in 1850, give them mention, notwithstanding the facts that as obscure a breed as the Plymouth Rock was at that time, is given attention. Coming down to as late as 1860, the year in which "The American Poultry Yard", a rather elaborate work on poultry, by D. J. Browne, was published, we still do not find Leghorns listed as among the breeds of that time. In this work Plymouth Rocks are given considerable space and Spanish fowls, Polish, Hamburgs and a number of other breeds are described and illustrated.

If Leghorns were brought to this country as early as 1835 it is evident that nothing came of the early importations. It is possible that a few Italian fowls were brought over in the

coops of the merchant ships of those days, but it is hardly probable that these birds created a very profound impression at that time, or early and quite complete treatises on domestic poultry would have given them passing notice at least.

It is much more probable that the Kinney importation of 1853 is the proper place at which we should start the history of Leghorns in this country, although even this date is not established by evidence that is beyond doubt.

In a conversation which we had with the venerable A. M. Halstead, of Rye, New York, he told us that he bought some red fowls that were brought over from Italy on a sailing ship in 1847 or 1848. These birds had been taken on board to be used as food but were left over from the supply taken on and he had bought them and began breeding them. These were Leghorns of the general style and character of the birds of today, except that the cocks had red breasts, and the plumage of the hens was much mixed with red, the partridge or brick dust color that still persists in Brown Leghorns. The earlobes had considerable red in them in those days.

This is an entirely safe date to start from, as the evidence is that of the man who was there. Mr. Halstead was prominent in poultry circles for many years and bred Brown Leghorns until in the attempt to improve them, Black Breasted Red game blood was infused into the breed. This improved the color but caused an outcropping of blue shanks and feet that up to a few years ago was not at all uncommon in females and is still in evidence in discolorations on the toes of a good many birds of this variety.

As late as twenty years ago blue or willow



Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cock

C. A. Dutton

legs were not at all uncommon in female Brown Leghorn hens, and in our early experience with this breed we had considerable trouble with this defect, although our foundation stock was purchased from the best breeder of the day.

We have heard well posted poultrymen express a curiosity to know why with the infusion of Black Breasted game blood in this variety it has not the upright carriage of the White Leghorns. They forget that the Black Breasted Red game of fifty years ago was a rather compact, low stationed bird and not at all alike the exhibition Black Red of today.

It is quite safe to conclude that an authentic history of the Brown Leghorn in this country would trace back at least fifty years, which is quite far enough for all practical purposes.

When the White Leghorn was first imported is as great a matter of doubt as is the

time and created a considerable interest.

Since that time English breeders have brought out the Pile Leghorn and the Silver Duckwing. The Pile was made by crossing the White and Brown varieties and the Duckwing is said to have originated in a cross of the Leghorn and the Phoenix fowl. Neither of these varieties have ever become popular in this country.

Black Leghorns have never been extensively bred in this country. They are true Leghorns and great favorites with the peasant farmers of Italy, who think them hardier than birds of other colors. They probably entered England by way of Belgium. They should be a brilliant black with bright yellow legs, a combination hard to get, this difficulty, no doubt, having much to do with their rarity. The best ones seen in this country for many years were imported by E. G. Wyckoff and shown at

Madison Square in January, 1905. They are very active and are said to be rather harder to control than any other variety of this family.

Cuckoo or Dominique Leghorns at one time had a place in the American Standard, but were dropped out because there did not seem to be a place for them in this country. They could not be bred to the attractive evenness of barring that makes the Barred Plymouth Rock such a favorite.

buff birds we ever saw. The large shows bring out splendid displays of this variety which is growing in favor all the time.

The Leghorn family is without doubt increasing in popularity, notwithstanding the many recent additions to the breeds of poultry. They are so lively in disposition, so hardy and so prolific that they make friends wherever they are taken up. The eggs are almost always fertile, the chicks are hardy from the start and grow with amazing rapidity, a Leghorn chick growing to broiler size as quickly or quicker than a chick of any other breed. We have found them readily salable at the highest prices, when offered as broilers, the meat of even very young Leghorns being firm, and very palatable. This quality of early maturing makes it possible for the egg-farmer who keeps Leghorns to sell his cockerels in a few weeks and thus get returns in a short



White Leghorn Cockerel, Glenolden Poultry Yards, Glenolden, Pa.

Photo by Purvis



White Leghorn Cock at Eureka Poultry Farm

Photo by Purvis

genesis of its darker cousin in this country. Edward Brown in his "Races of Domestic Fowls" says white fowls are still common in Italy and it is not at all unlikely that the White Leghorn came to this country quite as early as the Brown.

A copy of the first edition of the American Standard of Excellence, compiled in February 1871, describes the White Leghorn cock as "pure white with a golden tinge on neck, hackle and saddle," and makes any other color a disqualification. In the description of the hen, this Standard says the plumage should be "pure white, the more free from a yellow tinge the better."

In those days the Standard required that the tail be "very upright", a shape that is not tolerated in these days. In this number we show the type of White Leghorn bred in 1871.

This Standard describes Brown Leghorn cocks, but curiously enough does not mention the hen. Nor does this description say anything about the plumage of the Brown Leghorn cock, except that the breast should be "red splotched with black", and one of the disqualifications is "white in any part of the plumage".

We know that White Leghorns were sent from this country to England in 1872 to be used in illustrating Tegetmeier's book. Brown Leghorns were also sent over about the same

time, while the pullets, if properly brought on, may be expected to lay at between five and six months of age.

It is the testimony of Mr. Thompson, the poultry expert at Hawkesbury agricultural college, Richmond, New South Wales, who has had ample opportunities to watch all the principal breeds while conducting careful experiments, that the Leghorns in his charge eat much less than the larger breeds, while equalling them in the production of eggs.

Even the mature birds, if they are properly finished, make excellent table fowls. They are small to be sure, as compared with a Light Brahma, but there is good reason to believe that Leghorn meat does not cost more per pound than that of any other breed.

It may be said for this family that it has held its own and something more in spite of the opposition of other breeds and in the face of the booms inaugurated in favor of new varieties. There has never been a Leghorn craze in this country, but the breed has made constant progress on its merits alone. In as brief a sketch as this necessarily is, it is impossible to do full justice to this grand old breed, but its admirers know that it does not require special praise. Its merits make friends for it. It is a notable fact that breeders of Leghorns are always enthusiastic in praise of their favorite.

Later the interest fell off somewhat, but they are again in the ascendant and have been improved until in color they are found almost perfect. The Buff female shown on the front cover of this number of POULTRY is one of the soundest



White Leghorns of 1871

this variety became very popular. Later the interest fell off somewhat, but they are again in the ascendant and have been improved until in color they are found almost perfect. The Buff female shown on the front cover of this number of POULTRY is one of the soundest

SOME WHITE LEGHORN FARMS



WHEN A number of men engaged in a certain occupation adopt the same machinery or follow similar methods or agree as to the value of certain breeds it is generally good policy to accept their experience as the lamp with which to guide our feet.

Without discussing the merits of the case in any way we state as a fact, which any one easily can substantiate, that the White Leghorn is the favorite with more egg farmers than any other one breed in this country. By egg farmer we mean those who keep a large number of fowls for the purpose of making money from the eggs produced.

Taking the whole number of fowls kept in this country the White Leghorn is naturally in the minority. We believe that there are more birds of other single breeds in this country than there are of Leghorns, but when it comes to large flocks there are more large flocks of White Leghorns in this country than of any other single breed. From east to west wherever great egg farms are found they are almost invariably stocked with White Leghorns. There is no theory about this. It is a concrete fact which can not successfully be gainsaid.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the distinctively great egg farms are stocked with White Leghorns. They produce a white egg of standard size and are easily kept, requiring less feed than the larger breeds. They are easy to breed to Standard requirements and will lay as many eggs as any other variety

common to this country. Aside from their prolificacy, the cockerels grow to broiler size as quickly as those of any other variety and sell in the market at as good prices as are going.

It has been demonstrated that Leghorn eggs cost less than those from the larger breeds, as the hens require less feed and lay right along with any other variety.

We never make a trip to the eastern states that we do not run down to Waterville, New York and spend a day at White Leghorn Poultry Yards. We always learn something by going there and have a pleasant visit with some people whom it is good to see. We have had an opportunity to watch the growth of this place from its very inception. The first time we visited it there were but two or three buildings on the farm. Now there are dozens of them in almost every style. The illustration we publish in this number show the favorite style—the long house with an alley at the north side. These houses are divided into rooms and built in the best style. The straw loft is used and the birds are comfortable and happy in the worst weather.

Convenience is sought in every house, feed and water being at hand, so as to make the labor of caring for the birds as light as possible. Ample yards are provided, with fruit trees in them to supply shade. We have watched these fruit trees from the time they were set in the yards and every year we see what a wonderful growth is possible where trees are fertilized with the droppings from poultry that seeks shelter in their shade.

A modern incubator house is used in hatch-

ing and the chicks are brooded in a house that seems perfectly adapted to that purpose. After the chicks are old enough to go into colony houses they are put in small houses where they have unlimited range, no tight fences preventing them from wandering to the far off tops of the hills if they so desire. This gives them exercise and vigorous health.

Where thousands are raised, as is the case on this farm, it is possible to select especially good birds for breeding stock and this is done, all culls going to market at a price which high quality commands. The cost of raising a chick to maturity has been carefully computed by a system of time cards. The proprietor knows just what time has been put on any certain brood of birds, from the day they were hatched until they are finally disposed of. By this careful system and an elaborate system of bookkeeping he knows exactly what he is doing every day in the year.

This farm is one of the few in this country where a large sum was expended in the beginning and a comfortable profit made almost from the start. It is conducted with the same care that is given to the business of a bank and every month the balance sheet shows the results of the work of the month. Here is proved beyond a doubt that a large poultry farm may be started and made a financial success by following strictly business methods.

To show how carefully things are managed it is only necessary to tell how the quantity of grain and other feed on hand is determined. Each grain bin has lines drawn in black around the inside, showing how many bushels it will hold at various distances from the



One of the Houses at White Leghorn Poultry Yards

Photo by Armstrong



Group of White Leghorn Cockerels—White Leghorn Poultry Yards, Waterville, N. Y.

Photo by Armstrong

bottom. At the end of the month it is only necessary to level the contents of each bin to see at a glance how many bushels remain in it. This is only a single example of the admirable system which is used in every department of the work of this large farm, the largest White Leghorn farm in this country, we believe.

This farm is an example of what can be done in poultry raising, simply as a business proposition in which to invest a considerable sum of money. If we were to guess we would say that the investment represents above \$30,000 and we have reason to believe the money is well invested.

At Glenolden, Pennsylvania, Howard L. Davis has established one of the nicest little egg farms in this country. About 400 laying hens are kept at the present time, but the number is constantly growing. We were very much interested in the methods of Mr. Davis, who puts into his poultry business the methods which he learned in other lines. We have some fine views of this place but owing to the crowded condition of our columns can only give our readers an opportunity to see what one of Mr. Davis' birds looks like. We think they will agree he is well posed and when we say he was simply stood up on a box and photographed without any effort to pose him it will be seen that he would pass the typical carriage section without being cut.

Mr. Davis trapnests all his hens. He knows exactly what they are doing every day in the year. He has two recording machines that saves him a great deal of work and mental effort. When the eggs are gathered, each egg is marked with the number of the hen that laid it. The basket of eggs are then taken into the store room where the recording machines are kept.

On the face of these machines is a dial around the circumference of which are numbers from 1 to 300. A movable pointer swings around this dial. When an egg is to be recorded the pointer is turned to the number on the egg, a button on the dial is pushed and that number is stamped on a sheet inside the machine. Each

sheet is ruled and dated for thirty-one days and automatically moves up one column every day. At the end of the month Mr. Davis has only to take the sheet out and at a glance he can tell just how many eggs each hen has produced during the month. This makes a uniform record plainly printed in type figures, and in condition to be filed for future reference. This is the most complete system of recording results we ever saw. The eggs are gathered about four times a day, and the work takes but a few minutes. The hens soon learn what to expect, and as soon as they have deposited their eggs they stick their heads out of the nests and wait for release. One of the advantages of trapnesting is that the birds soon become perfectly fearless and quiet, submitting to handling without becoming frightened.

Mr. Davis feeds both ground and whole feeds. He mixes 100 pounds of bran, 100 of ground oats, 100 of cornmeal, 50 of middlings and 10 of flaxseed meal, as a stock mixture. When this is to be fed, three parts of the mixture is mixed with one part of alfalfa meal. This mixture accords with what Mr. Payne, of the Alfalfa Meal Company told us in Omaha. He said 25 per cent of alfalfa meal was about the proper proportion in feeding it. In larger grains Mr. Davis feeds cracked corn, best whole oats and wheat. These are fed in hoppers, except a small part which is thrown in the litter on the floor. Grit and oyster shell is always before the hens.

In the arrangement of his houses Mr. Davis

has struck on a plan that commended itself to us. As there are dropping boards under the perches the birds have the whole floor space to scratch over. Mr. Davis noticed that his hens always scratched the litter out from under the dropping boards, and he objected to stooping over to put it back. To induce the hens to keep the litter evenly distributed all the time, he put a long, narrow window next the floor under the dropping boards in each room. This makes the room as light under the dropping boards as any where else and the hens work under there instead of constantly scratching toward the light in the front part of the house.

A stream of living water runs diagonally across this six-acre farm, giving a plentiful supply of pure water every day in the year. On the outside of the runs Mr. Davis plants Lima beans, the vines clinging to the wire fence, for which there is a very ready market in Philadelphia, eight miles away, and from these he harvested enough beans to net him a very tidy sum.

Besides his egg market business Mr. Davis makes a specialty of shipping day-old incubator chicks in the hatching season and has been very successful in this, rarely losing a chick in transit. His farm seemed to us to be almost ideal in every respect.

Valley View Farm, Ithaca, New York, owned by E. G. Wyckoff, is known the country over as the place where White Leghorns of quality are produced. We would not

undertake to say how high it lies above the little city of Ithaca, but it is several hundred feet, and the road from the city to the farm is an uninterrupted rise. Here in the pure air poultry thrives without a setback of any kind.

From the farm there is a wide and beautiful view, far across the country and along deep and fertile valleys, such as make the lake country of New York.

Mr. Wyckoff has always been a careful breeder of White Leghorns and has produced some of the finest specimens that stand to the credit of this country. So much of his time has been given to this variety that a good many forget that he is



White Leghorns at Seven Oaks Poultry and Squab Farm, Florence, Neb.

Photo by Pollock

Continued on Page 20

Laying Contests and Free Advertising

"Mr. J. Willard Bolte, acting chief of the Department of Animal Husbandry, who is located at Kingston, R. I., and working with the Rhode Island experiment station, has proposed a laying contest to be participated in by all the specialty clubs in the United States and Canada. He outlines a plan which he thinks will do away with the free advertising which he thinks individuals would receive from a contest of this kind when conducted by state or national governments. He suggests that each specialty club contribute a pen of ten birds to the contest, two of these birds to be held in reserve in case of accident or death to one of the eight put in the laying test. He wants but one pen of fowls of each breed, or variety of a breed, to compete and suggests that a male bird be placed in each pen. He says that the initial expense to each club entering nested in this proposed contest, and this of itself will be a distinct improvement over the Australian system of conducting laying contests where the individual record of each hen is not known.—American Poultry Journal.



ACCORDING to Farm Poultry, Mr. Bolte says: "I feel that it is high time that some of the fancy breeds proved up their utility qualities or ceased to bid for the practical farmer's trade."

From this we discover the long sought short-cut experiment that will prove once and for all what breeds are the best layers(?). At the close of that contest the unfortunate breed that happened to be represented by a few hens that failed to lay well must go way back and sit down when egg production comes up for discussion. Far be it from me to say one word against any sort of a contest that is to be conducted competently, honestly and sincerely in the interest of farmers or the public generally, but when a sane man in all seriousness publicly proposes to demonstrate the relative laying qualities of breeds and varieties by placing ten females from each breed and variety in competition, it is proper to kick. It is a proposition that from the very nature of the case can never be proved, and I would cheerfully donate one hundred dollars to that contest if any man on earth can prove that my statement is not correct. Such a contest as

F. O. WELLCOME.

anybody else except those parties that are advertised and those that do the advertising.

Favorable mention in widely read print of anything or anybody is advertising. If it be honest, disinterested and true, the public interests are not in the slightest degree affected by the fact that such publicity is or is not paid for. If I read something anywhere that gives me useful information, I don't care a rap whether it cost somebody so much per line or was printed gratis. That is none of my business.

Justice to the public at large; justice to subscribers to periodical literature and purchasers of books; justice to whatever is worthy in the works of men, absolutely demands that public credit should often be freely given to those who contribute to the welfare of the public. The commercial transaction furnishes the most efficient medium for being most useful to the greatest number of self-respecting people in practically all cases where such a method is expedient. In the broadest sense the salaried professor, official, or employee, the editor,

involve injustice to others. It is nothing less than narrow selfishness and supercilious envy that obscures this philosophy in the minds of many people.

Many thousands of poultry breeders, manufacturers and merchants, business men if you please, are as honest, as competent, as sincere in their desire to be useful to their public as are salaried officials or employees, or any other class of people. Such people occupy positions that present vastly greater opportunities for being useful to the world than do those that are filled by writers of bulletins for "free distribution". Everything that we convert to our use that was produced by the physical or mental labor of others must be paid for by somebody whether it be sold in the market place or given away. We are fast becoming a nation of beggars, seeking for free help in our businesses at the ultimate expense of others!

Honest commercial methods most efficiently serve the best interests of the public and those methods are the most equitable for the reason that each member of the public is called upon to pay for what he gets and no more. Every self-respecting person wants to pay his own way in the world. The individual who re-



Rear View of U. R. Fishel's Great White Plymouth Rock Poultry Farm, "Fishelton", Hope, Ind.

Photo by Purvis

the one contemplated by Mr. Bolte might do a great deal of harm. The most important facts of all, i. e.: the strains and their producers that contribute the individual hens that lay well are to be unknown to the interested public because of a most irrational objection to "free advertising". It is my candid opinion that "free advertising" that informs the public where they can buy what they want is of more benefit to that public than free misinformation that diverts the public from worthy to unworthy things; and I have some experiment stations in mind when I say that.

Any laying contest will attract a great deal of interest, provided it is well and widely advertised. I suppose that our class journals would be supposed to do that advertising gratis? Well, that is no concern of mine or

author, or contributor; the breeder of useful animals or plants; the originator or promotor of anything that is of value to others, are all equally entitled to public recognition and credit to the extent of their individual contribution to the public welfare. Any public endorsement or notice of any of the above or anything that they do or produce is advertising that can not be helpful to the subject noticed without also being helpful to the public, and vice versa, provided that the object is worthy and the endorsement true. Any person who in any manner attracts my attention to that which will be useful to me has done me a favor even though it involves a commercial transaction between him, or another, and myself. The act is worthy, manly, in all respects commendable, provided it does not in-

ceives for nothing actual value that somebody else ultimately pays for is almost never sincerely grateful.

Centuries of human experience have proved that the gratuitous distribution of things that may be handled commercially is the least just and the least efficient of the two methods in most cases.

I want to be just to the poultry departments of our experiment stations and agricultural colleges but they must be judged as impersonally and as judicially as they desire us to believe that they judge us? I have read considerable bulletin matter that was good and eminently valuable to poultry keepers, but I do not recall any such information that had not been previously disseminated to poultry keepers who read poultry periodicals. I have

read stuff in bulletins that a competent poultry editor would never pay for and print for the reason that it would not be worth printing.

The publicly supported Experiment Station would seem to be the proper place to conduct investigations that private enterprises could not afford to conduct and report in public print.

I cannot at this moment recall a single instance of any important work of that kind that any Experiment Stations Poultry Department has undertaken and competently conducted to an instructive finish, unless it be the Australian Laying Contests. Although no well informed student of poultry breeding needed the proof, the ordinary poultry guesser and the raw novice can learn from the results of those contests that hens that were "bred to lay" laid a good many more eggs than some folks believe to be possible, and that the breed or variety, as such, had nothing to do with the case. In addition to that result, interest in better methods of selection and breeding for increased prolificacy was stimulated in Australia and elsewhere and a great many people learned where they could purchase

prolific blood for a solid foundation for their own work. Several of our worthy American breeders obtained considerable well deserved credit as a result of the excellent work done by their birds.

Any laying contest that yields information that will actually be beneficial to the public will be justified even if the institution that conducts it, its officials and employees, and the breeders who furnish the birds, do receive a lot of "free advertising" in bulletin reports and the poultry press in place of unfavorable comments that could benefit no one and might injure somebody. Anyone who intentionally suggests that the results of such a contest could by any possibility prove anything whatever as to the relative laying qualities of breeds or varieties, as such, is from the very start advancing an error that will do more harm than the other objects could do good. "The battle of the breeds," so far as egg production goes, should be combatted by every one who is interested in true progress in this direction. If the word "battle" is appropriate, it should be between breeders,

not breeds. Prolific laying is due to the congenital disposition and physical excellence of the individual bird in an appropriate environment. When exceptionally prolificacy becomes fixed in a "strain" as a result of intentional selection and breeding with that end in view, the entire credit belongs to the "strain", the breeder, and the one who takes care of the birds. The breed or variety represented by such stock is entitled to no special credit for good results or discredit for poor results. If a breeder should succeed in creating a prolific "strain" from a mongrel foundation, that fact and his methods would be of interest and value to the industry and should not injure the cause of pure breeding a mite. The admission of such stock to a contest would at least indicate that the results were not feared.

The public will be benefited by laying contests only so far as its interests in wise methods of selection, breeding and maintenance for egg production is increased and its attention specifically drawn to all important related factors.

Poultry Made This Town Famous



IF THE reader should ever happen within any reasonable limit of the city of North Adams, Michigan, (for city it is, made famous the world over as a place where Orpingtons are produced) I would advise such arrangement of plans as would admit of a stop-over and a visit with a

W. E. STANFIELD
Associate Editor

cream of perfection.

J. M. Williams & Co. were among the first importers of Single Comb Buff Orpingtons to the United States and have produced some of the choicest birds that have ever been ex-

next to marvelous the even rich buff color the Whittaker strain of Orpingtons have attained and at the same time the shape, which so characterizes the breed, has been kept in mind. In consequence Orpingtons of the true type are very numerous on their place.

Mr. Williams informed me that they have had hard work to keep up with the demand for a utility line of trade, the call coming from some of the best market, poultry and egg farms in the country. Besides Single Comb Buffs this firm also breed Blacks and Whites, Rose and Single Comb, stock equal in merit to their original Single Comb Buffs. In the latter varieties they have recently made some importations of choice birds.

The firm of Knowles, Young & Co., who were among the first importers of White Orpingtons, are a little too well known to need any introduction. It was this firm who imported the great White Orpington cock "John Bull", rightly pronounced the handsomest bird ever put in a show room. Old John never missed a first to our knowledge and his progeny which abounds in large numbers around the home plant bears the stamp of superiority it inherited from him to a very marked degree.

There were several hundred snow white birds roaming around under the trees in a large shady apple orchard. It was a sight to make a man gaze in wonder because it is nothing more or less than beauty in the full sense of the word. Knowles Young, & Co. have brought their Whites to a high state of quality and are meeting with wonderful success in the demand for their stock. They too have added Single Comb Blacks and this first year's breeding has given them a grand flock of birds which at the time of my visit showed up well.

North Adams is a delightful place to visit, whether on a poultry pilgrimage or otherwise. When the writer started his return journey he unanimously agreed with himself that the trip was more than worth while, both in the satisfaction of seeing good stock and meeting some very congenial gentlemen.



Scene on Valley View Farm, Owned by E. G. Wyckoff

Photo by Purvis

few of the congenial fanciers who live there and at the same time he will have an opportunity of seeing some poultry that will compare with any in America.

In speaking of the poultry at North Adams I do not wish to give the reader an impression that all breeds under the sun are kept there, but very much to the contrary, there is only one—Orpingtons—and these bred in the

hibited before the public and their famous Whittaker strain of Single Comb Buff Orpington is known the country over for real quality. It was my pleasure to spend an hour looking over the stock of this firm very recently, being conducted around the plant by Mr. J. M. Williams personally. The young stock showed up wonderfully well and for the season of the year, run well in size. It is



Model Poultry Farm, Looking Southwest, 20,000 Chick Nursery Brooder, Picking Houses, Ducklings in Foreground

THE MODEL POULTRY FARM



TEN YEARS ago Charles A. Cyphers began to make incubators for sale. He had studied artificial incubation until he was convinced that he understood its principles well enough to construct a machine that would hatch chickens or other poultry well enough to cause it to meet with public favor. The result proved that his theories were workable and he was soon engaged in making incubators in large numbers. These incubators were recognized as standard machines and were sold in every part of the world.

Three or four years ago he severed his connection with all other parties and launched out for himself with an incubator which he named the Model. This machine met with ready sale and he has built up a large business and one that is steadily growing larger, occupying more room every year and requiring more people to fill the demand.

We have no means of knowing how long he had a great poultry farm in mind before he announced his intention to inaugurate such an enterprise. However, last winter or spring he made public his plans for a great corporation, the business of which was to be the breeding of poultry of the highest class for sale as breeding stock and for the markets of the country. A corporation authorized to issue stock to the amount of \$100,000 was

chartered and the stock was offered to the public. The announcement of Mr. Cyphers did not meet with instant success, but his reputation was so good that investors were inclined to take his plans seriously and some came in. With this start Mr. Cyphers proceeded to put his plans into operation. He used the money that had been paid in for stock and after that was gone, furnished the funds himself to keep the work going.



Charles A. Cyphers

It was an arduous task for a man already busy with a big factory on his hands, but he was not dismayed. He secured a farm at East Aurora, New York, and began to improve it. This farm lies high above the general level of the country, and has almost perfect natural drainage so the rainfall is quickly carried off into the two natural watercourses that traverse the farm.

Here was the most elaborate attempt to build up a really large poultry business ever attempted in this country, with a show of success within the year of its inception. More

money has been spent on a single plant than Mr. Cyphers has spent but no other plant ever made as good a showing as has been made by the Model Poultry Farm in the same space of time.

We visited the farm at about the worst time one could visit such a place. A heavy snowfall was just disappearing and if ever there is a time in the year for a farm to appear in bad shape it is at just such a time. We were sorry that circumstances made it necessary to go at such a time before we went, but after having been over the plant we were glad we had just such weather as we had, for it was impressive to go about among the thousands of fowls and note how lively and healthy they were under such lowering skies and adverse conditions generally. Old and young the ducks and chickens on the farm seemed not to care for the weather. Indeed the ducks were having a fine time in the swollen waters of the creek.

To describe this place in detail would require more space than we have to give it. It was so interesting to us that we were sorry to leave it after only a few hours in which to go across it and through the buildings.

Here are some of the things we saw: The first building we came to was arranged for dressing poultry and did not interest us much, although it was in active operation. Then we went into an immense brooder house fitted with every convenience for raising chicks at any time of the year. The immense nursery



Model Poultry Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., Looking South, Growing House at Left, Colony Houses at Right, Ravine in Foreground will be Dammed

brooder, in which the compartments for the chicks and ducklings were in tiers one above the other, attracted our attention. On general principles we would have hesitated to put chicks into these brooder compartments, but there they were from a day old up to the size when they were beyond danger and ready to go into what might be called a brooder colony house, and every one of them busy and lively. The details of this nursery brooder were worked out and the system was thoroughly tested before it was used on the farm and since the farm was started it has been given such a test that its usefulness has been fully established.

We walked across a large field, fenced into smallish lots by wire netting, these lots having outdoor colony houses in them, and here we found thousands of chickens large and small. Then we visited the large duck house and the great laying houses filled with hens that are kept for furnishing eggs for hatching and for market.

A deep ravine runs through one part of the farm and by building a dam across this more than twenty feet of water can be held in a little lake about a fifth of a mile long, we would guess. This will make an ideal place for breeding ducks and the lake can be made at very small cost, as the lower end of the ravine, where the dam will be thrown across, is quite narrow.

Just saying there were 14,000 chickens on the farm at the time of our visit does not convey a very vivid impression to the mind. One must see them to realize what a really great enterprise this is and one must give it some thought to fully understand what its success means to the poultry business of this country.

If it succeeds as Mr. Cyphers plans it will, it will be a model after which we believe many will pattern. We say, "if it succeeds." Don't make the mistake of thinking that we have any grave doubts on the subject. We say without hesitation that Mr. Cyphers has made good up to this time. We know of no reason

why the work he has given such an auspicious start should not become a permanent success. We talked this farm over with several experienced poultrymen who have visited it, and not one of them expressed any doubt, except that Mr. Cyphers would overwork himself by undertaking to carry too much responsibility on his shoulders alone. We watched him while we were with him and we came away without any doubts on this aspect of the case. He seemed to have his plans perfected and to be perfectly at ease concerning the future.

It is planned to keep white fowls on this farm, White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. The products of the farm will be marketed in the shape of eggs for hatching, broilers, soft roasted and such matured fowls as are left for market purposes.

Mr. Cyphers did not come into possession of this farm until last April. Everything on the farm has been produced since that time, buildings, equipment and stock. At the time of our visit from 300 to 500 chicks of various ages were being dressed and sold in the market every week at the highest price, and all the eggs the farm can possibly produce had been engaged ahead. In fact so many eggs were in demand that prospective customers were told that they must take a place on the waiting list until their wants could be supplied.

About 4000 market ducks were produced during the season and 400 breeders were being kept over for the production of eggs in the spring. There are on the farm at this time something like 2000 breeding hens of high class and 5000 layers, of not such good quality to furnish market eggs.

Several large buildings were under way at the time we were on the farm and since that time these have been finished and others started. By this time ten great laying houses are completed or nearing completion and one large duck house. A combination shelf and pipe brooder house 136 feet long is being built besides the ones already in use. Water pipes are laid everywhere that water is needed and

the arrangements for feeding with economy and time are being completed.

It is the purpose of Mr. Cyphers to furnish eggs in large numbers, certifying to their freshness and flavor. An outlet for all the farm can produce when running at full capacity has been secured and stockholders of the company who have private plants will be called on to fill orders taken by the company, giving them the advantage of the name, reputation and marketing facilities of the company.

When we say that the illustrations we present in connection with this represent only a small part of the farm, it will be realized that as a whole it is a great enterprise. It marks the beginning of a new era in poultry culture, and indicates what has been done in the line of progress.

Such an enterprise, carried to a successful conclusion, will at once dignify the poultry business and impress its magnitude on the public in a very striking and impressive way.

We believe Mr. Cyphers deserves great credit for working out the plans on which the Model Poultry Farm is being operated. He may not be the only man in this country who could do it but he is the only man who has done it. It requires but a moment's thought to realize that it required considerable courage to essay an enterprise of this kind. To succeed meant for him great profit, added reputation and high honor. On the other hand to fail meant something so serious that most men would not have cared to accept the risk. It seems to us that the poultry public should take a lively interest in the success of this farm and at least reserve judgement. For our part we feel like saying that we not only hope Mr. Cyphers may succeed but that we fully believe he will. We say this the more freely because we have no active interest in the farm near or remote. We are telling just what we know to be true about it because we believe the public will be interested in the story. We hope we shall have occasion to chronicle the continual growth and success of the farm.

Incubator and Supply Houses



IN THE series of articles describing the incubator and supply houses of this country, which we have been publishing from time to time during the last six months, we have had occasion to describe some

pretty big institutions, east and west. It would probably be safe to say that we have not described a greater one than the Cyphers Incubator Company of Buffalo, New York. This company may not sell more incubators than some of its competitors, but in the volume of its business in incubators, brooders, poultry appliances and poultry remedies, its million-a-year business no doubt leads among firms of its class. All told, this company manufactures over seventy different articles, all relating directly to the poultry business. In Buffalo its factory building and offices cover more than 317,000 feet of floor space and in Kansas City it has a poultry feed mill that covers more than 30,000 square feet. Altogether the floors of the building used by this company would stick out all around over a ten-acre field, and we know from personal inspection that every foot of this space is



London Office Cyphers Incubator Co.

occupied, a large part of it being piled to the ceiling with articles in the course of manufacture or ready to send out to every part of the earth.

Branch offices are maintained in London, New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City and Oakland, California. Besides these, agents in foreign countries occupy large spaces. The goods of the company are exported to every country in Europe, South Africa, Australia, Mexico, all South American countries and to the islands of the sea and to Oriental countries as well.

From October 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906, this company made just 21,625 incubators, besides brooders and the other articles it manufactures. This required 6,000,000 square feet of lumber and 10,000 square feet are ripped up every day to be used in crating and boxing. At the time we were at the factory 1,600,000 square feet of lumber was being brought down the lakes for the use of the company, and large orders for sheet iron and other metal work used in the incubators and brooders were being arranged for.

During the last fiscal year of the company 138 carloads of poultry feeds were sold in the

company's own offices and branch offices besides what was shipped direct to local agents from the Kansas City mill.

The Cyphers Incubator Company issues annually the largest and finest incubator catalogue that is offered to the public. This catalogue is not only published for this country, but a special export edition is also printed. Stating the mere number of these books does not impress the mind to the extent that the reader will have a conception of what it means to get it out. If just the main catalogues were piled on top of each other they would tower 4,557 feet in the air and if they were placed in a line, edge to edge, they would reach a little over 5,468 miles, or from New York to San Francisco and back as far as Buffalo, farther than from New York to Europe and back again. If the pages were separated and laid side by side, they would cover a 450-acre farm, and if all the illustrations were cut out and laid down side by side, they would cover 125 acres and not leave an inch exposed. Eighty-nine tons of paper are used in this catalogue and the cost of printing it is something to appal those who are not accustomed to large transactions.

Enough incubators are made, that to fill them just once in a season would require 3,000,000 eggs. These incubators have been remodeled and many improvements added within the last three years, and a force of expert workmen is constantly studying how to still further add to their efficiency.

Besides the incubator business of this country it operates a fifty-acre poultry farm on which one incubator has a capacity of 11,000 eggs. On this farm are ten permanent poultry houses, besides colony houses, brooder houses, incubator houses equipped with the regular Cyphers incubators, barns, residences and all the fittings of a first-class poultry breeding establishment.

No business could have been built to such large proportions unless the goods produced gave perfect satisfaction. We have visited this establishment time and again, year after year, and have always found it larger with each succeeding visit. Systematic and steadfast efforts to satisfy the people with whom business is done and to produce the best of everything is the object of the management. Space prevents us from telling the whole story of this company. Every reader of the poultry press sees its advertisements and the beautiful and instructive catalogue it issues tells the whole story in detail. This catalogue is worth reading.

The Jewel Incubator

What has made the Jewel Incubator possible was a somewhat different experience than is met with by most men. Its inventor, Mr. N. C. Sprague, is an expert watchmaker, and one of the first things he learned as an apprentice was that there is a sufficient reason for doing things right. He was taught that to defy the laws of nature was to meet with trouble and annoyance. These rules were closely adhered to through all the years of experimental work that results in the present day Jewel.

Mr. Sprague first became interested in incubation in the fall of 1880, after having read the description of a home made incubator in an old encyclopedia. Being impressed with the idea that the plan was wrong he set about to build one on what he considered proper lines. He says he became so fascinated with the study he could not drop it, never thinking he would one day be engaged in manufactur-

ing machines for others to use. During the many years of study of the subject of incubation, samples of the machine were bought and tested for the purpose of comparison. Ten years ago while setting up and testing a new incubator just received, it was by accident that he found there was a vast difference in the heat of one end of the egg chamber and the other end. This did not seem to be in keeping with directions sent out with the machine, and seemed to prove to be unreasonable to expect paying results in operation. Several years of experimenting proved that this one point was of special importance in approaching correct incubation.

Mr. Sprague says that had he known how much work would be involved in trying out the many different models built to overcome the unequal heat he would have thrown away the first machine that failed and quit. Instead of this he pushed along month after month, and year after year trying numerous ideas and systems until at last success crowned his efforts. He does not want anyone to

our egg chamber varies from one to five degrees as we could have if every egg placed in the egg chamber is under the same temperature and the same influence as that exerted over its neighbor?

Mr. Sprague says that even though we are willing to admit that 102½ or 103 degrees is correct for successful incubation it is plainly evident that so far as we are able to understand every egg should have the same attention as its neighbor. There is no chance for us to discriminate between one egg and another. He says that nature may be at fault, but that he doubts it. He holds to the idea that there are many simple points in artificial incubation that never will be overcome by man, and that the best we can do is to make artificial methods as near perfect as possible, and let nature take care of itself. After once getting a thorough understanding of what could be expected from any properly built heating body Mr. Sprague says that it was comparatively easy to arrange the ventilation as well as the insulation of the interior of



Cyphers Incubator Company's Factory and Offices, Buffalo, N. Y.

imagine that he believes the hen gives her eggs equal heat, for the reason that repeated tests prove the contrary. The heat of the hen's body is what we might term an absorbing heat, while the heat from the incubator tank is a radiating heat. To make this more plain he says that the hen's body absorbs the moisture from the eggs in the same manner, (so to speak) as a sponge absorbs water.

It is taken right up through the pores of the skin. The heating system of the tank can not do this, but practically drives the moisture out of the egg and carries it through the proper outlet away from the machine. The point to consider when discussing the value of an equal heat is the amount necessary for successful incubation. It is conceded by all that 102½ and 103 degrees is the proper temperature for successful work. If this is true can we have the same uniform success if

the tank so as to force an equal radiation through it.

Mr. Sprague does not take upon himself any fancied glory for what he has done, but holds to the idea that since he has proved to the world that better incubators can be built, and that heating and ventilating systems can be improved upon, that he has benefited every manufacturer, as well as every operator of an incubator. He is very positive in his statements that he has the desire to help those that are operating other machines, that he wishes to give to the world ideas that will be practical and that can be put into operation under all conditions. It seems very clear that the Jewel Incubator is a step nearer to the perfecting point if it is possible to ever reach such a position. We are very glad indeed to see this kind of work being done for it certainly does carry an unselfish note with it.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING



WHEN WE announced that we would discontinue classified advertising we had no notion what a storm of protest we were invoking. From every direction good friends protested, saying we were becoming plutocratic and proud and things of that sort, that we don't want to be accused of. After enduring this in silence for some time we asked our readers to give us their opinion and especially invited space or display advertisers to give us their views. Not one of them responded to this invitation, therefore, we conclude they are not interested one way or the other. On the other hand we have reason to believe the smaller advertisers are very much in favor of classified advertisements and desire that they be continued. The strongest letter we have received on the subject is one from Frank L. Morris, Marengo, Illinois. His argument is so good that it decided the scale in favor of reconsidering our decision and again admitting classified business to our columns. We give Mr. Morris's letter in full:

"Since you wish your readers to say what they think about continuing classified advertisements I will pass my humble opinion. I say continue them by all means. It might even be advisable to put the rate down, yes, down to 2 cents a word if necessary until you get the department built up. Half a poultry publication's value is its value as an advertising medium.

"You say there is no money in it at 5 cents a word. Let me tell you one of the prominent pigeon publications prints classified advertisements at one-half a cent a word and makes money at it too. Their back pages are filled with advertisements. They never have much reading matter and I know of many who would not take it were it not for its value as an advertising medium. These advertisements get results. I've tried them and know. Their circulation is increased every year. Pick up the—along in the summer or spring and look at the number of classified advertisements it is printing.

"No one doubts that it is a common human trait to get all one can for the money. If POULTRY won't print the advertisements of classified advertisers they will place them with some other publication. I've seen this done many a time and it sort of sours them on the paper that won't accept their advertisements. The fate of a publication lies with the public, therefore, please the public. It will pay you well to do this.

"My idea of an ideal poultry paper is this: Good printing, good paper, fine and numerous photographs and a large classified department at from 2 to 5 cents a word, with 50 cents per year as the subscription price. I like your magazine for these reasons: Your style, stationary, printing and halftones are fine. You are not afraid to say what you think and I believe if a judge were dishonest, or if one of your larger advertisers were proved dishonest you would not hesitate to expose them. Another very good thing is that you do not print free reading notices or faked poultry pictures. At 50 cents a year for subscriptions you would not probably get enough to pay for

putting the magazine out. Yet the money lies in advertising and not in subscriptions at 50 cents a year, and a cheap rate classified department would increase the circulation, would increase the advertising of all kind, would increase the good photographs and would increase the reading matter and I know the magazine would build up all around. Publish an index to advertisements, give us more pictures of the rarer breeds and do not have all Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Give us more about poultry house construction and ventilation and I will do all I can to help you."

Some of Mr. Morris' suggestions lead us to think that his acquaintance with the publishing business is not extensive. He says a pigeon paper prints advertisements for one-half cent a word and makes money at it. No doubt this is true. But it does not follow that POULTRY could make money at the same rate. We probably publish about twelve times as many copies of POULTRY as are published of the pigeon magazine he refers to and at six cents a word the rate would be as cheap in POULTRY as in the other publication. He also says the pigeon magazine has very little reading matter. If we used all our space for advertising we could make a lower rate also, both on advertising and subscriptions, but we want the subscriber to have a show. As to the 50-cent rate we would not go back to it on any account. We are fully persuaded that we get as many subscribers at one dollar as we would at 50 cents and at our price our magazine is as cheap as any 50-cent publication in this country, because it costs twice as much to publish as any other.

We have always conducted POULTRY without looking to other publications for examples of what to do or what not to do. Our subscription list is increasing all the time and rapidly. It is twice as large as it was a year ago and our news stand sales would not be one-fourth what they now are if we made the price five cents instead of ten cents, the present price. We know this from our own experience and from the experience of the big news companies who handle our news stand business. We probably sell more copies on the news stands than is sold of all the other poultry publications in this country combined. And these sales are increasing every month. The news stand buyer is a good one for advertisers and a good one for us because he pays \$1.20 a year and buys the magazine because he really wants it.

Now we are going to adopt Mr. Morris' advice and that of many other friends. We are going to begin accepting classified advertising again. We are going to make a very low rate to begin with. The rate will be three cents a word each insertion, every number and initial to be counted. We will not accept any classified advertisement for less than 50 cents each insertion. The cash must accompany every order. When an advertisement is sent in it must be accompanied by the cash or it will not be accepted. We are going to cut out bookkeeping for this department. The advertisements will be classified as they are in the Standard, as American Class, Asiatic Class, English Class, and so on. This is the lowest rate ever made for this class of advertising. The rate we make i



First Prize at Chicago

low enough so the smaller breeder can use it at a low cost per month. Thirty-three words a month will only cost 99 cents and in that number of words a great deal can be said. The advertiser who can not afford to use this rate has not enough stuff to sell to make it worth his while to advertise. We put it up to the classified advertiser. We have made the rate as low as possible. We know advertising in POULTRY brings results. Send in your advertisements and don't forget to send the cash with them. Please don't send postage stamps. We have bushels of them, but if you can not get a postoffice money order send the stamps. A half dollar wrapped in strong paper usually comes safely and we get hundreds of them. We can not be responsible for money sent in a letter unless it is registered. The safest way is to send a postoffice money order. Three cents a word goes, remember. We may be compelled to raise this rate but will give due notice before doing so.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Feed liberally and keep the hens busy. This is the secret of winter eggs.

We couldn't help it. Our advertisers compelled us to enlarge this month. This gives more reading matter than usual, so it is a good thing for our readers and for us.

If those of our readers who have Bourbon Red turkeys to sell would advertise them in our columns they would find buyers. We have on our desk at least a dozen letters asking about this variety.

Commercial Poultry is coming out in fine clothes lately. The colored covers of recent numbers are real works of art. We have a soft place in our anatomy for this journal, from our long connection with it.

Our Mr. W. E. Stanfield has been selected to judge the Orpington class at the great Chicago show. As a breeder, Mr. Stanfield knows what Orpingtons should be, which is more than can be said of some who are called on to judge this class.

Dr. Fernand Henrotin, one of the ablest surgeons in this country, died at his home in a suburb of Chicago, December 9. Dr. Henrotin was an enthusiastic student of poultry culture and had in progress several experiments that promised much, at the time of his death.

C. W. Fowler, Smyrna, Georgia, writes that his Buff Plymouth Rocks won every first prize and the \$25 cash prize for the best solid colored bird in the show, at the recent Marshall, Texas, poultry show. We shall be glad for others of our advertisers to report their winnings.

When out of two piano boxes a floored poultry house six by eleven feet can be made it seems as if everyone should be able to have good houses. William Miller, Crescent, Missouri, uses such houses for his breeding pens and they look as well as if they had cost much more than they did.

Lyman H. Hill, Jackson, Michigan, writes that at the recent Jackson show in a class of eighty-three White Plymouth Rocks he won first and third on both cocks and cockerels, third on pullet and fourth on hen, beating a bird that was bought at \$200. Our advertisers, it will be noticed, breed winners.

Roswell A. Johnson, of the staff of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Experimental Biology, writes to suggest that breeders of bred-to-lay hens should organize an association. We believe the suggestion is a good one and would be glad to hear from those who have been trying to improve their birds in a practical way. The matter should be fully discussed.

We get a good many compliments like the following from G. W. Swarts, Ariel, Pennsylvania: "I consider POULTRY one of the best poultry magazines published, both in reading matter and as an advertising medium. Although I did not carry an advertisement with you very long I got good returns. In fact I had all the orders for eggs I could fill up to June 1." We could publish a lot of these, but we have not the space for them.

¶ The price of a spanking has been judicially fixed in Portland, Maine. As a rule we are not interested in matters relating to the law, but this case seems to come within our limits, as the spanking was administered by an irate female to a five-year-old girl, daughter of a neighbor, because the wee lady had "shooed" her hens. The evidence showed that the little woman had received a spanking consisting of six separate and distinct spansks. These must have been something more than love taps as the girlie bled at the nose after having been offered on the alter of her older neighbor's outraged feelings and not gentle disposition. The judge before whom the case was tried assessed the value of each spank at \$5 current coin of the realm, or \$30 for the six spansks, which we infer was duly paid, as it is reported the young lady, who may be denominated the spankee, complained that she did not get any of the money, although the principal sufferer in the case.

History relates that more or less discord has been caused between neighbors ever since the first jungle fowl was allowed to roam from the unfenced premises of the ancient Aryan over to the unprotected garden patch of the neighbor, who had recently ceased to live in a tree and had adopted the fashion of walking on his hind legs. But this is the first time in which a flock of chickens has been the cause of setting a precedent by which the value of spanking may be decided. Hereafter, the man or woman who has been driven to the place where patience ceases to be a virtue and endurance is no longer possible, by the pranks of the neighbors' children, will be able to decide beforehand how much it may be worth to him, or her, to sally forth and deliver needed spankings and administer the punishment with a full knowledge of what it will cost. This may not be satisfactory, but the recent decision indicates that we may hope for a time when spanking a neighbor's unruly children may have a regular schedule and everyone may seek satisfaction to the limits of his purse. We have had neighbors whose children would have bankrupted one, even had his hoard equalled the wealth of the Standard Oil Company, if they had been given their just deserts. We now may hope that competition will step in and reduce the price of spansks until even the poorest man may be able to "get even". For which praise be to the hens that made such a thing possible.

¶ What a joyous time that will be when the committee selected to license poultry judges shall have been inducted into office and the applicants for diplomas, certificates, degrees, or whatever the document bearing the mark of authority, certifying to competency may be called, shall appear for examination.

As we look down the long vista of the future we imagine these gentlemen of the committee sitting in judgment, gravely announcing that John Doe, having been born with an artist's eye, a sculptor's brain and a poet's soul, is competent to judge poultry now, henceforth and forever. Richard Roe having appeared, the chairman of the committee and his associates will present him a fowl, hitherto unscored and unknown, requesting him to score it. Then will Richard begin to cut head, earlobes and wattles, breast, wings, back, tail, and other sections as set forth in the Standard, newly revised every year and so changed that everyone must buy a new one regularly every twelve months. No two of the committee will agree to the last quarter of a point and Richard being driven to desperation asks that each member of the committee be confined in a room and required to score the bird without collusion. The committee as one man refuses to give itself away by doing this, and without going farther, adds give Richard authority to judge. Then will come the judge who judged at Chicago before he ever bred a single pure-bred bird and scores a ninety point bird at ninety-four and the judge who said he must buy a Standard sometime, as he frequently went to shows to judge, where no one of the exhibitors had remembered to bring his Standard along, and the judge who advertises himself in poultry papers, and the judge who distributes cards bearing his picture, on which are inscribed the words, "expert judge of all varieties of land and water fowl", while the real judges stand aloof and rejoice with exceeding great joy and then go forth and judge because the managers of shows know they can judge without being tagged as being "it". Verily the future promises much of joy.

In another place in this number we present the results of the work of some unlicensed judges. If this presentation suggests anything it is that the selection of the judges who are to judge the judges will be a task which will make the famed labors of Hercules seem like taking a walk with one's best girl. Come to think of it one of the judges referred to was licensed under the old system of licensing.

News and Notes

The beginner who buys a trio of good birds will get eggs enough to hatch a big flock. This is the cheapest way to start.

If you are planning to sell eggs this season it is time the advertising started. Get in line for the early orders.

Contributors will please be patient. We have dozens of good articles waiting for a place. They will appear in due time.

Until January fifteenth we will accept \$1.25 in full payment for both POULTRY and PIGEONS one year. After that date the combination price will be \$1.50.

Don't forget to make entries to the nearby shows this season. You owe it to yourself to let the public know what you have and that you are not afraid to get in competition with other breeders. Even if you don't win a thing, showing will help you in your business.

We want good photographs of Hamburgs, any of the French breeds, Polish pictures of all kinds, and good pictures always of the less common varieties. It is easy to get pictures of the more popular breeds any time but the rarer varieties are harder to get, therefore we want them.

Bound volumes of Volume II of POULTRY are now ready for distribution. The price is \$2.50. These volumes are bound in very heavy pebbled cloth binding, with leather corners and back and gilt back stamps. This makes a beautiful volume for permanent reference. At the price they are sent express charges paid to any part of the United States.

The National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club will hold its annual meeting in connection with the Chicago show, January 23 to 30. All members are requested to be present. Over \$100 in cash prizes, besides five handsome silver cups, badges, etc., will be offered club members only. For full particulars write Will H. Schadt, Secretary, Goshen, Indiana.

C. W. Fowler in remitting for his advertising says: "I had thought of cutting this advertisement out, as I am using too much space, but your paper is far above the average in quality of paper used and printing and I am sure you have the best lot of high-class readers of any paper in the country. The inquiries I get from your paper are nearly all for fine birds." Mr. Fowler further on gives POULTRY credit for making the highest priced sale he has made.

We are selling a large number of Lewis Wright's New Poultry Book, the most complete work of the kind ever published. It contains many full page colored plates of the principal breeds of land and water fowls, and hundreds of engravings in black and white. Superbly printed and bound we send it postpaid with a year's subscription to POULTRY, to any United States post-office for \$8.60. Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper, a smaller work with colored plates and many black and white engravings, a fine work for beginners, bound in cloth, \$2.25 postpaid in North America.

Breeding the Brown Leghorn



VEN THE friends of the Brown Leghorn must acknowledge that for a while they were under a very dark cloud, falling back considerable in public favor. This is all changed now. Enthusiastic breeders who have never given up their favorites, have brought the variety to a high state of perfection and the big shows bring out a long line of Brown Leghorns that are not excelled in beauty by any other breed. The brilliant coloring of the males and the soft velvety brown of the females, the beautiful contour of both sexes and their general appearance of intelligence and interest in the things around them make them a very attractive variety.

When we add to this the assertion that they are the hardiest and most prolific of the Leghorn family we only say what all careful breeders of them know to be true.

There is no doubt that Black Red game blood was used in securing the brilliant coloring of these birds, but it was not a very violent cross after all. The original wild jungle fowls from which all our domestic fowls descended, is colored exactly like the Black Red game and this being nature's color is easy to get and maintain. It is perfectly safe to say that Brown Leghorns and Black Red games were one breed not so many years ago, the differences now existing between the two having been brought about by selection rather than by any forced changes. Being the natural color we have reason to expect the hardiness of the original jungle fowls to be more easy to maintain than it would be in a breed which had been forced from its original coloring, and must be kept in line by close inbreeding, thus in a measure, debilitating the variety.

Within a few years there has arisen in this

KARL WINTERS

country the practice of double mating Brown Leghorns, a practice which had considerable effect in beautifying the coloring of both sexes and making the breed much more popular than it was. Whatever may be said in favor of single matings, the fact remains that double mating is useful in breeding all parti-colored birds.

The Brown Leghorn has some tendency to stand low on its legs, after the Dorking style. One who visits the shows of the country will notice that there is a marked difference in what may be called station between the Brown Leghorn and its White cousin. This tendency is rapidly being bred out and already a marked improvement may be noticed in this respect. The true Leghorn type requires that the hock should be at least an inch below the lowest line of the body, and that the shanks should stand quite upright when the bird stands at ease. Not as upright as the game but much more so than the Plymouth Rock.

In mating Brown Leghorns females with soft brown backs, very finely penciled or stippled with black, should be bred to males with very light hackles and without striping in the saddle. Such a mating will bring pullets with correctly colored necks. For breeding males the dark colored hen should be used with a cock too dark for show purposes, very heavily striped with black in hackle and saddle. If the male used in pullet breeding has a few red feathers in his breast, so much the better, but the male used for a cockerel mating should be solid black in breast and a very deep red on the back and wings.

The comb in Leghorns counts for so much in the show room that it should be considered

very carefully in mating the breeding pen. For cockerels, choose hens with smallish combs, inclined to stand upright. Be careful about the number of serration. Never breed a bird with too few nor one with more than six. In mating for pullets select a male with a high comb, which is so thin that it is inclined to lop to one side more or less.

Avoid the English type of comb. English breeders have bred Leghorns until they have large, coarse bodies and combs so large that they become deformities. The English comb, there is reason to believe owes something of its size to a Minorca cross.

The Leghorn should not have a large comb. The medium size is best for all purposes, even for the show room, as judges are inclined to cut the beefy comb with more or less severity.

If a cock is used in a mating a few white specks in the face is allowable, but care should be taken to avoid too much of this as it would be very easy to breed white faced Leghorns, if fanciers would conclude to undertake this.

The eye of the Brown Leghorn is usually of good color, but this should not be neglected in mating for breeding. A bright red eye should be sought.

The way the tail is carried is important. The tendency is to carry it too upright, and this should be remedied by selecting breeding stock of both sexes that carry the tail low. The female should have a well spread tail the upper line of which should extend from the line of the body at the upper angle.

The Brown Leghorn is a good breed for beginners as this variety will produce more really good birds to the hundred eggs than any other and we do not believe there is a breed in the Standard which will show a larger percentage of fertile eggs.

A Popular Life Insurance

M. M. JOHNSON

I HAVE had several kinds of life insurance policies, some are old line, some new line, and some that are out of line. To get the benefits of any of them I will have to die deader than a door nail, then possibly some lazy scalawag will nail the widow and I—

Well sir, I have about made up my mind that a poultry raising wife is the best life insurance on the face of the earth. To get the benefits we don't have to die and run chances on some mean scamp getting the boodle; to the contrary, we grow fat on it as we go along. Just wait, reader, until I take a bite off that big piece of Battle Ax my wife brought home today, then perhaps I can inject some hen sense into this lingo.

While I think of it, let me mention that a poultry raising wife is a good accident insurance as well as life insurance. If she accidentally gets a man that is not worth the powder to blow him up she can get along anyhow even if she does have a free boarder and a star at that, but before I write any more I must have a smoke. You see eggs went up a

couple of cents this week and my wife felt so rich that she thought I needed a new pipe.

As I was saying, about accident insurance. There is nothing that is more preventative to hard times than a poultry raising wife. Well, sir, I have seen 'em where the man was too lazy to set still, let the wife feed him on chicken pie the year around. I have seen 'em where the man wouldn't furnish a peck of corn. On these same places I have seen the hens scratch the flag stone door step for feed, have seen these same hens sing songs and lay eggs when apparently no chicken feed was in existence. Yes, sir, and I have seen the poultry raising wife sing songs and holler "shoo" at the hens all at the same time and get up a pretty good dinner at the same time. I am bothered again, reader. This time it is my corns and wife brought home some cure today, the plaster kind, and of course she will have to put it on for me.

Well, now, that feels better. As I was saying, a man don't have to die to give the other fellow the benefits when he has a poultry raising wife. They say a lazy man for invention. Darned if I believe the saying, but I do admit to planning ahead. You see a poultry raising wife that has raised up a lazy husband is eminently competent to fight life's battles on her own hook. Take my word for it she would have enough lazy husbands, in case she accidentally lost one, and she would stay a widow. A hope, you know, that all us bumps hope to the very last. Yes, sir, there is nothing like planning ahead, and now young man, since our old benefactor, Horace Greeley don't advise us to west anymore, the next best thing is to hook onto my kind of life insurance.

[Note—Mr. Johnson knows as much about the kind of life insurance he tells us about as any one needs to. He has been carrying this kind for several years and has found that he doesn't have to wait until he is dead to get his money. It pays dividends every week in the year.]

A Talk on Duck Raising.

One great point in favor of duck raising is the rapid growth the fowls make and the large size they attain. The mature drake seldom weighs less than eight pounds, and the duck seven pounds. A pair, dressed, have been known to weigh twenty pounds. In many respects they are more easily raised than any other kind of poultry, and it is surprising that they are not more generally kept. One reason is found in the mistaken idea, quite prevalent, that to be successful one must have a pond or creek. Such is not the case. Indeed, ducks can be raised best without water, except for drinking purposes, as when they frequent bodies of water many are caught by minks, turtles and other animals. A near neighbor, having a creek that was thought to be an ideal place for duck raising, has given up the business because of the depredations of vermin.

I have raised both the White Pekin and the Rouen without water, except for drink. We always set the eggs under hens, taking the ducklings from them as soon as old enough to leave the nest.

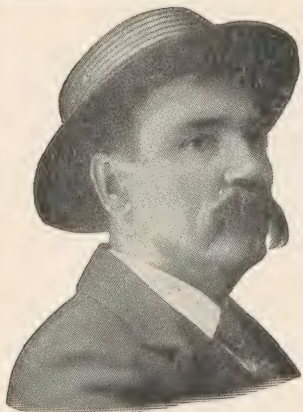
Anyone who has taken care of ducklings knows what greedy little things they are in eating, running constantly back and forth to their water dishes to keep from choking.

One season I adopted a plan of my own devising to avoid this, and it worked like a charm. Every morning fresh sods were cut and placed in their yard, and after feeding them a part of a meal the balance was scattered in the grassy sods and the ducks compelled to work for it. In much less time than it takes to tell it each little head would be buried in the grass and the search would begin. This gives them exercise and, I think, makes healthier ducklings than to let them gorge themselves and then have nothing to do.

I cannot see much choice between the Pekin and the Rouen. While the Pekins are credited with making the most rapid growth, the Rouen makes the larger fowl when mature. It is greatly admired for its beauty. The drake has changeable colors, with the beautiful markings of the mallard. The delicate pencilings upon his sides, the claret color of his breast, the green and blue reflections of his head, and lustrous green of his back, all combine to make him the observed of all observers.

Beginners in duck raising are often discouraged because of the difficulty in dressing for market. This, to the inexperienced, is a task. The trouble generally arises in adopting the same method as used in dressing chickens. In part it should be the same; that is, as far as the temperature of the water is concerned; but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. One lady of my acquaintance always wraps them in a blanket after scalding, for the purpose of steaming, which, she says, makes the feathers pull more readily. Another lady picks without scalding, commencing the operation while the bird is still bleeding, as the work is performed much more readily while the body is still warm. After the feathers are plucked she scalds and wraps in a blanket for perhaps five minutes, which enables her to remove the down and pin feathers more readily. If dressing for market, the feathers should not be picked off the head, and should be left for two or three inches on the neck.

It takes time and patience to do the work and have it done well, but it takes off the profits to send dressed poultry to market in an untidy condition, just as it would to send our berries in soiled, second-hand cases.—*Journal of Agriculture.*



Johnson, Incubator Man.

WELL, well! Time flies, sure enough, doesn't it?

Here it is pretty near a year since I had a good big talk with you folks. Tell you the truth, I've been too busy making and shipping incubators and brooders to do much talking. But I've made some big improvements in the factory and office end of the Old Trusty business, and I'm going to tell you about it, if it takes the whole blamed page.

* * *



THE Old Trusty factory you see here is all mine and all paid for, too. I built it out of my hard earned profits of \$1.00 on each Incubator and Brooder, and I want to tell you, Friends, that Johnson's brow shed quite a bit of sweat.

Yes, I do feel pretty good about this new factory and the way my business has jumped up this year.

My wife and my customers have helped a whole lot. They're the only partners I recognize, and I cheerfully take my hat off to them.

* * *

As the Old Trusty factory now stands the wheels are turned with a 100 horse power steam plant.

The factory is equipped with electric light, water works and steam heat, also the very latest wood and metal working machinery, operated by over 200 skilled mechanics who have grown up with me in the business.

Last season we were not able to accept and promptly fill all orders, but for this season let me say we have our guns loaded. We have doubled our manufacturing capacity and have our store rooms loaded to the muzzle; we are ready for the big meeting.

I have store rooms located in different parts of the country and quick shipments will be one of our specialties; but let us talk about the 1907 Old Trusty incubator.

It is now fitted with interior chick drawers, and the nursery is 4½ inches deep.

The front doors are divided; that is, you can remove the egg trays and look after the incubation with-



"Old Trusty."

Send for the Old Trusty Catalog.

I want to tell you about the 1907 Old Trusty catalog. It is a "square from the shoulder" proposition on the poultry question. I wrote it to help poultry raisers out of trouble instead of into trouble. It tells how to get money out of poultry raising as well as how best to put some money into the business. It contains over 200 illustrations, most of which are photographs. If you want the book send me your name and address. It's easily worth \$1.00, but is free to any one who loves chickens and wants to know more about them.

Write to me personally. Address your letter this way:

M. M. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

"I want to tell you Chicken Raisers about my Old Trusty Factory. I believe that it is the Biggest and Best Equipped Exclusive Incubator and Brooder Plant in the World. Others that should know tell me so and I believe it myself."



The Old Trusty Factory Has Floor Space of 39,400 Feet.
(This picture is a real photograph)

out opening the whole front, otherwise the machine remains the same.

We have improved in every point improvable, but have not molested the principle that has made Old Trusty famous.

The big 1907 Catalog tells all about it, and a mighty interesting story it is, too.

* * *

I sold more incubators and brooders of the one brand last season than any concern on earth.

Did it right here at Clay Center, Neb., the best town in the west for manufacturing. Have plenty of propositions to move into larger towns and greater troubles, but I do not care to sell out and "hike."

Would have no excuse for doing so; my business is going up instead of down and our mechanics stay with us. Yes, Sir, we are hooked up all right.

When you come to Nebraska, come to Clay Center.

Over the Old Trusty factory entrance you will find a big sign that says "Come In." Don't stop to knock at the office, come right in and let us talk the chicken question over from A to Z.

I've studied poultry and their ways in sickness and health, summer and winter, under all sorts of conditions, for a good many years now.

While I don't know it all, yet I've managed by hard digging to prove a good many things of practical value to every poultry raiser.

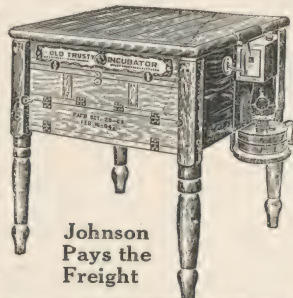
If you can't come, send for the catalog; it does my side of the visiting pretty thoroughly.

Write to me right now, please.

I want to hear from you.



Our New Office Building.



Johnson Pays the Freight

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and S. C. Brown Leghorns

Our Turkeys are second to none when it comes to vigor and good health. Black heads, the disease that is killing this fowl in Rhode Island, has never been in our flock. We have shipped birds to that territory with good results. Write us for further particulars.

WE GUARANTEE FULL SATISFACTION



BEAUTIES—About 25 cockerels ready. These birds are in fine condition and will win in any kind of competition. Buy now so that you can get them in their best shape for the show season. Also a few choice pullets for sale. Ask for prices.

Ducks and Geese

Either Pekin or Rouen ducks and Toulouse or Embden geese that will satisfy you. My stock is unsurpassed both in color and size. Write me now and get the pick of my flock. Remember I guarantee satisfaction in every way. If you are not satisfied return the birds at our expense.

Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

Better than the Best in the World Wolverine Strain White Plymouth Rocks

For at the recent Jackson, Michigan, show, in a class of White Rocks pronounced by the judges as being the very best they had ever seen in Michigan, I showed two cocks and they both defeated a bird coming direct from U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., the owners claiming the bird cost them two hundred dollars. In addition to this my birds defeated other birds sold by leading breeders and guaranteed to win here. My winnings were:

First and Third Cock First and Third Cockerel First and Second Pen
Fourth Hen (tying second) Third Pullet (tying second)
A. W. P. Rock Club's Gold Trophy for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel, Pullet and Pen.
Also every special but two

If you are in need of any show birds and object to investing a small fortune for birds that don't get in the money, let me hear from you. I have birds that can win at any show and my prices and treatment are right.

(To prove the quality of the Jackson show, will say that the fourth hen and second cockerel of mine were shipped direct from the show room to Guelph, Canada, and in what was probably the largest class of White Rocks ever shown on this continent, were both winners.)

Yours For A Fair Deal

Lyman Hill State Rep. A. W. P. R. Club **Jackson, Mich.**



HARDING'S BABY CHICK FOOD

No Grit, No Dirt, No Trash. As it is composed of dried milk, granulated to a chick size and properly mixed with selected seeds and grain, Harding's Baby Chick Food is the highest class Chick Food in the world. You know what milk will do for the baby chicks. You have it in this food. You can get it in no other chick food because Harding has sole out-put of this product. Made only of health giving, strength imparting substances, properly balanced and carefully mixed. Develops youngsters into profitable fowls and is, without doubt, the most economical food made. Try it and see. 50 lb. bag \$1.50, 100 lb. bag \$2.50.

Harding's Granulated Milk A pure food for poultry—wonderful egg producer and one of the best protein foods known. Has absolutely no waste. A tissue builder, egg maker and growth producer. Write for free booklet. 50 lb. bag \$1.75, 100 lb. bag \$3.00.
Geo. L. Harding, Box 45, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A.



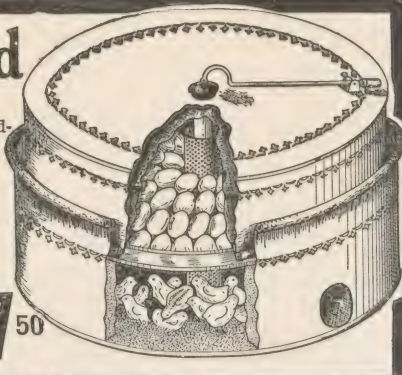
Hatch and Brood AT SAME TIME

Here's a new thing—a complete hatcher and brooder, one machine that performs both of these operations at the same time and does both well. The

METAL MOTHER Brooder-Hatcher

is a long step ahead of all others—the most remarkable invention in the poultry world. With it 2 qts. of oil hatches 50 eggs and broods the chicks—brood one batch while you make another hatch. Our nest system enables you to do this. A time-saving, labor-saving, oil-saving machine complete for \$7.50. Free catalog—tells how it works. Regular Cycle Hatchers and Brooders at \$5 each are great favorites. Write to

CYCLE HATCHER CO., BOX 265, ELMIRA, NEW YORK



\$7.00 Buys the Best 120-Egg Incubator Ever Made

(\$4.50 Buys the Best 100-Chick Brooder)

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11. Incubator is double walled all over, copper tank and boiler, hot water heat, self regulator, nursery, high legs, glass door. Brooder is the only double walled, hot water, brooder made. Write today for Free book, "Hatching Facts," it tells all about them; or send order now and save delay.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—We Pay the Freight.

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 30, Racine, Wisconsin



POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

Model Incubators and Brooders manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers. You know what they are. Mica Spar Cubical Grit, wholesale and retail. Beef scraps, Beef Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Purina feeds of all kinds, Humphrey Bone Cutters, Humphrey Clover Cutters, Standard Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters, Black Hawk Grist Mills, Union Lock poultry fencing, Paroid Roofing, Root's full line of Bee supplies and many other useful things too numerous to mention. Our 80-page catalogue illustrates and describes the largest and best line of poultry and bee supplies in the world. We want it in the hands of every poultry and bee keeper. Write for it, IT IS FREE.

GRIGGS BROS., 520 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio

Exhibition Coops, Shipping Coops and I. C. Trap Nests.

We have on hand and ready for immediate shipment a large quantity of Standard Exhibition Coops, made in regulation size, 24x24x30 inches high. Door slides all the way up in front allowing the judge to remove the bird without breaking the feathers. This means points in scoring.

Prices \$1.00 each, \$5.50 per half dozen, \$11.00 per dozen. Order direct from this "ad" or send for our booklet, which tells all about our coops and popular I. C. Trap nests.

Cooper & Company, Mfrs., Saginaw, Mich.

Continued From Page 10

also a breeder of the original strains of Partridge and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, as well as of some of the Buff Leghorns that have made sensational records.

Mr. Wyckoff also keeps a few Pile, Silver Duckwing and Black Leghorns. A year or two ago he imported a few of these three varieties from England which attracted great attention at Madison Square. However, he does not consider himself a breeder of these varieties as the few he keeps are only kept for the sake of having some fine birds of several varieties of his favorite breed.

The yards at Valley View are well shaded with luxuriously growing fruit trees, as shown in our illustration in another place, which is from a photograph we secured recently while going over the farm. Mr. Wyckoff tells us that he has been unable for two or three years to supply the demand for his stock, which comes from his regular customers.

Protect Your Poultry Houses.

Protect your poultry houses from the cold winds that are sure to blow before winter is over. Many people who take great pains to protect the north and west sides of poultry houses think they can afford to neglect the south side. The prevailing cold winds are from the north and west, and it is generally understood that the utmost care must be taken to shut them out. But occasionally a cold wind comes from the south and it is an exceedingly difficult matter to keep the poultry house at a comfortable temperature when the cold wind is from this direction. The windows are on the south side, or should be, and however close fitting they may be, there will be crevices through which the wind will find an entrance, and if there has been any neglect in the lining of the wall, the result will be a cold poultry house. We dread those cold south winds more than any other, and expect a decrease of eggs while they prevail, even when we have done our best to exclude them. The north and west winds don't bother us so much. With tar and paper and banking we can effectually shut them out, and maintain a comfortable temperature when they are blowing the coldest. Exercise the same care with the lining of the south wall of the poultry house as any other. When you have done all in your power, you will find the house none too warm during a piercing south wind. It is true that some poultry houses have open fronts. But these are perfectly air-tight on all sides but the south, so that no current of air can possibly blow through them. Besides, they are built very wide, fourteen or sixteen feet in width, so that there is a lot of warm air space between the north wall and the south windows. Curtain front poultry houses can also be kept warm, but are made on the same principles of a perfectly air-tight inclosure, excepting only the south side. If there is no place for the air to get out, there is no place for it to get in and it is that which makes a warm house. There are no air currents to cause drafts and therefore no chance for the freezing weather outside to hurt the chickens that are in the north end of the house.—Farm Magazine.

New Railway in the Dakotas.

The new line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway which is being built from Glenham, S. D. to Butte, Montana, will open up a large tract of diversified farming and stock raising country.

The new line will pass through Walworth, Boreman and Schnasse Counties

Pekin Ducks S. C. Buff Orpingtons

I have made a specialty of ducks for the past five years and can sell you stock equal to any, and a little larger in size than most of them. Prices very reasonable. Eggs in season. Some bargains in high quality Orpingtons.

A Square Deal to Everyone

W. A. RYNO

Mgr. Clarketon Farm Granby, Mo.

Highland Park Poultry Farm

Singe Comb Rhode Island Reds Score 95

Buff Rocks Score 94

White Wyandottes Score 96

All stock guaranteed as represented

Write For Prices

J. E. FULMER, Prop.

Columbus - - - Nebraska

White Wyandottes

Quality of stock the highest. Missouri State Show winners. My customers are winning in America's best shows.

Stock and Eggs For Sale

Geo. M. Dewey, Keytesville, Mo.

Hammonton Poultry Farm White Wyandottes

Young and old stock for sale. Write me your wants and I will quote you prices.

C. H. White, Hammonton, N. J.

White Wyandottes Stock and Eggs For Sale

We are ready to book your order for eggs now, from our prize winning stock at \$3.00 per setting.

Cumberland Poultry Yards

Bridgeton New Jersey

Newk's White Wyandottes

Won 1st and 4th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullets, at Prairie Depot show, Nov. 28, 1906.

Eggs \$3 and \$2.50 per Setting

Order now for future shipment

FIRST PEN—Nothing in it scoring less than 92 points.

Newk's Poultry Plant, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Cockerels

From the best bred strain of

White Wyandottes

in the west. A few yearling hens and cock birds also for sale.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

ORCHARD VIEW Poultry Farm

Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, bred to win and bred to lay. Better stock than ever and at right prices. Your inquiry will get prompt attention. State your wants.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

ORPINGTONS

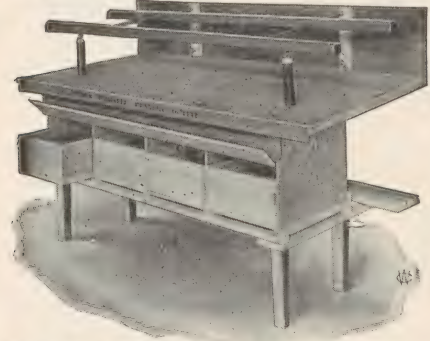
For the next sixty days I offer bargain prices never heard of before on Buff, White and Blacks.

Bear in mind my last season's winning's which speak for the quality. Prices speak for themselves. Address

GEORGE HERRICK, Durand, Michigan

DO YOU KNOW

the POTTER SYSTEM of selecting laying hens—the greatest discovery of the century in the poultry world? It is a simple, natural and scientific method of picking out the layers from the loafers. You keep only layers in your flock when you use the POTTER SYSTEM. Figure out in dollars and cents your saving and added profit. Our system is used and recommended by prominent judges, editors and thousands of breeders. Write us today and learn what they say about it, and a dozen ways of making more money on your poultry. You can keep fewer hens, get more eggs and make more money if you know the POTTER SYSTEM.



DON'T BUILD

that new hen house or think of fixing up the old one until you have seen our large 64 page catalogue on Poultry House Fixtures. The biggest and best ever issued; over 50 illustrations showing hen-house fixtures in 3 styles and 12 sizes; also "Simplex" trap nests; W. P. attachments; etc. No poultryman can afford to be without this book. For eight years we have manufactured this line of goods. Thousands of poultry houses in every section of the country are equipped with Potters Fixtures. You can have convenient and sanitary quarters and you can save time, worry and money by using them. Our catalogue tells you how to keep free forever from those pests, lice and mites. It has cost us hundreds of dollars but we send it to interested poultrymen for one red stamp to cover postage. Write us today for free circulars on the POTTER SYSTEM and our new catalogue. They will please and interest you.

T. F. POTTER & COMPANY
Downers Grove, Box S., Illinois



GREIDER'S SUPERB CATALOGUE

of high bred Poultry for 1907 is larger and better than ever. Printed in beautiful colors, with 10 striking Natural Color Plates of leading breeds. Illustrates and describes Sixty Varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks and Geese.

Tells all about practical poultry houses and equipment, how to build them, how to cure diseases, make hens lay and yield good profits. Gives information of decided value to every poultry keeper; Best Lice Destroyer, necessary poultry supplies and prices of breeding stock and eggs which are within reach of all. Book worth far more, but sent postpaid for only 10 cents. Send for it to-day.

B. H. GREIDER, Rheims, Pa.

DAVIS' POULTRY PUNCH

Nickel-plated, neat, weighs half an ounce.
Cuts two sizes. Price 25c postpaid.

Leg Bands

Smith Sealed prevents fraud at shows. Note large numbers—never duplicate. Prices—12, 30c, 25, 50c, 60, 81 00, 100, 150.

Climax, light, easy to fasten, secure as a padlock. Sizes to fit any bird. Prices—12, 15c, 25, 30c, 50, 40c, 100, 75c. Send stamp for sample bands and catalogue.

The Keyes-Davis Co., Ltd.
Department 515
Battle Creek, Mich.

25
CLIMAX

SMITH SEALED
RA 9663

BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Empire State, State and Star Incubators and Brooders.

Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.

in South Dakota and through Hettenger, Bowman and Billings Counties in North Dakota, and proceed in a westerly direction to Butte, Montana.

The rich soil of the country through which this new line will pass, consisting of a deep black loam, with a yellow clay subsoil, together with the favorable climatic conditions and an abundance of water, is adapted to raising all kinds of grain and suitable for general agricultural purposes. There are still many thousand acres of Government lands to be secured along this new line. Homestead entries for lands in Butte County, may be made at Seim, South Dakota.

There are golden opportunities for the farmer and rancher, and for the small merchant in the new towns which will be opened along this new line as fast as the railway can be completed. Mobridge, in Walworth County, South Dakota, is the first station on this line east of the crossing of the Missouri River. A town has recently been established there and promises a great future.

Poultry Show Dates

Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

The Manitowoc Pigeon and Poultry Fanciers' Association will hold its second show January 17 to 20. James A. Tucker will judge the poultry and Herman H. Osthoff the pigeons. This will be a score card show. F. C. Borchardt, Jr., secretary.

Allegan, Michigan.

The Allegan Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold a show at Allegan January 11 to 15, Eugene Sites, judge. W. H. Warner, secretary.

Columbus, Indiana.

The American Poultry Breeders and Fanciers' Association has been reorganized and will hold a show at Columbus, February 4 to 10. This is a very late show and should bring out the cream of the prize winners. Write L. E. Jayne, 1704 Ninth street, Columbus, for further information.

Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

The Brantford Poultry Association will hold a show at Brantford January 7 to 10. J. L. McCormack, secretary.

Marinette, Wisconsin.

The annual show of the Northern Wisconsin and Michigan Poultry Association will be held January 15 to 19. Frank Heck has been secured as judge. Cash premiums are offered and entries from a distance will be carefully attended to. H. P. McKay, secretary.

Nashville, Tenn.

The Second Nashville Poultry Show will be held January 14 to 19, inclusive. F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga.; W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y., and C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Ky., judges. John A. Murkin, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., Sec.

Belle Fourche, S. D.

Black Hills Poultry Association third annual show, Belle Fourche, S. D., January 10, 11 and 12, 1907. Competition open to the world. W. G. Warnock, judge. J. H. Pearson, Sec., Belle Fourche, S. D.

Adrian, Michigan.

The Fence Town Fanciers' Club will hold a show at Adrian, January 21 to 26, with Wick Hathaway, W. E. Stanfield, J. W. Mulinix and C. C. Beatty, as judges. J. E. Holyoke, secretary.



A Short Talk ON White Wyandottes Its Been 15 Years Now That Duston

has been breeding, showing and selling **winners**. Has been at the front as a pusher of this noble breed which has more than "**made good**" and has become the most popular breed of today. It is the practical as well as the beauty points, and **Duston** and **Duston's Strain** has taken the lead to prove this to the **world**.

If you want the best to be had, write him for a catalogue, sending 4c stamp for same to the breeder that has

Made possible the V orld's best flocks

Eggs \$5.00 a setting, 2 settings \$8.00, 3 settings \$10.00 and \$20.00 in hundred lots.

Arthur G. Duston, Drawer 2, So. Framingham, Mass.

Ivory White Plymouth Rocks

When you buy **White Plymouth Rock** eggs you want the kind that will produce the **Real Ivory White** kind of birds. I breed that kind. I paid \$1750.00 for seven birds that now are in my breeding pens, the highest price ever paid for the same number at one sale. I got the worth of my money as the chicks from them have proved. I have bred hundreds of birds as good as the best of those I bought. I proved this at the Missouri State Poultry Show, December 11-14, 1906, by winning first and second on cock, first and second on hen, first and second on pullet, fifth on cockerel and first on pen, in a class of 110 entries.

I would be glad if every intending purchaser could visit my Fairlawn Poultry Farm and see my stock. **It is the kind I am proud of.** I have a little stock to sell and shall have eggs for everybody. Prices on stock reasonable. Eggs from the same stock I shall breed from, **\$3 per 15.**

Full Particulars Freely Furnished

William Miller, Crescent, Missouri

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS IMPERIAL BLACK LANGSHANS

Both these breeds are all winter layers. The Rhode Island Reds are the best broiler and roaster fowls ever bred. Our Imperial Black Langshans are **black** with beetle green reflections—true Langshan type—if you are looking for eggs from which

To get Prize Winners

We can sell them to you. Our pens are mated for the best results. We have been breeding fine poultry for twenty years and we are going to make the new name of our yards stand for the highest quality that money or skill can procure. No stock for sale this spring. Plenty of it next fall. Eggs for all who want the best.

Langshans \$3.00 per 13, \$10.00 per 52 **Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds \$3.00 per 13**

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

SUNSHINE POULTRY YARDS, Peotone, Illinois.

FOWLER'S CHAMPION BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have never been defeated, and their record of five times as many first and special prizes

As All Competitors Combined

stands alone and unequalled. My great cock "**Champion**" selected for the cover page of the special Buff Rock issue of "POULTRY" is a fair sample of the birds I breed. They have the **color, size, style and finish** to win in any competition. I can furnish **SHOW BIRDS FIT TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY**. Will also spare a few more breeders. They are bred right and will produce winners. Catalogue free. Address

C. W. FOWLER, Box P, Smyrna, Ga.

R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds Largest and Best Flock Reds in the West

Fifteen fine pens. No birds in breeding pens scoring less than ninety points.

Eggs \$3.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 30 \$12.00 per 100

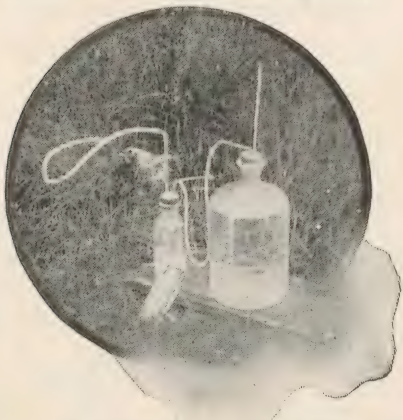
Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or order refilled at one-half price

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

DID YOU READ

Our Last Month's Advertisement About the New Improvement in the 1907 Prairie State Incubator

It will also pay you to read every word of this advertisement if you have had experience in hatching and rearing chicks.



Testing the Hen that Stole her Nest

If you are a new beginner in this work, you will save yourself a lot of disappointment, loss of time and money if you follow the lesson it teaches.

We are satisfied we have made one of the greatest steps forward in artificial incubation the past year that has ever been accomplished, that is the hatching of chicks so near like those hatched under the old hen that an expert can not tell the difference.

At some of the recent shows, we were accused of exhibiting chicks that were hatched several days before the show began because they were so unusual in size, activity, vigor, etc.

But that is the result of our past season's investigations. Here is how we accomplished this important improvement:

First, we determine to find out just how Mrs. Hen succeeded in bringing off livelier, healthier, stronger, larger chicks than could be hatched in an incubator. To do this right and to let nature have full sway, we waited until the Hen "stole" her nest, as her natural instinct has much influence.

We then started in to get at the actual conditions from time to time as they really exist in the hen's nest, and by the aid of a very sensitive and accurate hygrometer we made notations of the heat, humidity, ventilation, etc., making a very accurate record of same.

We tested in like manner the hen set in a tight nest, thoroughly dry; also a hen in a ventilated nest, so that air circulated freely around and about the eggs and obtained some more valuable points.

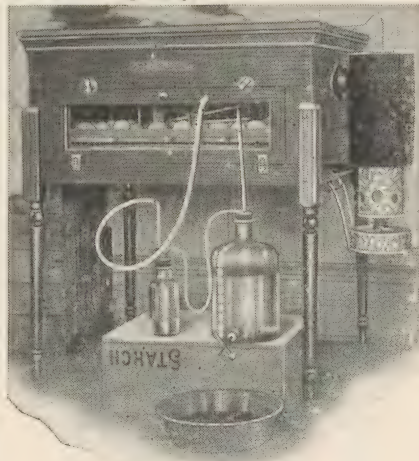
The next step was to reconstruct our egg chamber in the Prairie State so that it would give us the same relative conditions as we obtained from the natural hen and to prove our efforts, we subjected the machine to the same hygrometer tests. We conducted in all in our special experiment works over 60 rigid tests last year.

Our success with our 1907 machine was truly gratifying and we attribute it solely to our adherence so closely to nature.

We wanted nothing in the way of results that could not be obtained in the hands of our customers, either inexperienced or experienced in operating incubators.

We were not confined to testing our own machines—we test every standard make known for comparison and when we say the 1907 Prairie State Machine is the survival of the fittest we have practical reason why.

We have this year a machine that will bring off the highest percentage of chicks and bring off bigger, better, stronger chicks than any machine made. Chicks just like the old hen brings off. Chicks that are strong, full of nutritious blood, free from anaemia so common with incubator hatched chicks. Chicks that look three or four days old when they pop out of the shell. Chicks that have activity and strength to get out of the shell quickly.



Applying Same Test to 1907 Prairie State

Send for our New Catalog with full detailed description of our 1907 machine. You'll make a mistake if you buy a machine before investigating the 1907 Prairie State. Ask for our new Brooder Catalog—it will interest you.

THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,

510 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

WE'RE PROUD OF THE PURINA BRAND

Purina Chick Feed is the ideal feed for saving the little chicks. Being Millers, and owning large mills, we are in position to make the best chick feed on the market. Purina Scratch Feed contains the greatest variety of grains and selected seeds. Purina Alfalfa Meal gives a green feed the year round. Purina Mash makes hens lay, and Purina Fattening Feed puts on the finishing touches.

Don't fool yourself by trying to fool your chickens with some inferior feed because they won't thrive on it or lay eggs, and they'll fool you on results.

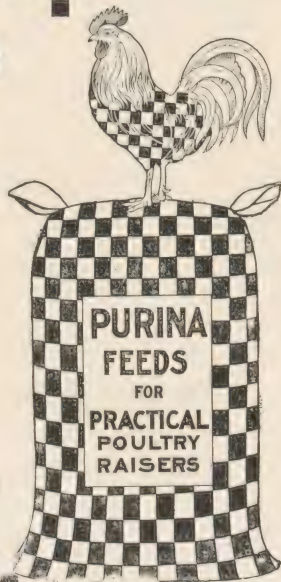
Take no substitute. If your dealer doesn't handle our feeds, send us his name. We will send samples and a copy of the "Standard Poultry Feeder."

NO GRIT, NO BURNT WHEAT OR TRASH IN PURINA POULTRY FEEDS

PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Acme Mills Co., Portland, Ore.

The Tillsen Co., Tillsenburgh, Ont.



Economic Steamer for Coal or Wood

Holds Eight Gallons Scalding Water

Cooks the feed and warms the poultry house at the same time

A Little Giant

Requires Little Space

W. Stokely, Manufacturer

3231 Park Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa

Dry Feeding in Maine.

After trying feeding moist mashers both morning and evening, the Maine experiment station gave them up for a system of dry feeding which, for two years, has given perfect satisfaction. A recent bulletin gives considerable space to this subject from which we obtain the following:

"Early in the morning for each 100 hens four quarts of screened cracked corn are scattered in the litter, which is six to eight inches deep on the floor. This is not mixed into the litter, for the straw is dry and light and enough grain is hidden so the birds commence scratching for it almost immediately. At 10 o'clock they are fed in the same way, two quarts of wheat and two quarts of oats. This is all of the regular feeding that is done.

"Along one side of the room is the feed trough, with slatted front. In it is kept a supply of dry meals mixed together. This dry meal mixture is composed of the following materials, viz.:

- 200 lbs. good wheat bran,
- 100 lbs. corn meal,
- 100 lbs. middlings,
- 100 lbs. gluten meal or brewer's grain,
- 100 lbs. linseed meal,
- 100 lbs. beef scrap.

These materials are spread on the floor in layers one above the other and shoveled together until thoroughly mixed, then kept in stock for supplying the trough. The trough is never allowed to remain empty. The dry meal mixture is constantly within reach of all of the birds and they help themselves at will.

"Oyster shell, dry cracked bone, grit and charcoal are kept in slatted troughs and are accessible at all times. A moderate supply of mangolds and plenty of clean water is furnished. About five pounds of clover cut into inch lengths is fed dry daily to each 100 birds in winter. When the wheat, oats and cracked corn are given the birds are always anxious for them and they scratch in the litter for the very last kernel, before going to the trough where an abundance of food is in store.

"It is very evident that they like the broken and the whole grains better than the mixture of the fine, dry materials; yet they by no means dislike the latter, for they help themselves to it, a mouthful or two at a time whenever they seem to need it and never go to bed with empty crops, so far as noted. They apparently do not like it well enough to gorge themselves with it, and sit down, loaf, get over-fat and lay soft-shelled eggs, as it is commonly the case with the Plymouth Rocks when they are given warm morning mashers in troughs.

"Some of the advantages of this method of feeding are that the mash is put in the troughs at any convenient time, only guarding against an exhaustion of the supply, and the entire avoidance of the mobbing that always occurs at trough feeding, when that is made the meal of the day, whether it be morning or evening. There are no tailings to be gathered up or wasted, as is common when a full meal of mash is given at night. The labor is very much less, enabling a person to care for more birds than when the regular evening meal is given.

"The average amounts of the materials eaten by each hen during the last year are about as follows:

Grain and the meal mixture.	90.0 lbs
Oyster shell.	4.0 "
Dry cracked bone.	2.4 "
Grit.	2.0 "
Charcoal.	2.0 "
Clover.	10.0 "

These materials cost about \$1.45.

The hens averaged laying 144 eggs each."

AFTER ALL IT'S THE OIL

Even temperature has a great deal to do with the successful hatching and rearing of chicks. Even temperature often depends on a very simple thing—the kind of oil you use. Impure oil clogs the wick with impurities from the acids in the oil. A crust forms on the top, the flame grows smaller, the heat becomes less intense, the lamp begins to smoke and much mischief is done. There would be larger per cent hatches, more vigorous chicks and fewer chicks smothered to death in brooders if pure oil was used.

Wyandot White Oil

is a pure oil refined by a process which frees it from impurities found in other oils.

It burns with a constant, steady flame without smoking or making any fumes of an injurious character. The wick does not get gummy or dirty and the lamps are easier to care for.

Wyandot White Oil is a perfect fuel; insuring the steady evenness of temperature so necessary for the best results in both incubator and brooder. Try it and be convinced.

Write for circular and prices.
The Wyandot Refining Co.,
Dept. H, Cleveland, O.



PAGE Poultry Fence

Strongest, best on the market. Fences poultry in, sock out, and lasts. Costs less erected than common netting, because it requires no boards at top or bottom and so few posts—one every 50 feet. You can't afford to buy poultry fence without investigating Page. Write for descriptions.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co.,
Box 176, Adrian, Mich.



MAKE GOOD MONEY

In poultry business. Others tell you. Why not you? Our big illustrated book, "Profitable Poultry," tells how to breed, hatch, feed, grow and market to make lots of money. Starts you on the road to success. Describes most wonderful Poultry Farm in the world—32 kinds of fowls. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, everything for Poultry. Mailed for 4 cents in postage. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 45, Clarinda, Iowa.

Engagement Wanted

Superintendent of experience, where profitable operation is an object. Can earn good salary. References exchanged.

"White Rock" Care Poultry

Peotone, Illinois.

Study Your Flock.

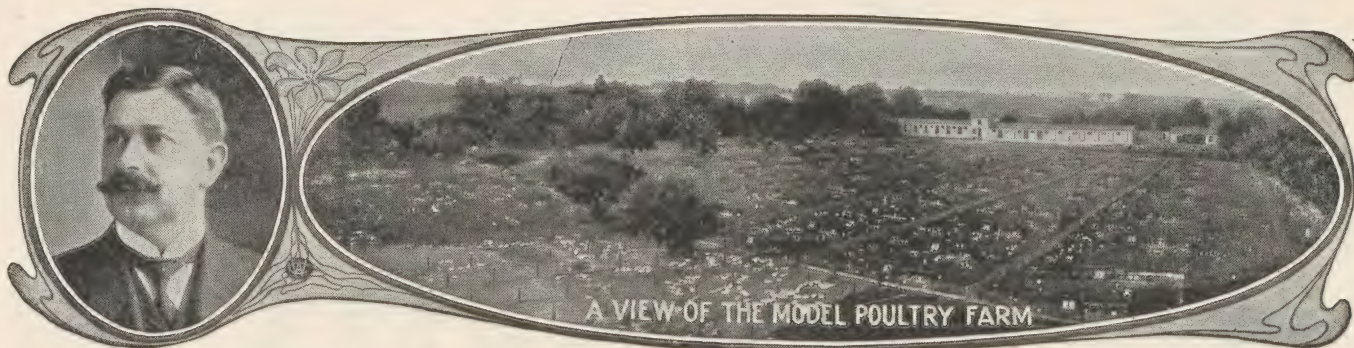
The following incident in the career of an amateur poultry breeder, as given us by the manager of one of the large packing houses, shows the importance of a breeder of fancy birds knowing a fancy bird when he sees it, and having enough confidence in his own judgment to keep or sell a member of his flock that pleases or displeases him, without regard to whether it pleases anyone else or not.

The breeder in question exhibited some birds at a certain show under one of our best judges and was greatly disappointed that a favorite pullet was not given a place among the prize winners. His confidence in the judge was so great, however, that he sold the pullet with some cull cockerels to a buyer who sent them to the above mentioned packing house. Here the manager was attracted by the pullet and bought her for his own yards. In the course of time he showed her again in hot competition under the same judge and was given first and special. The first owner saw her at the show, bought her for twenty-five dollars, and upon asking for some facts regarding her pedigree found that he had repurchased at a long figure the pullet discarded by him at market price. His remarks about the judge who could see so differently at different times were not flattering, but the fault was with himself. Too many breeders run their plants on the judgment of others. Instead of studying the Standard and prize-winning birds until competent to choose the best from the flock they get first one and then another to mate their pens for them. Their enthusiasm rises and falls with the praise or criticism of every friend or acquaintance; they change methods before any one has time to give satisfactory results; some of them change breeds as often as methods. Naturally, they are never satisfied with their success with poultry.

It is most important that breeders should know how to judge their own birds. Select the type that pleases you and that you wish to breed to, and then breed toward that. Please yourself at least. Then if you breed in accordance with the Standard requirements of the breed, if you condition your birds and coop train them for the show, you will please the judge also. It is not unusual for a man who understands how to handle birds for the show room to take one that has failed and so fit it as to win. No matter what quality a bird might be, if it has not been handled properly and made to show to best advantage, but huddles down in a shapeless mass before the judge, it stands a poor chance of winning beside an inferior bird that knows what is expected of it and enjoys the attention bestowed on it by the judge and onlookers. Again, the fowl might be out of condition at one time and in the best of condition at another time. Be independent of the opinions of others in your yards. Study the Standard, and let that be your guide. Do not make radical changes in your system so long as it is satisfactory unless personally convinced that the change is for the better.—Wallace's Farmer.

Poultrymen Wanted.

We have very recently had inquiries from large poultry farms for managers. There is a wide field for the man who is thoroughly familiar with the poultry situation to the extent of being a capable manager and it is not a bad line of work for a young man to fit himself, according to the salaries that are being paid.



MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Chas. A. Cyphers

Sends a New Year's Greeting to All Progressive Poultrymen. Let Our Concentrated Aim be for More and Better Poultry, Higher Prices and Bigger Profits.

PROGRESS:

A New Year is with us, and those of us who have been actively engaged in poultry work feel encouraged for a fresh start;—feel that progress has been made. The reports coming in show that Model customers in every part of the country have increased their flocks, and in every way have had a most successful year.

Let the New Year be more successful still. Let us shun the fake, and work shoulder to shoulder for better poultry, higher prices and bigger profits. There is big money in market poultry and eggs. Let us go after it with renewed energy.

The work at the Model Farm the past season has given me a new grip on poultry matters. We have worked in a larger way, and accomplished some things heretofore not attained. We raised over 20,000 chicks with mostly portable equipment. We did this with Model Incubators and Model Colony Brooders.

While the Model Incubators and Model Methods were proving winners for the Model Farm, they were helping others to success:—helping others to build up flocks that were money-makers; to put their poultry farms on a dividend-paying basis. There is no sham about the farms where the Model equipment is used. They are not all buildings filled with emptiness, and garnished in the papers with the hot-air stories of those who sold them inefficient equipment and gave incompetent advice. Where the Model Hatchers are used you find real live chickens in goodly numbers; the mortgages paid; and a balance in the bank.

What a Model customer says who produced 7,000 layers with Model Hatchers:—

MR. CHARLES A. CYPHERS,

MY DEAR SIR:—To create a flock of seven thousand Single Comb White Leghorns means healthy breeders, and an equipment that will hatch and rear perfect chicks.

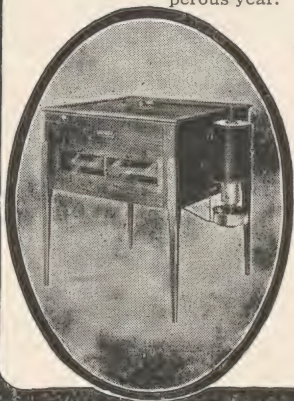
We sincerely believe that without the "Model" hatchers we could not have perfected our Lakewood Farm layers into the great profit payers they are.

Mr. Cyphers our results this last year will place us in the first rank of successful poultry farms; and we feel that we owe our success largely to you. The years of research and accumulated knowledge that have enabled you to give us poultrymen an incubator that hatches chicks; and the advice and counsel to which you have made us welcome, and which have helped us avoid money-wasting errors, have, with our own work, made the Lakewood Poultry Farm a financial success. We wish you and the Model a prosperous year.

Very truly yours,

LAKESWOOD FARM COMPANY, AUSTIN G. BROWN, Pres.

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 14th, 1906.



Write for catalog of these Model Incubators and Brooders; and let me tell you of the work at the Model Farm.

Also send two dimes for a copy of my book "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." It gives the cost of production in all branches of the poultry business. It gives the market quotations week by week averaged for three years. It shows when a chick hatched any week in the year could be marketed as a broiler or as a roasting chicken, and the profit it would make. It also tells of the profits of egg production and how best to secure them. Write me today.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

331 Henry Street,

Buffalo, N. Y.

**White Rocks
Barred Rocks
Buff Rocks
Single Comb R. I. Reds
Rose Comb R. I. Reds**

**EGGS
\$2.00
Per 15
\$9.00
Per 100**

Bred for Boston Show purpose and from best laying strains.
Poor hatches caused by infertile eggs replaced FREE

W. H. BILLINGS

Milton

Massachusetts

WANTED

The name and address of every breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes. If you have not received our fine catalog of printing this year, drop us a card with name, address, and breed you handle.

MARTIN & MARTIN, Falls City, Neb.

Poultry Printing OF THE BETTER KIND

Send 2-cent stamp for samples
S. J. MATHERSON
3547 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois
Successor to E. F. Bouldin & Co.

Sure Hatch Incubators

Have the Highest Hatching Record

and the **lowest selling prices.** They will hatch chicks for you cheaper and better than hens, or other incubators.

The Sure Hatch runs itself and pays for itself, or we take it back at our expense. **Guaranteed for 5 years and made to last a lifetime.**

You can set it any place where a hen might be housed. Hatches when you "set" it, and you "set" it when you are ready, summer or winter.

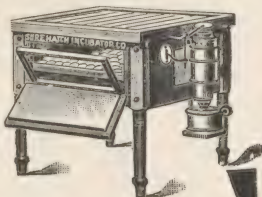
No trouble to have "early hatched" chickens, if you use a Sure Hatch. Used successfully and most highly recommended by more practical poultry raisers than any other incubator on earth, none excepted.

For ten years we have been making and selling the Sure Hatch, freight prepaid, for prices that put it in a class by itself.

Anybody can make a cheap incubator, but when it comes to delivering one that positively will hatch cheaper and better than hens, and is covered by a responsible guarantee that it will do its work year after year—that's a proposition that is not so easy.

We do this very thing. We have the facilities and experience that make it possible.

We operate the greatest incubator



and brooder factory in the world. Our experimenting for improvement never stops. These facts enable us to turn out machines, strictly up-to-date—leaders always—imitations never.

Our customers are successful from the start, because we know how and what to tell them, that they may get the results that pay, without disappointments.

Our new 100-page illustrated Sure Hatch book tells all about our machines and low prices. Besides it is a very helpful poultry book. Write us today for one of these free books.

Sure Hatch Incubator Company

Box 98, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 98, Indianapolis, Ind.

Note—July 1, 1906, our main office and factory were removed from Clay Center to Fremont, Neb.

Why Don't You Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

Thousands Are Doing It.
Send For Our
FREE PLANS

and See How Easy
and Simple they
are. We Furnish
Parts not Possible
for You to Make



The first thing that occurs to many who read our advertisements, is that it is impossible for them to build their own machines.

If you think so, you're mistaken.

You can build your own machines with our plans and fixtures, and do it easily.

Over eighteen thousand people were interested in building their own incubators and brooders from our plans last year.

No special experience or tools required. We've worked and studied on these plans and fixtures until we have made them so simple and easy to understand that anyone, even a girl or boy can follow them.

Remember, we furnish all the parts not possible for you to make, such as Lamp, Tank, Regulator, Doors, Legs, Hardware, etc., at a special low cost. That's why it's so easy.

Now just to convince yourself that you can make a better incubator than you can buy, one that will have exclusive features especially advantageous to the inexperienced operator, send for these Free Plans and if they fail to satisfy you, we'll say no more.

All it costs is a mere request; they're free

post-paid. If you already have an incubator or brooder, our catalog will be valuable to you. It tells how you can cut your operating expenses in half and save a lot of time, labor and annoyance, by using our Improved Acme Automatic Lamp and Acme Compound Wafer Regulator on your old machine.

Here's some of the reasons in brief: Lamp holds over gallon; can't be upset; no danger of fire. Combined Damper and Flame Regulation shuts off oil consumption when heat is not needed.

Automatic Valve keeps oil always same depth on wick, insuring uniform flame—steady heat. Mineral Fibre Wicks don't burn nor char—saves trimming.

Burners are air-cooled; can't overheat, explode nor cause fire.

Acme Compound Wafer Regulators are positive in action, accurate to fraction of degree. Both Lamp and Regulator made to fit any machine—anyone can attach them. More reasons in catalog. Send for it and learn how to save one-half the time, labor, expense and get better hatches with your old machines.

HOW'S THIS

H. M. SHEER CO., Quincy, Ill. July 6, 1906. Gentlemen:—I send in same mail, a photo of a hatch made last week with one of your 100-egg machines, built on your plans and using your fixtures. I had no experience in the building of incubators except that gained in your instructions.

When the parts came, everything fitted fine. I run the hatch just as your instructions said, and from the results I got, I am well satisfied.

I put 100 eggs into the machine, not the picked eggs, sorted for color, but just eggs; and tested out 25 at first test, 10 at second, and hatched just 60 chicks you see in picture. C. W. CHRISTMAN, Waterville, Minn.

In writing for Catalog and Free Plans, address

H. M. SHEER CO., Quincy, Ill.
The Largest Manufacturers of Incubators and Brooder Supplies in the World.



How to Tell Cholera.

Fowls may get cholera at any time of the year, but its ravages to the greatest loss set in from the hot months on into the late fall. This disease begins with lassitude and no inclination to move. As a rule, diarrhoea is a prominent symptom, although at times it does not occur. The birds, if young, may eat until they die, says the Twentieth Century Farmer. Others again refuse to eat and are very thirsty. The temperature of the body runs to 110 degrees. Sometimes the comb turns very dark, in other cases it turns a grey white. Excrement is voided often and is largely made up of urates, thin and yellow, sometimes frothy. It may change to green. Its crop is often full of food and paralyzed. Inoculation from one bird to another occurs in from ten to more hours. In some cases the disease runs a rapid course, in other cases longer.

Examination after death finds the liver enlarged, very large in some cases, and very dark, sometimes a dark green, sometimes spotted. Its gall bladder is mostly distended with a thick, discolored bile. Its rectum and intestines are congested. When attacked a bird rapidly loses weight. Literally the flesh seems to shrink, shrivel and disappear into the air.

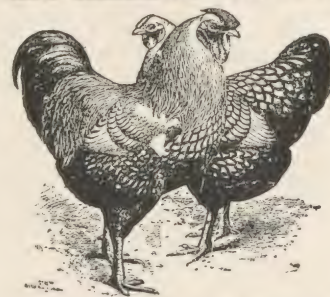
The germ under the microscope shows up in form both oval and round. Its deadliest effect is felt between a temperature of 85 and 100 and over. Damp, hot weather is best. It cannot move of its own accord, as some other forms of germs do. And it is easily killed, will die out of itself when dried; has weak resistive power and can be easily killed by disinfectants, such as carbolic, bonzoic, salicylic or sulphuric acids. By playing a spray of hot water on infected spots for ten or fifteen minutes the germs are killed. One per cent solutions of the above acids will utterly destroy it. But some substances deadly to other germs in a certain per cent solution, will not kill the cholera germ, such as alcohol, iodine potassium, etc.

The value of disinfection in the disease goes without saying. Kill off and burn the sick fowls, then disinfect, is the remedy. Germs must pass into the stomach or get into an abraded place on the fowl to cause the disease. It is brought on the place usually by other fowls or wild birds; or the disease germs, yet rife in the soil, are carried on the feet of dogs or cats to the yards. Fowls are now in certain localities inoculated against death by cholera. The virus inoculated upon sheep, horses or man forms an abscess where the virus entered, but shows no other symptom and does no harm, but some of the smaller animals it immediately kills. In passing from the sick to the well fowls be very careful that you do not carry some of the virus on your hands or clothes to the fowls not yet inoculated.

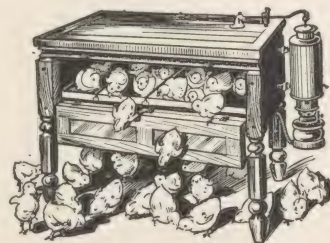
When to Buy Pure Breeds.

As winter approach every one at all interested in pure bred fowls is planning his house for the wintering of fowls and necessarily for breeding pens for early chicks next spring. Many lovers of poultry who have not heretofore bred poultry will undoubtedly wish to start next spring with some pure bred fowls, says an exchange. Perhaps some are undecided as to whether it is best to start by buying fowls or eggs. To such we say for several reasons it is best to start with pure bred fowls, and it is more satisfactory to buy them in the fall. Get your poultry houses in shape and send to some reliable breeder for the birds which suit

Shoemaker's Poultry Book AND ALMANAC FOR 1907.

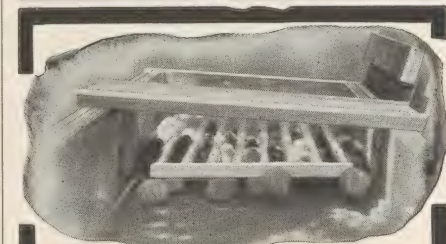


There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, with many fine illustrations. A number of BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES OF FOWLS showing them in their natural color. Tells all about all kinds of thoroughbred chickens, with life-like illustrations. Prices of eggs for hatching and fowls for breeding purposes. TELLS HOW TO RAISE POULTRY SUCCESSFULLY, their care and management and how to treat all diseases common among them. Gives illustrations and descriptions of convenient poultry houses, and plans to build them.



ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS and BROODERS with fine illustrations, complete description, and lowest prices. ALL ABOUT OPERATING THE INCUBATOR. This chapter is marvelously complete, and worth much more than the price we ask for the whole book. This Poultry Book is worth dollars to anyone interested in the raising of fowls. IT IS AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHICKEN-REARING, and no one can well afford to be without it. Will be mailed to anyone upon receipt of only 15c. Money refunded if not pleased.

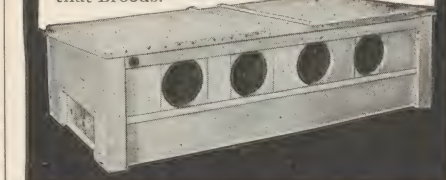
G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 935, FREEPORT, ILL.



Your Success depends on your brooder system

How much good nature, good energy, and GOOD MONEY are you going to lose this spring because of a faulty, inadequate brooder system? Nature, the sunny days of spring and even the incubators will do their part to produce the chicks. Are you going to do your part? Are you getting ready to raise the chicks after they are hatched? This is a most important work and it won't be long now until the growing season comes on. Why not write us today for our free catalogue. It will tell you all about the Root Brooder. The "Root" is sold on a money back guarantee and is shipped freight prepaid, direct from the factory.

THE ROOT INCUBATOR CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Dept. J
Makers of "The Brooder that Broods."



\$0.80

FOR THIS
STANDARD GREEN BONE CUTTER

Here is a bone cutter entirely different from any other on the market—every point of difference is an improvement. It feeds the bone endwise to the cutting knives automatically, thereby producing a much finer, better chip than is possible in any other machine. Every poultryman knows the advantage of feeding fowls cut green bone. We want them to know how easy it is to prepare it. You can get the green bone fresh every day from your butcher at a trifling cost—it's no bother and very little work to prepare it with the

STANDARD BONE CUTTER

Fed regularly green bone will double your egg supply, make eggs that will hatch strong, vigorous chicks, and keep your whole flock healthy and profitable. The money you spend for a bone cutter will return a profit to you every day. Machines are made in several sizes and warranted by responsible concern. Write today for free catalog, prices, and our original Trial Plan.

STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO.

MILFORD, MASS.



EVERY DRINK A DOSE

HOMEO ROUP
CURE FOR Poultry Roup
Price, 50 Cts.
Prepared by
HOMEO REMEDY CO.
1225 MARKET ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you suspect Roup in your poultry give them immediately in their drinking water the Homeo Cure. Every drink a dose, every dose prevents disease. Equally good for Ducks, Pigeons, Turkeys or Geese. Price 50c a package, postpaid. Send today for 32 page book. "Life Saver" Poultry Book FREE.

CUGLEY & MULLEN,
Dept. C, 1225 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

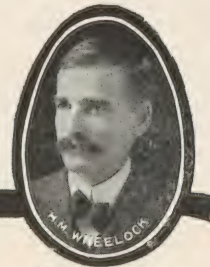
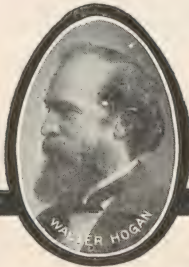
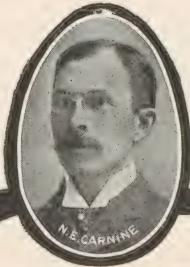
your fancy and purpose. Every breeder of pure bred stock has a surplus when he is getting his birds ready for their winter quarters. He has a large number of excellent birds and will sell better birds at a more reasonable figure for the reason that he has so many to select from. The birds have been on a range during the summer and fall and consequently are strong, healthy and vigorous and will stand a journey much better now than they will next spring, after they have been confined to the house all winter, and when the weather is more unfavorable for shipping. Next spring fowls—good ones—will be scarcer because breeders are pretty well sold out during the show season, and as a result they can demand a much higher price for them. Many breeders of fancy fowls wish to sell all their surplus stock in the fall because they have not room to winter more than they wish to keep for next year's breeding pens.

If you start with pure bred fowls in the fall, you can know what you are breeding from. Your birds will have time to become acclimated to their surroundings and will be ready to furnish you with eggs next spring. We have purchased fowls that were laying when we bought them. They were shipped to us and immediately stopped laying much to our loss. Some birds will stop laying when placed in strange surroundings. Furthermore, when fowls are purchased in the fall or early winter their traits can be learned and their habits become familiar and they can be gotten in much better condition for the breeding pen the following spring.

A pen of fowls will lay more eggs than can be bought for what the birds cost; you are sure of getting fertile eggs, and you avoid the risk of having the eggs injured while being shipped. As a rule eggs can be shipped safely almost any distance if they are well packed, but there are times when shipping renders them unhatchable. By buying the fowls all this risk is avoided. Now is the time to buy your breeding pens for next year's season. Oftentimes you can buy some of the very best fowls in the fall. Many breeders sell their last year's breeding pens at a sacrifice in order to make room for their young stock. You will thus obtain at a reasonable figure some hens that the year before twice the amount of money could not buy.—Rural World.

Wide Range vs. Yards.

While it is generally true that hens having a wide range lay better than those confined with proper food and conditions, the reverse may result. The bugs, worms and exercise of a wide range tend to health, vigor and eggs, but the same elements of food supplied to yarded chickens have produced better results, according to one writer. In this instance ten White Minorcas were confined to a yard about fifteen by twenty and fed as follows: Morning—equal parts of bran, wheat, middlings and corn meal, mixed, and about two handfuls of good beef-scrap added, all mixed with water or sour milk into a crumbly mash. I fed all this that they would eat up clean in ten minutes. At noon they had about one quart of whole wheat or oats, scattered in litter. Their night feed was just clean, sound corn, all they would eat up clean. Fresh water was before them all the time, as also was oyster shell and grit. Their yard was often spaded up, to make it cleaner and more wholesome for them to scratch and dig in, and they were plentifully supplied with green stuff daily. These chickens laid steadily through the summer, while those on free range would lay well for a time and then the product would decrease, and then increase.—Journal of Agricultural.



The Big 4

Heads of the Walter Hogan System, the Greatest Poultry Discovery of the Times.
Keeps your yards filled with 200-egg hens—no middlings, no drones.

Egg Getting an Exact Science

you have but to apply the rules of the Walter Hogan System which teaches you—

How to select the laying hens.

How to select pullets that will make laying hens.

How to choose roosters that will breed layers. **How to mate to breed first class layers.**

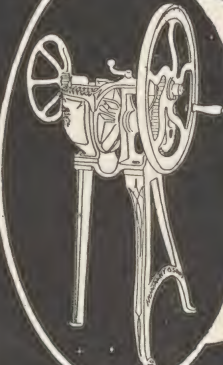
The System is well established, not just a theory. Hundreds of poultrymen are proceeding under it. It brings them success. If you will write for our little book on the Hogan System it will

Open Your Eyes to Possibilities

with poultry. There are only plain, easy rules to follow. Anybody can apply them when he has once been taught how. Doubles your eggs, saves half the expense—all the expense of keeping medium and poor layers. Nothing to pay till you know—"No Not One" Cent until you have tested it and know yourself that all we claim and more is true. A copy of the book free. Write for it to-day.

The Walter Hogan Company, 21 Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

FEED FOR EGGS



Cut your poultry feed bill in two—double your egg production, have a healthy, vigorous flock, by getting an **Open Hopper**

HUMPHREY Green Bone & CUTTER Vegetable

Guaranteed to cut more bone, in better condition, in less time and with less labor than any other or you get your money back. It is the original open-hopper machine, operated by one hand—cuts as fast or as easily as you like. No parts to get out of order; no springs to adjust—easily kept clean. Used and endorsed by successful poultry men everywhere.

Send Your Name Today for the Humphrey Book of "Poultry Helps"—full of money-making suggestions.
HUMPHREY, Drew Street Factory, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.
The Humphrey Rapid Clover Cutter cuts finer and more rapidly than any other, and makes the best poultry food. Ask about it.

A FREE TRIAL.

We will gladly send you a Humphrey on free trial. It will prove its worth to you.

A FREE TRIAL

IDEAL INCUBATORS and BROODERS

1907 MACHINES AT SPECIAL PRICES

I am making an unexampled offer on my newest machines to induce buying right now instead of the late winter. We're overrun with business then—not quite so busy now. We can do business now at less cost, avoid errors and delays and you get the benefit. Note the following prices:

Here's Where You Save Money

240 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 3 (regular price \$18.00) now.....	\$11.75
120 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 2 (regular price \$14.00) now.....	\$ 9.00
60 Egg Ideal Incubator No. 1 (regular price \$9.50) now.....	\$ 7.50
200 Chick Ideal Outdoor Brooder No. 3, (regular price, \$12.50) now.....	\$10.00

200 Chick Ideal Indoor Brooder, No. 2 (regular price \$10.50) now.....	\$ 8.00
100 Chick Ideal Indoor Brooder No. 1 (regular price \$8.00) now.....	\$ 6.00
100 Chick Ideal Outdoor Brooder No. 5, (regular price \$8.00) now.....	\$ 6.00
Ideal Portable Poultry Houses (regular price \$15.00) now.....	\$16.00



Complete Line of Poultry Supplies.

Don't think that this is some cheap or old stock to be worked off. I give you my word that they are my latest 1907 patterns—best in material, make and with most approved devices that were ever put out at Millhook Poultry Farm.

Send For Free Book—Our big 128-page book "Poultry for Profit," fully describes our entire line of incubators, brooders and supplies; illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of fowls, and is brim full of interesting information for the poultry raiser. Send for it today. It is FREE.

J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

We manufacture and sell everything needed for poultry raising—Special Poultry Rations—Poultry Remedies—Lice Killers—Brood Coops—Bone Cutters—Drinking Fountains, etc. Let us quote you prices on what you need.



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

Hen Feed, Mash Egg Feed,

Ever Green Clover Meal, and Pigeon Feed

The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed. Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent. **W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man.) ST. LOUIS, MO.**



W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, Ill.

I. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wm. Elliott & Sons, New York City, N. Y.

The Gulf Coast of Texas

That's the title of a new eighty-page illustrated book just published by Rock Island-Frisco Lines.

We want a copy of it to reach the hands of every investor and home seeker in the country.

It tells of a region unparalleled in its possibilities for home-getting and fortune-making—recently opened up by the building of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry.

You have heard of other sections that are or were favorable for such purposes, but you have never heard of the like of Southern Texas—**MARK THESE WORDS.**

The book will tell you something about it and a trip of inspection is cheaply made. Are you interested?

If you will give me your address I will promptly correspond, sending you the book and full particulars. By special arrangement you will also be personally introduced, if you desire, to **FARMERS WHO ARE NOW THERE**—to whom you can talk and of whom you can learn all about that new, marvelous country—the Gulf Coast of Texas.

Write me to-day.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager

Rock Island-Frisco Lines
Chicago Address me at city nearest you St. Louis

Goose Lake Farm.

W. E. Stanfield.

One of the largest and best equipped farms in the state of Illinois is located near Morris and is known as The Goose Lake Farm taking its name from the lake that is situated within the large tract of something like five thousand acres of land owned by Mr. Wm. Osburn, who is building up one of the best stock farms in the west.

Aside from the production of fine cattle and Berkshire Hogs, Mr. Osburn is devoting a large portion of land to poultry and it is being fitted up with the most modern and up to date methods. The writer spent a day at Goose Lake Farm recently and it may be that a few things written about this extensive farm will be of interest to the readers of *POULTRY*. Sufficient to say that in all instances poultry raising is not conducted as a side issue but in such cases as the above place in question very much to the contrary.

There are thousands of birds raised here every year and stock of the very highest quality. The buildings are on the continuous plan being twelve by one hundred and ninety feet and divided in pens 12x24, one-half for roost room and balance for scratching run which has open front with curtain drops. The roosting room is double board wall and curtain drops in front of roosts which assures warm roosting quarters. This part of each pen is light but well ventilated.

Mr. Osburn assured me that he seldom had a frosted comb and at the time of my visit the birds had every indication of health and thrift. The curtain front house seems to be meeting with the approval of some of the best breeders and in several instances where I have had an opportunity of seeing them in use I feel confident in saying they are giving a real satisfaction.

Goose Lake Farm has four of these continuous houses of equal dimensions viz 12x190, besides brooder house, incubator house, granary and power house, where bone cutter, feed grinder etc., are operated.

All in all the farm equipment throughout is of the very best, every building built to stay and Mr. Osburn at the time of my visit had the material on the ground for more buildings.

The demand for stock and eggs the past season reached a point where it was absolutely necessary to add more breeding pens. There have been several standard varieties kept on the farm but Mr. Osburn will in the future confine himself to a few breeds, firmly believing that a higher quality of a few varieties can better be maintained. The breeds kept are Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and White Leghorns, besides Pekin ducks and Buff turkeys, at the time of my visit there being a flock of nearly one hundred turkeys.

Mr. Osburn stated that his sales through the columns of *POULTRY* were extensive and unhesitatingly say that the buyers are a lot of pleased customers.



The Success of Jewel Incubators

Is due to its splendid construction, its equal heat, and especially to its controlled ventilation. These combinations, as all poultrymen know, guarantee success. It cannot be avoided.

The Jewel has outlasted other standard make incubators and will easily do it again. They bring out stronger and better chicks than other machines have ever done. It is the Jewel's way of doing things.

93 Chicks from 100 Eggs
88 Chicks from 93 Eggs

W. J. BAILEY, Owingsville, Ky.

First Hatch 94% by

T. C. JACKSON, Hadley, Pa.

70 Chicks from 72 Eggs

MRS. B. F. HUTCHINSON, Buffalo, Kans.

70 Chicks from 73 Eggs

W. H. COON, Balliston Spa., N. Y.

Average Season's Hatching 90%

K. O. GAASEDELEN, Nerstrand, Minn.

Our Catalog contains valuable information on raising good poultry and how to succeed with the work. It gives a truthful description of Jewel Incubators and Brooders. 160 pages of good reading. Send us your name **NOW**.

Poultry Supply Dept. Box 4

International Stock Food Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

About the South!

"About the South" is the name of a 64-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the

Illinois Central R.R. Co.

in which important questions are tersely answered in brief articles about

Southern Farm Lands,

Mississippi Valley Cotton Lands,

Truck Farming, Fruit Growing,

Stock Raising, Dairying,

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and Southern Immigration

along the lines of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana including the famous

YAZOO VALLEY

of Mississippi

Send for a free copy to J. F. Merry, General Immigration Agent, I. C. R. R. Manchester, Ia.

Information concerning rates and train service to the South via the Illinois Central can be had of agents of connecting lines, or by addressing.

The 1907 Ranney Use it For Three Hatches



and if it does not give perfect, complete satisfaction in every respect, send it back at our expense and we will willingly and promptly return your money.

That is the only fair way to you. You must be satisfied or WE are not satisfied.

We can afford to place the

RANNEY INCUBATOR

with you on these liberal terms because of its wonderful goodness, its reliability. In the years we have been making them only one has ever been returned to us and that through no fault of its own—a remarkable record.

Hatches equally well in any locality, any climate, any altitude, because it is the only machine having the Adjustable Ventilator—a small simple device at the fresh air inlet that perfectly controls the fresh air and moisture under any and all atmospheric conditions, without obstructing the out-flow of foul air.

Our Rebate Door (built like a refrigerator door) never swells and sticks nor shrinks and gaps, always air proof. Fresh air inlet is at bottom of case, well away from lamp—no fumes of oil or overheated air. The Ranney radiates heat downward on the eggs, just like the mother hen. Handsome mahogany finish case and so strong that it will last for years.

New catalog sent upon request, post paid. Brooders and full line of Poultry Supplies.

FREE—Valuable 48 page book "Poultry Diseases and Useful Information". (Usually sells for 25c). Send 2c stamp for postage.

RANNEY INCUBATOR CO., 77 Jackson Street, Bay City, Michigan

We Pay the Freight East of the Rocky Mountains

JUST A THIMBLEFUL

IN A COMMON SENSE MANNER

Not in the food, when fowls cannot eat, but in the drinking water when fever makes them drink. When you buy **CONKEY'S ROUP CURE** you get the standard. Extensive and Experienced Poultrymen buy in large lots, use it as a **SURE PREVENTIVE** and their enormous flocks escape colds, canker, catarrh and roup. Conkey's Roup Cure is absolutely guaranteed. Money back if it fails. Prices 50c. and \$1.00 postpaid. **Reliable Agents wanted.**

CONKEY'S FAMOUS BOOK ON POULTRY DISEASES FREE.

Make gold nuggets of your fowls by digging up the information of how to care for them. Conkey's book is a mine of information. 4c. in stamps and names of two other interested poultrymen will bring it. **GET IT NOW.**

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
20 OTTAWA BLDG. CLEVELAND, O.
PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO. PACIFIC
COAST AGTS. PETALUMA, CAL.

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POULTRY SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT EGGS?

Banner Egg Food and Tonic will start the hens laying and keep them at it all winter when you can get from 50c to 60c a dozen for fresh eggs. One teaspoonful in the soft feed to a dozen hens does the work. You can't get along without it if you would succeed.

Thousands of successful poultrymen will tell you the same thing. Prices 25c per lb; by mail 16c extra. 5 lbs. \$1.00; expressage extra.

An Egg Record, good for one year, free with each box, or we will send you one by return mail if you want it. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B**
28 Vesey St., New York City.

Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS

are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure look. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. **Frank Myers, Mfg., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.**

EGG MAKING

is a hen's natural work. Cut bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A **CROWN BONE CUTTER** will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. **Wilson Bros., Box 610, Easton, Pa.**

Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50.

Gape Worm Extractor 25c
Poultry Marker 25c
French Killing Knife 50c
Capon Book Free.

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WHY HATCH EGGS?

BUY LIVE CHICKS

S-C-W LEGHORNS — Best Layers
Strongest fertility — Hardest Chicks
Send for Booklet

GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS Glenolden, Pa.

Poultry Fun

Justice—You are charged with stealing nine of Colonel Henry's hens last night. Have you any witnesses?

Dusky brother—No sah! I s'pecks I's sawtuh peculiar dat-uh way, but it ain't never been muh custom to take witnesses along when I goes out chicken-stealin, sah.—Puck.

Sweet Singer—I was reading today where they have excavated eggs 2,000 years old in Egypt.

Comedian Boarder—'Sh! Don't tell the landlady. She will try to get them.

The gentleman Farmer (anxiously)—What in the world, Uncle Totterly, do you suppose is the matter with my hens? Why, this morning I found six of them laying on their backs, cold and stiff, with their feet sticking up in the air.

The Ancient Man (after a suitable season of cogitation)—Your hens is dead, Mr. Cittyly.—Puck.

Mrs. Boarders—One of those eggs you sold me had a chicken in it.

The Grocer—Yessum, you couldn't expect all those eggs to contain chickens at that price, could you?

Customer (to waiter)—I thought I told you to boil the eggs for four minutes. Here you have been twelve minutes at it.

Waiter—But you ordered three egg, sir.—Bon Vivant.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.

"Some time before evening," said the man who had been waiting fifteen minutes. "I expect to eat another meal today."

First Suburbanite—Have any luck with your garden this year?

Second Suburbanite—Great! Backlot's chickens dug it all up before I'd wasted three day's work on it.

"You tell me whether de hen dat is little, an' week, and kinder hysterical is worth as much to de world as de elephant dat is big, an' strong, an' intelligent, an' I'll tell you whether woman's work is equal to man's."

"De elephant looks mighty grand in de parade when de circus comes to town—but my Lawd, think of break-fast widout aigs!"

A schoolgirl in a Massachusetts town had often been made to acknowledge the superiority of her brothers. One day her mother remarked upon the apparent utter lack of intelligence in a hen. "You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have ruined more of the garden than a drove of cattle would. You can teach a cat, dog or pig something, but a hen—never!" "H'm!" exclaimed the child indignantly, "I think they know just as much as roosters!"

A four-year-old youngster named Jimmy, who lives on South Thirteenth street, found a couple of cards the other day on which were pictures of chickens, and straightway he had an idea. A few moments later his mother, on going to the kitchen, found Jimmy up on a chair, poking around in a pan which he had placed on the stove. In the pan were the cards.

"Why Jimmy," she said, surprised, "what are you doing?"

"Dittin' us a dood dinner," he replied.

"What do you mean, son?"

"Lookv here," came from the little fellow. His mother looked and saw the cards.

"We's going to have fried ticken," said Jimmy.—Denver Post.

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS

The 60% Protein Feed

Now is the time to develop your laying pullets. They must go into the winter strong and well fortified with egg making material. They must have Protein Feed.

They can no longer get the bugs and worms of summer time. The best substitute for these bugs and worms and insects—the quickest acting, the farthest reaching, the best thing for results—is **Darling's** selected, specially prepared **Beef Scraps**. Not only sweet and pure but guaranteed to be 60% protein and only 12% fat. Test them by analysis or by results, you'll find only the slightest variation. Their high per cent of protein and their purity and

freshness make them the most valuable egg making food on the market.

Shipments Made from Chicago or New York. Price \$2.50 per 100 pound bag, f.o.b. either place.

Darling's goods are quality goods. Each enables you to feed to a definite purpose.

Chick Feed \$2.50, Laying Food \$2.00, Scratching Food \$2.00, Forcing Food \$2.00, Oyster Shells 60 cts, Mica Crystal Grit 65 cts per 100 pound bag, F. O. B. either Chicago or New York.

DARLING'S CATALOGUE

is full of good things for poultrymen.

If you see it there, it's reliable—best of its kind. Best guide published on feeding for special results. Send in your name and let us mail you the latest edition. Address nearest office.

Guaranteed Fresh and Pure

Darling & Company,

Box 78 Long Island City, New York.

Box 78 Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

You Can Get More Eggs And Save Feed Bills

EVERY atom that hens use in making eggs, comes from the food they eat. They can't get it anywhere else.

That being true, you must, if you expect eggs in abundance, feed foods rich in egg-making materials.

Analysis shows that not only eggs, but the bones, the lean meat and the feathers of fowls are all made up of what the professors call "protein."

Hence, fowls must have protein if they are to give you the best results.

But protein is found only in small quantities in most grains and vegetables, but in large quantities in animal food.

That's why all fowls crave worms and bugs. Instinct teaches them that they need such food.

Of course, they can't catch "the early worm" in winter or when they are yarded, so you must give them this protein in some other form.

The best substitute is fresh-cut, raw, green bones—the trimmings from the meat market, with meat and gristle adhering to them.

In its raw state it contains exactly the same food elements as the worms and bugs. It contains over four times as much protein as grain, and is

rich in lime and other egg-making materials.

That's why fowls like it so well and why it doubles the egg-yield, increases fertility, makes larger hatches and stronger chicks, develops earlier broilers and layers and makes heavier market fowls—

Because it "balances the ration" by supplying what is most scarce in grains. You can't get the best results without it.

Green bone is easily and quickly prepared, with

MANN'S LATEST MODEL BONE CUTTER

We want you to try this machine. You don't have to buy it—just try it first.

To prove to you what it will do, we will send you any one you may select from our catalogue on **10 Days Free Trial**

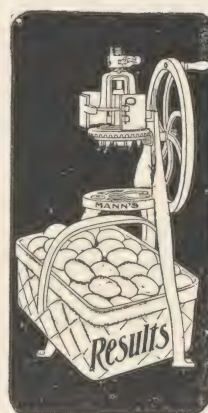
(No Money in Advance.)

It cuts all bone with all adhering meat and gristle, never clogging and wasting nothing. It automatically adapts itself to your strength, so that any one can use it.

It is strong, durable and does not get out of order.

Send today for catalogue—select the machine you want to try—we'll do the rest.

F. W. MANN COMPANY, Milford, Mass.



Try This Free No Money in Advance

Incubator Book

The Best That Was Ever Written.

If you will write us to-day we will send you the best book ever written on incubators.

It is interesting, fascinating, written by a man who knows, by a man who has spent 25 years on the problem. It tells all he has learned, all the results of hundreds of experiments with every kind of incubator made. It is a book you should read before buying, if you wish to avoid a costly mistake. The writer has spent 25 years in perfecting Racine Incubators and Brooders. The book tells all about them—that is why we send it free. It will lead you to choose the Racine. But it will give you the knowledge you need, and it is fair. It tells you practical facts that no other book ever told. Don't buy without reading it. Write to-day.

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Detroit, Buffalo, Kansas City and St. Paul.



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THE "PRACTICAL" TRAPNEST

Now tried by many prominent poultry breeders and acknowledged to be the best on the market. Send for circular.

WHITTY & COMPANY, Box 27, Croton-on-Hudson, New York

Mention **POULTRY** when writing to advertisers.

Our Biggest Year Was Last Year

For more than 27 years we have rounded out each year by having the same story to tell. Every year our business increases and our list of friends grows larger. We make friends because we sell goods that give satisfaction. We make thousands of sales because

Reliable Incubators Belt the World

In every land under the sun our goods are in use. Every day in the year chicks are being hatched in **Reliable Incubators**. They were the first reliable incubators ever offered to the public. They have never taken second place. In the march of progress they have been improved and now they stand where they did at first

The Leaders of Their Kind

Our big book tells all about our Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies. We make and sell everything a poultryman needs, no matter how large his plant. We publish a book about these things illustrating, describing and pricing all of them. It is **FREE**. Send for it today.

Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co.
Box A-55 Quincy, Illinois

The Green Bone Instinct.

The Jungle Fowls, scratching and fighting in the solemn woods of long ago India, did not have any one to prepare patent foods for them that were warranted to fairly push a procession of fertile eggs into their nests, but when they wanted a meal, they surely had to work for it. It was all around them in swarming millions, and crawling thousands, for insects and worms filled the sunlit air and wriggled in every dark and steaming yard of earth.

It was fly, jump, bounce and scratch all the working hours, for the grandfathers and grandmothers of the domestic fowl of today were not particular about their meals being served in courses and did not insist on regular feeding hours.

It was literally grub they were after, as well as insect, and they went after them with a ginger and determination that has been passed down through the rushing years so that today the tiny chick, hot from the egg, will begin to pick at a fly or scratch around him, almost before he knows he is born.

There is a deeper tone, more of "here is the real thing" sound to Papa Rooster's food call, when he finds a fat grasshopper, a wounded bee, or a luscious grub, and bids his favorite wife to the feast.

He doesn't kick it all over the place as he does the grain that is carefully brought to him, and that it costs a cent or a dollar a bushel, stirs him not, and his lady love eyes it with an indifference that doesn't bespeak much egg enthusiasm on their part. They are not particularly anxious to raise a family from seed corn or household scraps, unless, ho-ho! amidst said scraps there be some bits of meat, or happier find, a choice bit of bone with its tempting shred of flesh and fat.

Now, no haughty indifference, no listless packing, no back kicks that show indifference if not contempt for the provender offered.

The instincts of hoards of animal food loving ancestors spring to the front, the lust for food that will make for their best comfort and for the productions of fine muscled, lusty, vigorous chicks, sweeps over them, and they demonstrate the familiar axiom that evidences top notch energy and hair trigger speed,—"Like a chicken for a grasshopper."

When a man wants anything as much as a Leghorn wants a grasshopper, and does as the chicken does, something is doing right away, and that grasshopper has got to get his high speed clutch into action if he cares to see another sunset.

Nature has never had to hurry, so she has had all the time she wanted to experiment, and in the chicken line her reasoning ran something like this:

"I want to make a bird machine that will answer the following specifications; "It must first of all be beautiful to look at, for I am not going to spoil a color scheme with any that I can just as easily fit into it as not;

"So I will cover it with a coat light, warm or cool as the warm days and cool nights demand, and I will weave and paint into his coat all the colors, all the shimmer that I know of, and I am pretty well posted in that line.

"The flesh of this new bird must be very toothsome and must be able to evolve into savoriesoups and rich brown roasts, for some day, I will have a creature to feed that will demand that sort of thing.

"Wings, it must have and especially sturdy legs, for it can be seen that this kind of a production is not going to

"Lee" Quality



Lee Quality is a big thing with us, and an important thing for you. It guarantees the *best*. It has long since placed Lee's Poultry Supplies at the top and is especially noticeable in

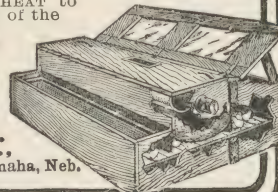
"Mandy Lee"

Incubators and Brooders

Made by skilled labor, of best material, walls and top packed so they will *always* retain heat and exclude cold, and with distinctive, *patented*, *indispensable* features, they represent the acme of perfection in machines of this kind.

You take no chances when you buy the "Mandy Lee"—an incubator in which every element of doubt and uncertainty is removed; one in which you can always make FAVORABLE hatching conditions.

A Brooder which provides DIRECT CONTACT HEAT to the backs of the chicks. Natural heat in a natural way. Send for catalog to GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 12 Omaha, Neb.



LEE PITCHLYNN

Single-Combed Brown Leghorns
The Pullet Line Exclusively
Eggs in Season
Stock For Sale
Write For Prices

Winners at Rockville, Md., Aug., '06

1st Hen, 1st and 5th Pullet
1st and 2nd Pens

At Trenton, N. J., September 24, 1906

1st and 3rd Pullet
1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen

Hagerstown, Md., October, 1906

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Hens
1st, 2nd and 5th Pullets
1st Pen

1104 Sixth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.



Go to England's Headquarters for Big
Light Brahma Bred

Columbian Wyandottes

I won 16 per cent more prizes in 1905 than the whole of the combined English Columbian fanciers, which included both London Palace cups, plus Wyandotte Special. United Wyandotte Club's Gold Medal, 1st Davey show, London; all with birds I bred. Today England wins with the Buckland strain. Few mated trios for sale. Eggs \$25.00 per twelve.

H. W. BUCKLAND,

Lower Wick, Worcester, England.



Learn About the Model Farm and Our Co-operative Work

*I can Vastly Increase Your Poultry
Profits if You Will Allow Me
An Opportunity.*

I want to become acquainted with every poultry keeper in the United States, large or small, who raises poultry for profit and desires to obtain the greatest results from his flock.

I know there are thousands of farmers and others who are not realizing one-half what they should receive from their poultry.

It is surprising how some apparently insignificant change in the care of poultry can speedily turn this branch of farming from "a small payer" to the most profitable industry on the whole farm. Sometimes it is a question of marketing, how, when and where to sell your eggs and poultry to the greatest advantage. Again, it may be some small mistake in the feeding or care of growing chicks, or any one of a hundred possible errors apparently small in themselves, but yet great enough to prevent one from making the money which poultry should bring.

I have visited hundreds of poultry farms, large and small, and in about every instance I have been able to make some suggestion that has effected a decided improvement in the business.

I believe I can extend this idea further and increase the profits of every poultry raiser if I can become acquainted with the conditions under which the poultry is raised and marketed. If you, Mr. Farmer, or the member of your family who looks after the poultry, will answer the following questions and mail the same

to me, it will give me the information I need to analyze your individual requirements, and advise you just what changes are required to increase your profits.

The Model Poultry Company is handling eggs, and will shortly be handling poultry as well. It is possible we may be able to buy your product at better prices than you are now getting.

Give full name, Town, County, State. How many layers do you keep? How many are pullets? Are they yarded? Are they of any particular breed? What breed have you a special liking for? Have you any market for your eggs and poultry other than the local town store? What are the highest and lowest prices you are now paid for eggs in the fall, in the winter, in the spring, and in the summer? What prices are you paid for old fowl alive and dressed? How many did you raise last season? Have you accommodations to raise more? If you have not enough hens for a full case of eggs each week, is it possible to club with neighbors so as to make up a full case of strictly fresh eggs from yarded hens for delivery at least once a week? How many layers will you try to grow and keep next year? Do you use incubators and brooders or depend upon the old hens as mothers?

Answer these questions carefully, as I will be best able to form an accurate judgment of what we can do for you by having a full understanding of existing conditions.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, Pres., Model Poultry Company, 337 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hoak "O. K." Line

Incubators Brooders and Poultry Supplies

Where quality and low prices count. O. K. and Good Luck incubators hatch where others fail. No cold corners. Easiest regulated. Lasts longest. Requires least fuel and attention. Direct acting regulator. Many features only found in the Hoak construction. 10 years experience. Pure Air Brooders.

Testimonials in Plenty Free Catalogue Write Today
Hoak Mfg. Co. Box 3, Cromwell, Indiana



lead a life 'all beer and skittles' but has got to do some lively running and jumping to get its food and preserve its existence.

"It may be said in passing, that this fowl will be largely useful in keeping the worm and bug crop at a profitable level, and bye and bye, can be taught to lay about 200 eggs a year and prove about the most profitable and handy thing to have around that has been turned out in the scheme of Creation."

Not to become tiresome with our simile, there was put into the chickens' makeup a chronic longing for animal food; they have to have it; their own body demands it to keep its flesh firm, its feathers bright, its comb richly red, and its egg making mechanism in good producing order.

The whole reproductive economy, the most vital question of "fertile eggs" and decent per cent hatches, hinges right on this supply, and preach, entreat, explain as we may, we cannot get a large number of poultry men to believe it, or think about it.

They growl at their lack of success, at the poultry business, at the men and women who are really accomplishing much with their fowls, and they won't believe that the corner stone of poultry success is made of green bones properly prepared and full of the vigorous juices that lie inside of them and in the adherent strips of meat and tendon.

It is not possible to explain that eggs which the never tiring hen is being forever urged to increase in number, must be provided for in the food that goes to the waiting flock. Can it be made plain that fertile eggs must, can only result from the proper nutriment being furnished to the cock? He most certainly cannot make brick without straw, nor fertilize a good per cent of eggs merely by meditation and prayer.

Not a bit of it! He wants bones, chopped bones, red blooded bones, bones that go to waste in great quantities in every home and butcher shop.

Every fibre of his jungle bred soul cries out for animal food, that has in it the juices and chemical elements that stand for red combs, fertile eggs, abundant eggs, and soups, fricasses, roasts and Baltimore fried, of a quality unknown to the bone meal, bran fed unfortunate of so many poultry yards.

To be sure chickens will eat most anything, eat for the mere pleasure of doing something; fill their crops with dry bone meal, gravel, chips of glass, anything to satisfy the instinct to keep busy.

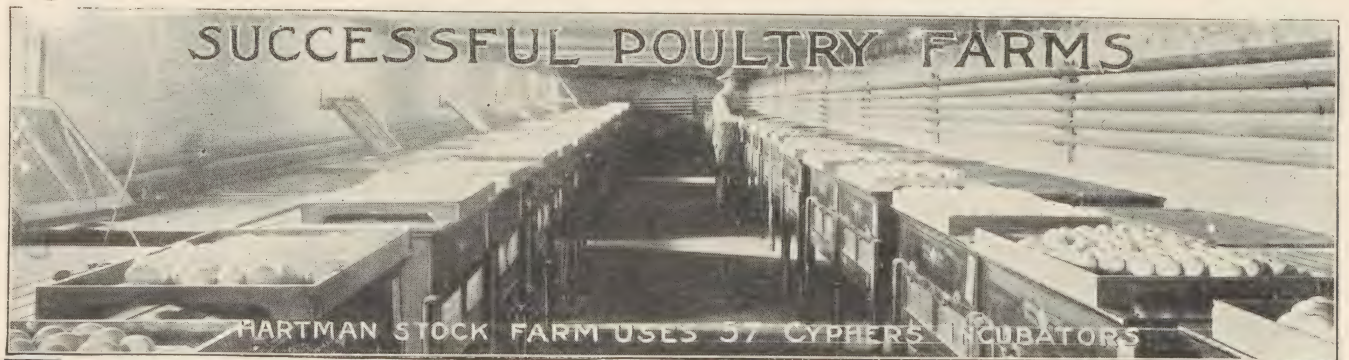
Grain they need as a matter of course, the busy little food furnaces must be kept burning, but when they want to manufacture show pen quality, fertile eggs and good hard dollars, they have simply got to have the material to do it with.

Green bones, and again green bones chopped to a dollar making, labor saving size, a thing done in these days of perfect bone choppers with the minimum of labor, feed to them regularly and in sufficient quantity.

They are not credited with an over-supply of brains, but their little souls do know one thing, and that is, that they want green bones just as often as an intelligent, progressive poultry man will give them the chance to get them.

The Price of Eggs.

At the present price of eggs the man with the 200-egg per year hen has every reason to be happy, no telling what the man's attribute may be later, perhaps from happy to delighted because the price has not reached the limit yet by any means. Glad to see that more breeders are beginning to wake up to the idea of the almighty egg feeding a few hundred layers along with their specialty breed for instance.



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Managers and Owners of the Largest Successful Money-Making Plants Use and Recommend

CYPHERS (Latest-Pattern) INCUBATORS

Because their business depends upon it, they must Regularly obtain the largest, strongest hatches. Small hatches or weak chicks or ducklings mean Loss. Regulators that cannot be trusted to regulate; thermometers that fail to register correctly; lamps that flicker and smoke; direct ventilation that dissipates the "moisture content" of the eggs—all these cause worry, loss of time—Loss of money.

Largest Plant West of New York State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 10, 1906.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our hatches this season were better than ever, and my feeling towards Cyphers Incubators grows warmer and stronger each season. Have personally operated Cyphers Incubators in large numbers during the last six years and can cheerfully recommend them as being superior to all others I have tried. We are now using fifty-seven (57) of your largest-sized incubators. You are authorized to say that we recommend your make of incubators to be the best on the market.

HARTMAN STOCK FARM, H. B. HARK, Mgr.

Write for Free Illustrated Catalog of 200 pages, entitled "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators." It's a big one. We pay postage. It contains six of the most valuable chapters ever published on Poultry. Chap. I.—Magnitude of the Poultry and Eggs Industry. Chap. II.—Review of our Great Poultry Markets: Chap. III.—Profit Making Broilers, Roasters and Capons. Chap. IV.—The Profitable Pekin Market Duck. Chap. V.—Successful Chick Rearing. Chap. VI.—Profitable Egg Farming. Also photographs of Successful Poultry Plants, both Fancy and Commercial; Photographs of Government Experiment Station Experts; America's Foremost Exhibitors. Owners and Managers—their Poultry and Duck Houses, Incubator Cellars and Brooding Houses; Our Complete Line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses and Supplies. If in return for this book, you send us the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry, we will consider it a favor. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Factory and Home Offices, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Branch Stores and Warehouses: 23 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 701-711 Linden St., Oakland, Cal.; and 119 Finsbury Pavement, London, Eng.

Lewis Perrine & Co., Bankers

Forst-Richey Building, Trenton, N. J.

OFFER FOR SALE—\$50,000 Preferred Stock of the TRENTON INCUBATOR COMPANY at par \$10 per share, with one share of Common Stock par \$10 bonus.

CAPITAL—\$100,000 Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock.
\$200.00 Common Stock.

ONE-HALF—(\$50,000) Preferred Stock has been bought and paid for by the Officers and Directors.

Every share of Preferred Stock represents Cash, one hundred cents on the dollar.

No mortgage on the property, and can be none except by vote of three-fourths in interest of Preferred shareholders. The factory, machinery, patents, finished and unfinished product, good-will and business could not be duplicated for \$75,000.

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REFERENCE—Any Bank or Trust Company in Trenton, N. J.

We want this stock taken up in small lots by practical poultrymen. A contented customer and shareholder receiving good profits on his investments is the best possible combination.

This reorganization is to procure additional capital to meet the growing demands of the business.

The business is strictly cash—hence no bad debts and slow collections.

Estimated profits based on present business, 7 per cent. on the Preferred and 6 per cent. on the Common.

Send your subscription to stock by certified check or money order. Stock will be allotted January 22d, at 3 p. m., after which allotment will close. Company reserves the right, in case of over-subscription, to allot a less amount than subscribed for.

Address, Franklin G. Spiker, Secretary, Forst-Richey Building, No. 3 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Trenton Incubator Company, Trenton, N. J.

Successors to THE PERPETUAL HEN COMPANY

Manufacturers of the "Natural" Incubators and Brooders

The best machine made, because nearest to nature. Made of paper, best non-conductor of heat and cold. Lighter than wood, fully as strong, and more durable. Will not shrink or warp, no seams to open. Not subject to climatic changes, tons of fresh air.

The "Natural" will produce the strongest, healthiest and most vigorous chicks possible from artificial incubation.

The "Natural" Brooder, constructed on the same principles, will raise the chicks. No fumes or gases in hover-room and air conditions are right. Hover is so constructed that crowding is impossible.

Address Robert N. Oliphant, General Manager, 22 Escher Street, Trenton, N. J.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Line Bred

Prize Winning

Winter Layers

300 birds for sale. Eggs in season. Recent winnings in strong competition at Missouri State Fair, 1906. 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. Fayette, Missouri, all 1sts and 2nds. Missouri State show, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1600 birds in show 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st, 4th and 5th cockerel and 1st pen. Prices reasonable.

Louis A. Osborne

Sedalia, Missouri

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th straight on Pullets, first pen, first cock bird and second on cockerel in warm competition at the Missouri State Poultry Show, 1906. Don't place an order for eggs until you have seen my circular of pen matings. I want your trade. I will try to please you.

T. E. DUNPHY, Owner

Red Bird Farm

Nevada, Missouri

Goose Lake Poultry Farm

Standard Bred Stock—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Varieties—Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. and S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. and S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Turkeys and Pekin Duck.

Stock for Sale at Reasonable Prices

Eggs \$2 per 13, \$10 per 100

Buff Turkey Eggs 25c Each

Pekin Duck Eggs \$1 per 11, \$5 per 100

Send stamp for fine illustrated catalogue giving description of plant, stock, matings and a condensed statement of the care and management of poultry. Address

William Osborn, Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

er, that all turkeys of the world are derived primarily from three original forms known as the North American, the Honduras and the Mexican.

The genuine North American turkey is described as "black, beautifully shaded with a rich bronze, the breast plumage being dark bronze illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery gold."

The Mexican turkey is said to have a body color of "metallic black, shaded with a rich bronze, its tail and feathers being tipped with black," while the white markings of its plumage are thought to "show its influence on the variety of domestic turkey known as the Narragansett."

Most beautiful of all, however, is said to be the Honduras turkey, which is described as having a beauty of covering the equal of the Impeyan pheasant. "The head and neck of this wild turkey are naked; no breast tuft is present. The ground color of plumage is described as of beautiful bronze-green, banded with gold, bronze, blue and red, with several bands of brilliant black. It is to be deplored that this variety does not breed successfully as a domestic fowl in a northern climate."

How an Oregon Woman Manages

I keep 200 or 250 hens all the year 'round, and feed meat once a week, but cook it for them, and it is not spoiled meat, but fresh, and right here is an important matter. It is that of allowing dead chicks, spoiled eggs and dead hens to lie around the poultry houses and yards. If I find a dead chick I have an old pan out in the washhouse and I put it there, and also spoiled eggs the hens have failed to hatch, and as soon as I am through cooking my meal I close the stove dampers and put them in the stove. There is no smell, and one never knows they are in the stove. They all burn up clean. When a hen dies we burn her outside in the pasture; in fact, we cremate everything that dies on the place, we never bury them, as something is sure to dig them up. I have seen different ones go out and throw spoiled eggs against the outside of the henhouses, and leave an odor that is very unhealthy for the chickens. The cleaner and purer the food and cleaner the houses the healthier the hens and the better the eggs. I have a customer in town who has taken four dozen eggs every week for six years, and he says the eggs he gets from us are the purest and best flavored he ever ate, and I have shipped thousands of dozens to a dealer in Portland, Oregon, and he says he never heard one complaint of his customers about the eggs he got from me, nor has anyone ever found a bad egg. Why is it? Because we always gather our eggs every day, always wash the soiled ones, and wipe them dry before we put them in the case, and if we find a nest out and are doubtful about their being fresh we never put them in the case. We keep our houses clean, take the droppings up every morning while the hens eat their mash, and we feed the mash in troughs and always have the trough clean, and feed mash 365 days in the year. Do not think anything good enough for your hens, as it is a great mistake if you expect healthy fowls and pure eggs. I have a sister who lives near a large salmon cannery; she fed her hens scraps from the cannery and could not eat the eggs nor the hens, and had to stop feeding it to them.—Rural New-Yorker.

There's Money in Poultry

Not everybody makes it, but not everybody uses good judgment in outfitting for the business. Don't expect to make money out of poultry if you cannot hatch dependably, at all seasons, in all climates, under all conditions, upwards of 90% of your fertile eggs. Not all incubators will do this. Show your good judgment by selecting one that will.

Raising all the chicks you hatch is just as important. Just any sort of a box for a brooder will not do. See to it that you get the best possible substitute for the hen to mother your chicks.

You will start out right in the poultry business and go a long ways toward assuring your success if you outfit with

SUCCESSFUL Incubators and Brooders.

They are machines that have been proven. Many thousands have been in use for many years. They can be relied upon for uniform good results. Every user testifies to their perfect self-regulation, their dependableness and their uniform good results under all conditions.

Successful Incubators and Brooders for years have been, and now are, sold with the positive guarantee that, under like conditions, they will hatch as many and as strong, vigorous chicks from a given number of eggs, and will brood as many to maturity, as any other incubator and brooder in the world.

This guarantee protects you. Start right with proper machines. Incubator and Poultry Catalogue Free. Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," 10c. 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
787 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.
We have a full line of poultry supplies, poultry and eggs.

SUCCEED WITH A SUCCESSFUL



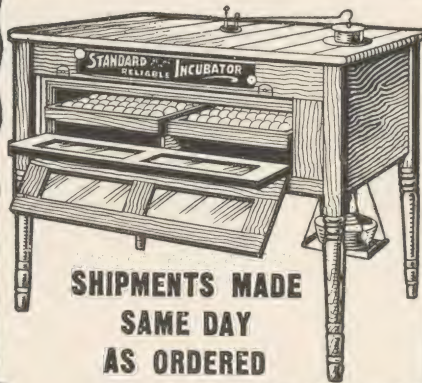
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THE RELIABLE RECORD OF 25 YEARS SUCCESS

1907

For twenty-five years the **Reliable Incubator** has been in the field as an artificial hatcher. From the start it has given splendid results, and maintained its place in popular favor during all these years. As a result of our twenty-five years experience in incubator building the **Reliable** at its Silver Jubilee today, is the standard of excellence in incubator construction.

If you are thinking of buying incubators or brooders just send for the **Reliable 1907 Silver Jubilee Catalog**.



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RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER COMPANY, Box A-55, Quincy, Ill.

It's a handsome book of 136 pages and fully describes this peerless incubator. It's free, postpaid. A postal will do.

It explains the special features which make **Reliable** incubators famous as hatchers the world over.

It explains the double heating system, shows how it preserves perfectly even temperature and how it is impossible for draughts and hot spots to occur in a **Reliable**.

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It explains in detail **Why The Reliable Excels**.

We do not claim to make the only incubator that will hatch out chickens, but we do claim our machines are made upon practical lines—that they are successful hatchers—and we guarantee them.

The best of skill, workmanship and material goes into every machine that we make.

We have the largest and best equipped incubator factory in the world, our workmen are experts and the **Reliable** is built right all the way

through. It is strongly put together, will not warp and with ordinary care will last a life time.

Reliable incubators are sold under the strongest possible guarantee. They are simple, practical and economical and can be operated on one-third less oil than any other.

If you want a good incubator get the **Reliable**. This year, 1907, is our Silver Jubilee. On its twenty-fifth birthday the **Reliable Incubator** is at the head of the class. It is there because it has earned the right to be by fulfilling the claims made for it as a high per cent hatcher during all these twenty-five years.

It is a leader because it deserves to be. It does good work. It can always be depended upon, it is perfectly reliable. Don't take chances when you can get a **Reliable** for the same money with a record of twenty-five years practical success back of it.

Write today for the Silver Jubilee Catalog. Remember it is absolutely free. Orders filled the same day they are received. Also ask for prices on pure-bred poultry and eggs for hatching from the famous **Reliable Poultry Farm**.

"QUALITY KIND" Poultry Supplies

Cornell Incubators
Eaton's Little Chick Food

Peep O'Day Brooders
Climax Grain Mixture

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Banner Roup Cure is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. Guaranteed. It's put into the drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. Price 25 cents and 50 cents postpaid. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.



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machine made by

The Chambers Incubator CO., Shelbyville, Indiana

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense. Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the

BLACK ORPINGTONS "Duke of Kent" Strain

Developed from and named after the great male bird "Duke of Kent," brought over in the winter of 1902-3 by Wm. Cook, of England, for exhibition in the great shows in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. As typical a S. C. Black Orpington as was ever bred. He was mated to the highest class females money could buy to create this particular strain, already so widely known to Black Orpington breeders. Eggs \$3 for thirteen. A 7 x 10 chromo free of the "Duke of Kent" to all those who will write for it.

D. N. FOSTER, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Vice-President American Orpington Club

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY — RINGLET AND BRADLY BROS —

Double mated, Bred Separate and Distinct. Excellent layers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. It pays to get the best.

DANIEL SUBURBAN POULTRY YARDS HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Send Me \$10 FOR FOUR PULLETS (OR HENS) AND A COCKEREL

They are worth much more. If you don't think so when you get them I'll send your money back. Look at these winnings—1-2 cock; 1-2-3-4 hen; 1-3-4 cockerel; 1-3-4 pullet; 1-3 pen. At the Vernon-Barton Poultry Show, December, 1906.

Some fine breeding cockerels for sale now, scoring from 93 to 95. Orders for eggs booked now. Get your orders in early so as to get them for early hatching.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

WINNERS AT

The leading State Shows in America

Quality Eggs

CATALOGUE FREE

Quality Stock

BRIDGEMAN & YORK

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FOREST CITY, MO.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now prepared to fit you out with anything in Barred Rocks of the finest quality at reasonable prices and will guarantee every bird to please or your money refunded. Write your wants.

We won Nine Prizes on Ten Entries at the Late Chicago Show
ALTON FARM, Route 33, Chenoa, Illinois

WHEN
EGGS
ARE
HIGH

HARVEY'S CUT CLOVER

Did you ever feed a green poultry food in winter? You should if you expect your hens to lay as well as they do in summer. It is one of the things that they lack—one of the reasons they stop laying. Our Cut Clover Hay makes hens lay and at a very low cost. Suppose you try it. Send for free catalog of Everything for the poultryman and learn more about this food.

Harvey Seed Co., 101 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL
INCREASE
THE
SUPPLY

Buff Plymouth Rocks

Winners

Wherever Shown

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 1906, I won 1st and 2nd pens and 3rd pullet. At Hagerstown, Md., Oct., 1906, I won 1st and 2nd pens, 1st and 4th cock, 2nd and 3rd hens, 2nd and 3rd cockerels, 1st and 2nd pullets. At Allentown, Pa., Sept., 1906, I won 1st pen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens, 1st and 3rd cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets. At Trenton, N. J., Sept., 1906, I won 1st pen, 4th cock, 1st, 3rd and 4th hens, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets.

Young Stock and Eggs For Sale in Season

Send for circular stating clearly and fully wants

GEORGE FOX, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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POULTRY

We are now ready to receive orders for Volume II of POULTRY, bound in handsome English cloth, leather back and corners, with gilt side and back stamp. This style of binding is what is known as "half leather" and makes a substantial and permanent cover for this sumptuous volume of poultry literature. Such a volume in the library of a poultryman is worth more than an armful of cheap, paper covered books and contains more information than can be got in any other single volume no matter where or by whom published.

The Price of Volume II as described is \$2.50

Crate Fattened Chickens.

Crate-fattening of market chickens, which has recently made substantial progress in Canada, can be carried on with profit by almost any farmer, says F. C. Elford of the Ontario experiment station. The work is simple; each chicken gains in live weight one and one-half to three pounds, and can be sold for a much higher price than lean chickens, because they supply, weight for weight, three times as much edible meat of superior quality.

In crate-fattening, pure-bred chickens make greater gains in live weight than scrubs, and the cost of feed for a pound of gain is less. At four months, the pure-breds are fatted, of uniform quality and appearance, and ready for market. At no age are scrub chickens as salable as pure-breds. The type of fowl to be selected can be had in Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons; or, if preferred, in a medium size fancier's breed. Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes may not be satisfactory on account of great size, heavy bone, length of leg, or narrowness of body. Hence, it is of primary importance to have a definite conception of the proper type to select. The breed is of secondary importance.

In a series of experiments in fattening, a gain of 2 1-3 pounds each was made in a total of over 350 birds of large and good breeds. The average cost for food consumed was 5 1-4 cents a pound of increase in live weight. The ground grain was valued at \$1.20 per 100 pounds and the skim milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds. Oats finely ground, or with coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures; ground corn fed in excess results in yellow flesh of an inferior quality; ground peas impart an undesirable hardness to the flesh. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low-grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

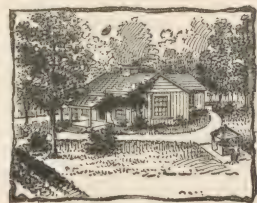
Some satisfactory meal mixtures are: (1) two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn; (2) equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat; (3) two parts ground barley, two parts low-grade flour, one part wheat bran. The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick, sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash. When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk can not be obtained for mixing the mash, a quantity of animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

It is necessary to feed lightly the first week. A small quantity of the fattening food is spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten, more food added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three times a day, and after feeding, the troughs cleaned and turned over. After the first week, feeding twice a day, as much food as the birds will eat, is practiced. Half an hour after feeding, the feed troughs should be cleaned and turned over. Water twice a day and grit two or three times a week should be supplied. Chickens should remain in the fattening crates not longer than twenty-four days. Some chicks will fatten more readily than others. These should be picked out a week before finished, and a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough, given with the mash. About one pound tallow to fifty or sixty chickens daily, is ample. The chickens should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice, before being placed in the crates, and again three days before being killed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Hard-Scrabble Farm White Wyandottes

Some of those big, white birds must go to make room for young stock. Yearling hens and cocks, cockerels and a few chicks now two months old. Also a few pullets at reasonable prices, quality of stock considered. All inquiries given prompt and courteous attention.

A. E. Stine, R. R. 3, Bellevue, Michigan.



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Cash or Time
Buys a
FARM
In Virginia

With cozy new 3-room cottage like cut, and 25 acres for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Only two miles from the live town of Waverly, on N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Delightful climate, abundant water, unexcelled markets for produce. Splendid social advantages. "Go South.—Young Man!" Write today for Booklets, lists of bargains in farms, lowest excursion rates, etc.

F. H. LaBaume, Agt. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry. Dep. 16, Roanoke, Va.

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And be certain of success. Heat, ventilation and moisture, the three great essentials to incubation, are the strong points in the **Star Incubator**. Its patented features to control these elements put it away ahead of all others and insure **STAR HATCHES**. Catalog explains how chick drawer—contained in no other—works. Read it and you'll see why the **Star** outshines others.

STAR INCUBATOR CO.,
643 Church Street,
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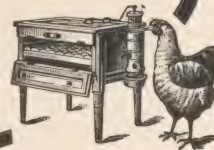
\$12.80

buys the best 200 Egg size Incubator on the market. It not only solves every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation, but hatches a chick from every fertile egg. The simplicity of construction and economical operation of the

WOODEN HEN

makes it the most popular of incubators. Runs itself. Send for free catalogue on growing Incubator Chickens, fourteen colored views.

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Show Which Hen Laid the Egg!

The "Ideal" is King of Them All

Combines accuracy, compactness, convenience, simplicity, durability, at lowest cost. No watching. I sell

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No Freight! Write today for circulars that are full of facts.

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PRICE Large bottles \$1.00
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Beck's Rose Comb R. I. Reds

They have the shape, size and color. They have won first prizes at Chicago, Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, etc. Eggs \$4 for 15.

Nice circular.
E. E. BECK,
Hammond, Indiana.

Classified Advertising Department

We have concluded to resume the publication of classified advertising, doing this in deference to the expressed wishes of a large number of our readers who have indicated their desire to use small advertisements. The rate is made low enough so anyone, even the breeder of a very small flock of fowls will be able to advertise stock and eggs at a low cost. The rate will be three cents a word each insertion. Count each initial and number as a word. Thus 2 standing alone will be counted as a word and 200 will also be counted as one word. Cash must accompany all orders for classified advertising. Advertisements sent without being accompanied by the money to pay for them will not be inserted. Short paid advertisements will be rewritten to meet the amount sent, when this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement. Our rule of cash in advance cannot be broken for anyone. Count the words carefully and send the full amount. If you must send stamps add five cents to the amount as we must sell then at a discount. Postoffice orders are safe and cheap. Registered letters are safe. Don't send checks for less than \$2.

American Class

E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain" Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. My birds won twenty regular and ten special prizes this season. John J. Harvety, Wirt County, Elizabeth, West Virginia. **7**

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. **tf**

America's best Silver Penciled Wyandottes, winners at Madison Square Garden and other shows. Birds and eggs. Summit Hill Poultry Farm, Box P, Apulia Station, New York. **4**

Mattocks White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs, etc. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill. **7**

S. L. Boyce, of Luystown, Missouri, has the best utility White Plymouth Rock linebred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. **tf**

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Hansen's Rhode Island Reds winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hanson, Warsaw, Kentucky. **tf**

A booklet from de Wolf Farm, (Pappoose-squaw) Bristol, Rhode Island, on Rhode Island Reds, will aid you in buying birds and eggs intelligently and to advantage. **6**

My Barred Rocks are finely barred and bred to Standard requirements. Eggs \$2. 3 settings \$5. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. **6**

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Dalley & Douglas Standard White Plymouth Rocks. We have two thousand of these beautiful birds. We breed only for fancy and utility specimens. Our property devoted entirely to breeding Standard White Rocks. They are standard in every respect and will win wherever shown. Our stock has just been scored by a prominent poultry judge. Single birds, pairs, trios and pens for sale. Will ship on approval as we guarantee every bird. We have the most modern ranch of any White Plymouth Rock breeder. Eggs, \$4 per setting. Correspondence promptly answered. Dalley & Douglas, White Feather Ranch, Box P., Flat Rock, Michigan.

Prize winning Columbian Wyandottes, Arnold strain and farm raised. None better at any price. 15 eggs \$2.50. Orders booked. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Light Bramas, mammoth strain. The Great World's Fair Winners. We have a fine lot of birds for sale, prices right, satisfaction given. Eggs \$3 for 15. H. T. Rogers, Cainsville Mo., The Elms) **5**

Light Brahmas-Excello strain, winning at every show. Booking orders for eggs. Western Ohio Poultry Farm, St. Marys, Ohio.

Light Brahma and White Rock cockerels \$1.50 each. John G. Linville, Cable, Ohio. **4**

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Single combed White Leghorn eggs from top-nest-bred stock. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Circular free. Riggie Bros, Vandergift, Pa. **tf**

S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels from Prize Winners, \$2 \$3 and \$5 each. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write today. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Illinois. **6**

My Single Comb Brown Leghorns are beauties from the best egg laying strain in this country. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock for sale. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. **6**

One pen 7 Blue Andalusians \$10. John G. Linville, Cable, Ohio. **4**

Eggs from 30 pens Black Minorcas, guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. Stock for sale. Large catalogue. George H. Northup, Box S. Raceville, N. Y. **6**

English Class

Black Orpingtons of correct type. Foundation stock from yards of leading English and American breeders. Eggs from select matings \$3 per setting. A. T. McAdow, Lamar, Mo. **tf**

Orpingtons—Rose Comb White, fine and medium priced stock, all ages. Eggs reduced to \$1 and \$2 per 15. Woodworth Law Orpington Farm, Delaware, Ohio. **9**

My Single Comb Buff Orpingtons are bred from prize winners. They will please you. Eggs \$2, 3 settings \$5. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. **6**

White Orpington cockerels. Knowles, Young strain, nice big shapely fellows. Many of them fit for the show room. If interested let me hear from you. I guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Prices from \$3 to \$10 each. Geo. F. Schroeder, Peotone, Ill. **tf**

Orpingtons, Single Comb Blacks, the best that I could buy. Eggs for hatching \$2 per dozen. W. H. Woodworth, M. D., Delaware Ohio. **tf**

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Lakenvelders—I purchased in 1904 the entire flock of international winners owned by The Countess of Craven. These birds are famous in Europe as well as America and have won more prizes and produced more prize winners than any flock of Lakenvelders in existence. Eggs for hatching from this strain \$0 for for 15 eggs Lakenvelder eggs from other strains \$6 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. See my winners at World's Fair. Herald Sq., Madison Sq., etc. Descriptive circular for stamp. D. Phelps, Glens Ealls, N. Y. **tf**

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Standard bred Houdans. Large fine birds, prize winners. Line bred for ten years. Stock and eggs for sale. \$2 per setting. Indian Runner Ducks. Champion laying strain, \$2 per setting. A few good drakes for sale. K. Van't Hof, Grand Rapids, Mich. **8**

My Houdans are from the highest scoring, highest egg record birds in America. Write for description and price. Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. **6**

Faverolles "The King of Utility Fowls", winter layers, grow more rapidly than any other fowl known. Reach broiler size when eight weeks old. I have the best strains of all varieties of Faverolles imported direct from Europe by myself: English Salmon Faverolles, French Salmon Faverolles; Ermine, Black, Red, Spangled and Blue Faverolles. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$6 for 15 eggs, other good pens \$5 for 15. Poor hatches replaced at half price. Descriptive circular for stamp. See my winners at World's Fair, etc. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y. **tf**

Turkeys

Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Nice big fellows. Trios \$12. Some special birds at from \$5 to \$25 each. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

Geese

\$5 buys one fine pair of brown or pair of white china geese or trio of white Muscovy ducks. John G. Linville, Cable, Ohio. **4**

Toulouse Geese \$10 a trio. Nice big fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

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Won more first prizes Pan American on Golden and Silver Sebrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. Winners. Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y. **6**

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese Cochins, Games' etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis.

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Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I.

Exhibition Games for sale, all varieties; also Black Sumatras, B B Red and Malays. Eggs in season. \$3 per 13. Blunck The Game and Bantam man. Johnstown, N. Y. **4**

Cornish Indians, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks; stock for sale; eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15; illustrated circular. Oakland Poultry Farm, Nutley, N. J.

Listen! D. L. Schrock, Archbold, Ohio, has Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, noted sarains; eggs \$1 per 15; also Duroc Jersey swine. **4**

Black Langshans and White Wyandottes cockerels, Duston strain. Bronze Turkeys large, and growthy. Address Worl Bros. Hagerstown, Indiana. **5**

Extra large Belgium Hares, Carneaux, Mondains, Maltese Hens, Circular. P. Burtt, Jr., Englishtown, N. J. **3**

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, caviar, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Versey St., New York City.

S. C. White Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Islrnd Red cockerels, vigorous, Standard bred fellows that we will ship on approval at from \$2 up. Riggie Bros., Vandergift, Pa. **tf**

Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. If you want good cockerels or pullets write me for further particulars. A. Lutz, Peotone, Ill.

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White Wyandottes

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE
Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone Illinois

S. C. B. Orpingtons, Barred P. Rock Eggs from exhibition pens; Orpingtons at \$ per 15 straight; other pens \$2 per 15; \$3 pe 30, Barred Rock, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 pe 30. Cockerel or Pullet matings. Tracey Dewey, Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Won at Hagerstown 3 1st, 2 2nd and 5 3rds. At Mineola, N. Y., 3 1st, 3 2nd, 3 3rd and 2 \$25 Silver Cup Specials. A fine lot of exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Address, Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, N. Y.

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AMSTERDAM, N.Y.
MY RHODE ISLAND RED BOOK FREE

Mammoth White Holland Turkeys

Scoring from 93 to 97 points. White Wyandotte chickens scoring from 92 to 96½ points. Imperial Pekin ducks. Eggs for hatching in season. Mrs. C. F. McLochlin, - - - Gray, Iowa

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S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Black and Buff and R. C. White Orpington breeders for sale. Eggs \$3 and up. CATALOGUE FREE. J. W. Eastes Box 101, Galesburg, Ill., U. S. A. Ill. V-P.A.M. and Am. White Prpington Clubs.

Home of the Business Hen R. C. Brown Leghorn

Eggs \$2 per 15

H. D. ADAMS, Titusville, Pennsylvania

Turner's Adjustable Leg Bands
THE STAY ON KIND
Gain Adj. No. 1 12 Sample Bands for 10c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c, post paid. Also Pigeon Bands. Send 2c Stamp for Sample. CATALOGUE FREE. Mfg. by H. TURNER & CO, 2026 Harvard St., Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S LEADERS 3

Keep your hens in a laying condition all winter—feed Lee's Egg Maker. Every egg the hen lays is made from the food she eats—if she don't get the materials that make eggs she can't lay.

Egg Maker

is composed mostly of granulated blood (deodorized)—a concentrated protein, the main ingredient necessary for a large egg yield. It does not contain a particle of sand, grit or cheap filler but every ounce of it is egg food. Egg Maker has been fed by successful poultry raisers for years—that's one reason why you should try it—the main reason is it pays. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$2.00 according to size of package. Sold by dealers or sent direct.

Just now you need Germozone to cure Colds, Roup, Frosted Combs and all ailments peculiar to this time of year.

Germozone

twice a week in the drinking water prevents sickness, cures Canker, Swelled Head and prevents Cholera. A 50c. package will keep your chickens well. Sold by dealers or sent direct.

This is the no bother kind of lice killer—no greasing, dusting or handling of fowls. Simply spray

Lice Killer

on the roosts, nests—the lice die. Sold everywhere or sent direct. Price per can 35c. 60c. and \$1.00. Write for poultry books and "Mandy Lee" catalog. GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

THE NEW WAY TO HATCH

This is the only incubator invented in years that radically departs from the old hatching methods. The Handy Hatcher copies the process Nature employs—we accomplish this by doing exactly what all other incubator builders have tried to avoid. Results prove that in this departure we have really solved the problem of true incubation and have the simplest, most perfect hatching machine ever devised. Write today for free catalog describing it. You'll be astonished and pleased with this unique idea and the way it works.

THE HANDY HATCHER
HANDY HATCHER CO.
HATCHES LIKE A HEN
Box 6, ROSSVILLE, ILL.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24 Sootch Plains, N. J.

Maryland, Virginia Farms
Near Washington, D. C., mild climate, splendid markets, best place in the country for poultrymen. Information and catalogue of bargains free.
Soule Company - Washington, D. C.

Try a classified advertisement in POULTRY. It will bring customers.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 1907

F. J. SCHROEDER, Sec'y.
F. J. GROSS, Manager.

Published monthly by **Poultry Publishing Co.**

Number Four

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as **POULTRY** will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Practicing As We Preach.

Our annual advertising campaign has been inaugurated and advertisements soliciting subscriptions for **POULTRY**, and announcing that it may be bought on any news stand, are now appearing in the greatest and highest priced advertising mediums in the country. The advertising campaign we have planned for this year is so extensive that our advertising will appear in weeklies and monthlies having an aggregate circulation of more than ten million. Besides this campaign for wide publicity, which is already bringing to us subscribers from every part of the earth, we shall advertise in the greatest daily papers in the country, thus securing a very complete publicity in the thickly populated sections around the great cities of the country, east and west.

Subscriptions obtained by advertising for them are the kind that make **POULTRY** one of the best advertising mediums of its class. Such subscriptions come from those who read advertisements and buy by mail. They come from people who are interested in poultry breeding and have money to pay for the high-priced weeklies and monthlies we are using. We get by this means the cream of all those interested in poultry in this country.

Advertisers who have poultry to sell will do well to consider that **POULTRY** takes its own medicine and advertises. For this reason we do not hesitate to ask those who have poultry to sell to take space in our columns, for a large proportion of those who subscribe through our advertising are beginners who are preparing to buy stock or eggs and expect to pay good prices for anything they buy. We will be glad to hear from anyone who desires further information concerning our advertising rates and hope to hear from many of these, because we believe we can put breeders in touch with buyers who are liberal in their expenditures.

The Leghorn Family.

We devote some space to Leghorns in this number because they are deserving of special mention, as being one of the most profitable breeds of fowls among those kept in this country. We have discontinued publishing special numbers, but this will not prevent us from giving certain breeds special prominence in certain numbers of **POULTRY** now and then. We do this, not because we think there is any best breed, but because it is convenient for breeders to have a considerable quantity of special information in one number, where reference can be made to it without hunting through several numbers.

Leghorns were our first love when we began to breed pure-bred poultry as long ago as March, 1882. This was a long time ago, as the experience of a poultryman goes, and during these years we have seen breeds disappear and new ones come on to take their place, but never once in all that time have the Leghorn varieties fallen back or retrograded in quality. There has been a steady improvement for the better and to-day the Brown Leghorn is bred

almost to the ideal of the breeder, and the White Leghorn stands pre-eminent as the favorite of egg farmers in all parts of the country.

The Leghorn family is a grand one and to-day is more popular than at any other time in its whole history. It is prolific, produces an egg of standard size, is easily kept, hardy, active, beautiful in form, graceful, alert and profitable. As much may be claimed for other breeds, but the Leghorn is able to hold its own in any company under all circumstances. For this reason we do not hesitate to place it high among the profitable breeds of the country.

The Time Expired Man.

At this time in the year a great many subscriptions expire. Remember when you get your notice that your time has expired, that the notice means what it says, that you have received the last copy that will be sent to you unless we get your renewal. When you get notice that your time has expired we would suggest that you get two of your friends to hand you a dollar each. Send us the two dollars and the names of your friends and we will extend your subscription one year, thus giving you a dollar for collecting two dollars for us. The two subscribers must be new ones, under this offer. We make this liberal offer in order to extend our circle of friends.

Nineteen Seven.

We start the year 1907 feeling that our struggles are over and that we have firmly established ourselves in the hearts of our thousands of readers. At no time in the history of **POULTRY** has the outlook been as encouraging as it is during the last days of 1906 when these words are being written. Subscriptions are pouring in, our advertising patronage is constantly increasing and our circle of contributors growing wider all the time. With the new year we begin an active campaign in England, having arranged for a regular representative in that country, who will handle the English end of our business. The splendid support that has been given us is the best proof we can have that we were not wrong when we determined to begin the publication of a poultry magazine equal in paper, presswork, illustrations and reading matter to the best magazines in the land. The experimental stage has safely been passed and **POULTRY** has become one of the fixed facts in the publishing business of this country, standing at the head as an artistic exponent of the industry it represents.

The Cover Page Picture.

The picture on our cover page is from a Buff Leghorn hen owned by Schilling Brothers, Rochester, New York, the well-known artist, A. O. Schilling, being a member of this firm. Mr. Schilling did the retouching, our instructions to him being to carefully refrain from touching the bird, as the original photograph showed her to be good enough for anyone.

About Photographs of Birds.

Once in awhile we get a photograph from some one which is not up to the standard we have set for our illustrations. We feel that as long as we make the engravings and publish pictures without cost to any one but ourselves we should be allowed to select those that are used. We never have too many good photographs, but we get some hundreds that it would be no credit to us or to the owners of the birds to publish. The photographs we use must show the bird photographed at its best. We do not want photographs of birds out of condition as to plumage, nor out of shape as to position. We make a great many of the photographs we use ourselves, and it is not a rare thing for us to work an hour or two in order to secure just what we want. The poultryman who is trying to secure a picture to be used as an illustration should not be satisfied with anything but a perfect picture, no matter how long a time it may require to secure this. We are glad to get and use good pictures, but can not use poor ones.

Change of Address.

Here is a letter we got a day or two ago: "Please change my address and send my **POULTRY** to Smithville, Arkansas." We have changed the name of the postoffice and state, but otherwise no change has been made in the letter. It is impossible for us to change an address when we do not know where to look for the former address. If the writer of the above letter had taken time to say: "Please change my address from Jonesville, Alabama, to Smithville, Arkansas," we could have made the change at once. As it is we must write to the new address asking for the former one before the change can be made. Please remember to always give the old address as well as the new one when asking for a change. This will save expense, delay, and possibly prevent missing a copy of the magazine.

"POULTRY" and "PIGEONS".

We know our friends will be glad to learn that our new magazine, **PIGEONS**, is meeting with a wonderful reception. The first number was issued in October and was out of print in two weeks. The second number came out the middle of November and in just five days the last copy was gone, while demands were coming in by every mail. **PIGEONS** is a smaller sister to **POULTRY** as far as paper, presswork and illustrations are concerned. Our success in maintaining a high standard for **POULTRY** gave the public confidence in our ability to do the same with the new venture and pigeon fanciers all over the country sent in the subscriptions in a way that was as surprising as it was gratifying. With the third number we began printing five thousand copies. The price has been fixed at \$1.00 a year, but until January 15 subscriptions will be received at 50 cents, or a subscription to both **POULTRY** and **PIGEONS** will be received at \$1.25 for a year.



A Fishel Type White Rock Hen

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Are better this season than ever before. Never have I had as many choice exhibition birds or selected breeders or good utility stock to sell as I have at the present time. I know I am in a position to give you better value for your money than any one else for the reason I have thousands to select from while others have but a few hundred. Remember all my birds are farm reared, strong, husky birds. I had forgot to mention the fact that the U. R. Fishel White Rocks were

Selected by the U. S. Government

In preference to all other varieties to be used on their experimental farm. You surely can not go wrong if you follow in the footsteps of the U. S. At nearly every poultry exhibition East, North, South or West, the past season, the winning White Plymouth Rocks were Fishel bred birds. This with the excellent record my birds made when shown by myself surely convinces you they are

"The Best in the World"

I have just issued a 56-page catalogue containing 4 beautiful color plates, in fact this is the most elaborate Poultry catalogue ever issued and contains information every one interested in poultry should know. Send 2 dimes for a copy, worth dollars to any one.

EGGS—\$8 per 15, \$15 per 30, \$25 per 60

U. R. FISHEL, Box P., Hope, Indiana

THE FROG BOOK



Gives the practical knowledge "How to Breed and Raise Frogs." Price postpaid, \$1.00

Truly White Wyandottes

STOCK—Single \$4.00, Pair \$7.00, Trio \$10.00
EGGS—Per 15, \$3.00, per 30, \$5.00, per 100, \$15.00

Truly White Collie Dogs

MEADOW BROOK FARM CO.

Ilendale

New Jersey

White Wyandottes

The Celebrated
"Knox-All" Strain
"Nuf Sed"

Never Been Beaten in the Show Room

At the great St. Louis show in 1906, I won 1-2 Cock, 1-2 Cockerel, 1-2 Pen, with 200 birds in competition. I also furnished 1st Cockerel at Chicago in 1906, and sold this bird for \$100. Have 6 full brothers to him which I will mate in the spring to exhibition hens. Will also mate 9 other pens all high class show birds. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$10.00 per hundred.

Book Your Order Now

B. S. HUME, French Village, Illin is

Black Langshans

They Win For Me

They will win for you

Winnings for 1906

Missouri State Fair held at Sedalia, 1 hen, 2 cockerel, 2 pullet, 2 pen and 5 Missouri specials offered by Missouri State Poultry Ass'n. Missouri State Poultry Show held at Pleasant Hill, December 11-14, 1 cockerel, 2 hen, 3 pullet, 5 pullet, 5 cockerel, 1st pen and sweepstake Silver cup for best pen of black fowls, any breed. 75 choice cockerels for sale. Also a few choice Buff Cochins Bantam pullets and hens.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

A. B. White, Nichols, Missouri

Bronze Turkeys

A Very Special Lot

I have about a dozen hens and toms of my last year's breeders that I will sell cheap if taken now. These are no culls. Every bird is first class in every respect. Prices range from \$5 to \$15.

Specialty Poultry Yards
Peotone Box 0 Illinois

1907 Catalog Free

Describes and gives prices of 45 varieties land and water fowls and eggs. Every person interested in poultry for pleasure or profit should send for this book

S. A. Hummel, Box 88, Freeport, Illinois



WM. COOK & SONS

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT that if you wish to procure the BEST Orpingtons, any of the ten varieties, you must naturally have to send to us for them, their ORIGINATORS. By far

The Largest Show Record in the World

Eggs \$10.00, \$5.00 and \$2.50 per setting. Write us your requirements and get our new illustrated catalogue FREE.

WM COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

Black ORPINGTONS White

Our famous "John Bull" strain of White Orpingtons stand unequalled. We have for sale the best flock of young stock ever raised, bred from our Madison Square, Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair winners. S. C. Blacks equal fully in quality to WHITES from our imported foundation stock.

WRITE YOUR WANTS

PRICES ALWAYS REASONABLE

Just a few bargains in this year's breeding stock left.

Knowles, Young & Co., North Adams, Michigan

ORANGE LEGGED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

For eleven years I have bred White Rocks and my birds are as good as the best. They are pure white, correct type and have orange yellow legs. No white or green legs in my flock. I won 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet; 1st pen and Ivory Soap Special for whitest bird; also Gold Special on best pen of Plymouth Rocks, any variety, at Wilmington, Del. At Blandon, Pa., I won the same with Silver Loving Cup, for best pen, any variety Rocks. At Bridgeton, N. J., I won 1st and 2nd cock, 1st hen, 2d and 5th pullet, 3rd and 5th cockerel, 1st pen old, 1st pen young. Hagerstown, 1906, I won 1st cockerel, 2d pullet and third pen. My birds always win. I guarantee satisfaction or money back at once. Stock grown on my own farm by myself.

Winning quality for sale
FAIRFIELD POULTRY FARM, H. W. Schnitzer, Prop., Fairton, N. J.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & Co.
LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Rose White Leghorns, Utility and Prize Winning Birds. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers. Yearling Breeders For Sale at a Low Price. Write Us Your Wants

Columbian Wyandottes Are on the eve of a Wonderful boom.

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1906, we won

Special for Best Collection

1,000 birds for sale. Now is the time to buy. Prices right.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15 DILLSBURG, PA.

ALL TO THE BUFF

When Selecting Stock Bred From the Choicest Blood Lines in the World Purchase Where Such Really Exists.

AMERICA'S GREATEST BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred From the Following Winners in My Yards

The Famous "750 Dollar" Cock "Saracen", winner of 100 Dollar Sweepstakes as cockerel in 1905, and as cock in 1906 at Boston. Hen "Elma", First Boston, 1905, as pullet, first at Great Eastern, New York, 1906, First and Special for best Buff in show at Auburn, N. Y. At great Trenton show 1906 in competition on four entries, won First and Second Cock, and Second Hen. Many winners at other shows were in breeding pens the past season. The quality of chickens is the very highest.

Young and Old Stock For Sale

R. L. Hutchings, RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

TOMPKIN'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Won at Madison Sq. Garden, N.Y. Jan. 1906, 1st Pen, 1st and 2nd Cock, 2nd Hen, 2nd Pullet and 4th cockerel. At the great Cincinnati show won 3th and 4th cock, 1st 2nd and 3rd Hen, 1st 3rd and 4th cockerel 1st, 2nd 3rd Pullet and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pens, also both shape and color specials for females, two cups for display and one cu for the National Single Comb Rhode Island Club for the best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. On Rose Combs 5th Cock, 1st and 5th Hen, 1st, 4th and 5th Cockerel, 4th 5th Pullet and 4th Pen and Silver cup for best Rose comb Rhode Island male in show and shape besides a number of other specials making a total of 46 regular and special prizes in 48 entries; also winner at St. Louis World's Fair, New York and Boston and all the largest shows for past 5 years. Stock for sale and eggs from Single Combs only.

Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

BUFF ROCKS

Lapham's Gold Medal Strain

Won every first at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, August 30 to September 7, 1906, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Write today if you want winners. They win for me and they will win for you. Show birds always on hand. My new catalogue is free.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS

S. D. Lapham Prop., Dearborn, Mich.
Please mention this paper.

Brookside Farm

Single Comb White Leghorns

Winners of every first prize at New York State Fair, 1903, no cock bird shown. Winners at Rochester, N. Y. 1904; also at Herald Square show, N. Y., 1904. I won 1st and 3d pens, 3d cock, 2nd and 3d hens, 3d cockerels, 2d and 5th pullets. A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs from special matings \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs a matter of correspondence.

Dr. E. Whittier,

R. F. D. 21 Kent, New York.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

Twenty-five years a breeder of Wyandottes.

I now breed all eight varieties

Breeding birds \$2.00 to \$5.00 each

Scotch Collie Puppies, \$10 to \$15 each

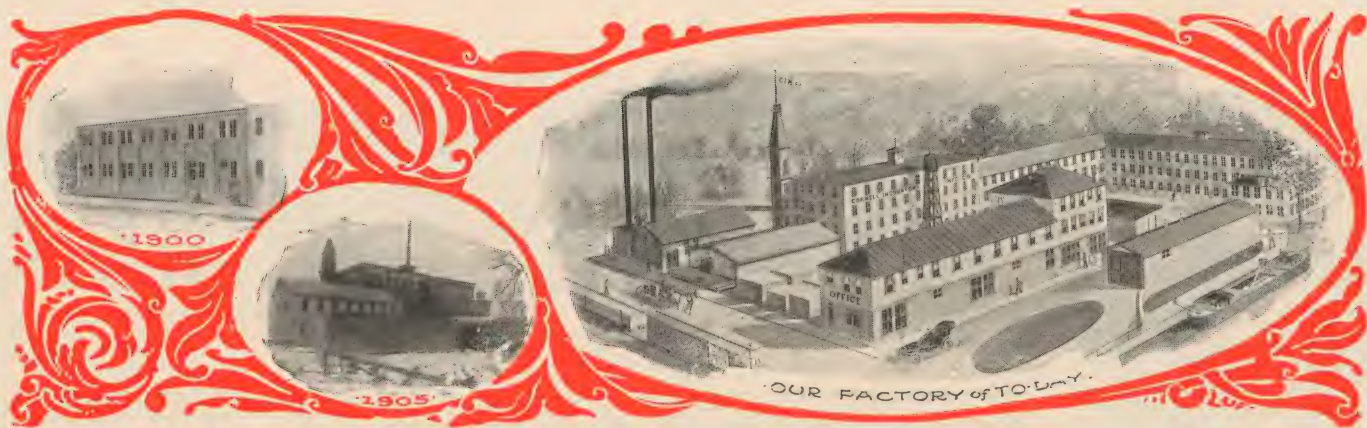
Orr's Lice Killer is best, \$1 per gal.

T. E. ORR, Box 303, Beaver, Pa.

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices. State show winners and bred so for generations. Write your wants.

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana



“ CORNELL ”



HE cheaper the article, the more extravagant the claims made to sell it! You know this as well as we do--still we can not blame you if you are confused and all “At Sea” when about to place your Incubator order.

We do not claim to make a machine that will **average** 100 per cent. hatches. Perfection is not a human attribute.

We do not attempt to **operate a poultry farm in direct competition with you**, our customer,—run it with **your money** and promise to pay you, in palliation, a small dividend. Are you going into the rearing of Poultry on the **fly-by-night promises** of dubious dividends, and let the other fellows **have all the fun?**

If you only want a few dollars' worth,—buy an old hen and 13 eggs for \$1. You will raise to maturity eight broilers at a total cost of \$2.25. The birds will find a ready market at fifty cents each,—the old hen will bring the same,—a return of \$4.50 from an investment of \$2.25. **A clear profit of 100 per cent.** Just think it over; then listen to **facts**.

One Argument is the Factory Behind the Hatcher

The **Cornell Incubator Factory** (not rented, but built and owned by ourselves), as equipped to-day, is the **largest** and **most complete chick machinery factory** in the whole world.

If you doubt our statement, **come to see us** at Ithaca. If we do not substantiate our claim by “**showing you,**” we will **pay your traveling expenses both ways**.

Our main factory building is 358 feet long, 44 feet wide and four stories high. The mill contains the most “Down to Date” Wood Working Machinery money can purchase. Each machine is operated by an individual Electric Motor, of which we have 36, varying in size from 1-2 H. P. to 35 H. P.

Our new Sturtevant Dry Kiln of brick is 67 feet long, 36 feet wide, with a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber each month.

Our new Boiler House of brick is 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide; and we have just installed an additional 80 H. P. Economic Boiler.

Our new Office Building of brick is 128 feet long, 26 feet wide and three stories high. Our printing office occupies the first floor and represents an investment of \$10,000. We have two Harris Automatic Two Color Presses, a Rotary Press, Paper Cutters and Folders, and are now printing our 1907 Catalogue.

With the **guns** and the **men behind the guns**, we are prepared to give you the **best** that is made in **Incubators, Brooders, and Poultry Farm Appliances**; and we also add **fair treatment free of cost**. It counts.

Our **Information Bureau**, in charge of a practical Poultryman, will assist you to succeed in **your business**.

Another point of vital importance to you. We did our experimenting years ago. We have **not changed** the position of even **one nail** in the construction of the **Cornell** during the past three years.

There's a reason for it! But why is it that the other fellows change regularly each season?

There's also a reason!

Write at once for our **Free Catalogue**. It describes **Cornell Chick Machinery and Cornell Methods**.



CORNELL INCUBATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box W-4, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

New York City Warehouse and Salesroom, 12 W. Broadway.

Interesting Stories About the Big Poultry Shows

POULTRY



TEN CENTS A COPY

FEBRUARY 1907

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Poultry Publishing Company, Peotone, Illinois.

A SQUARE DEAL

If you are in the market for stock or eggs we are confident you would send us your order if you **knew** you would get a square deal. Now we are in this business to **stay** and are not spending our good money in advertising and then not deliver the goods. **We have pleased others and will please you** if you give us a chance. We breed

BUSINESS BIRDS

STANDARD BRED

Wyandottes—White, Golden, Silver, Buff—Single Comb R. I. Reds

Our pullets begin laying when five months old and **stick to it**. We want your orders and will guarantee you **absolute** satisfaction. Send for **FREE** catalogue Yours for a square deal.

Sanitary Poultry Co., Box P-107, Minneapolis, Minnesota



The World's Best Better Than Ever This Year

Our matings this year were the most successful ones we ever have made. Our young stock is simply magnificent. Legs the color of rare ripe oranges, eyes like rubies and plumage as white as drifted snow. In shape there is nothing to be desired, as our young birds are developing shape that comes as near to the Standard requirements as the most unreasonable could expect them to be.

Our Birds Should Grow Better Every Year

Because we have the best stock from which to select our breeders and every year we learn something about breeding that we never before knew.

We Put Our Whole Time Into Our Business

With us White Wyandottes are not a fad but a business. We are making it our life work. We must keep and breed the best in order to maintain the lead we have secured. We were here last year ready to sell the best that could be bought anywhere. We are here again this year, we expect to be here next year, and every year we expect to learn something, know how to mate better, how to feed better, how to produce better birds. We expect to grow a little in knowledge and reputation every year we are in business. **We expect to keep in the lead** and always keep **THE WORLD'S BEST**. We sell stock at living prices and always have it for sale. Eggs for everybody when the egg season comes. Send 10 cents for our big catalog, filled with illustrations showing just how our birds look, through the camera, without being fixed up by an artist, and a beautiful color plate from life showing a pair of our winners. Send today and don't buy until you have seen what we have to sell and how cheaply we sell the very best stock.

J. C. FISHEL & SON, Box P., Hope, Indiana

**White Rocks
Barred Rocks
Buff Rocks
Single Comb R. I. Reds
Rose Comb R. I. Reds**

**EGGS
\$2.00
Per 15
\$9.00
Per 100**

Bred for Boston Show purpose and from best laying strains.
Poor hatches caused by infertile eggs replaced **FREE**

W. H. BILLINGS

Milton

Massachusetts

Buff Wyandottes

Won 1st Cockerel at Cleveland, January 1907. Have bred Buffs for eight years and have true golden Wyandotte color, extra good shape and size. Eggs, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Write for my 1907 booklet.

G. C. Kimbark — **Canton, Ohio**

White Wyandottes — **Black Minorcas**

Blue and Red Ribbon Winners at Hagerstown, 1906

Special for **BEST** hen, also for whitest bird (all varieties competing)

Eight Ribbons **Eight Entries**

Hens Cocks, Cockerels and Pullets ready for shipment; egg orders booked now.

GREENBERRY FARM POULTRY YARDS

O. E. Remsen, Prop. — **Annapolis, Maryland**

Cannon's Superba Barred Rocks

That made such a wonderful record at the Missouri State Show, December 1906, in the hottest class of Rocks ever shown at the show winning

1st Cock

3rd Pullet

1st and 4th Hen

Silver Cup Championship Male

Special Best Shaped Female

Special Two Highest Scoring Females

Choice Breeding Stock For Sale

Eggs from these winners \$3.00 and \$5 a setting. Circular.

Dr. H. L. Cannon

Windsor

Missouri

LEE PITCHLYNN

Single-Combed Brown Leghorns
The Pullet Line Exclusively

Eggs in Season
Stock For Sale
Write For Prices

Winners at Rockville, Md., Aug., '06

1st Hen, 1st and 5th Pullet
1st and 2nd Pens

At Trenton, N. J., September 24, 1906

1st and 3rd Pullet
1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen

Hagerstown, Md., October, 1906

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Hens
1st, 2nd and 5th Pullets
1st Pen

1104 Sixth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.



Hatches 90 per cent of Fertile Eggs THE RANNEY AVERAGE

That's the average result of hatches figured on reports from users of the **Ranney Incubator**. We can give you the names of many who have obtained these results and better. Only results spell success.

Mr. J. B. Ranney for years closely studied the incubator problem and the different incubators on the market until he became thoroughly familiar with them. The result was that he has designed and patented a machine that embodies the strong points of each one and eliminates **all** of their defects. In addition, he incorporated many exclusive features of his own. This could result only in one thing—an absolutely perfect incubator. The Ranney is the modern success.

The Ranney Incubator is the only machine having adjustable ventilation that makes it equally successful in any climate or locality—mountainous or swampy.

It has 3-inch walls all around, insulated with mineral wool and dead air space—it is absolutely cold-proof, even in zero temperature. The fresh air inlet is at the bottom of the case, not at the lamp, as in most machines. Hence the fresh air is never devitalized or fouled by fumes of oil. The Ranney is the only machine having detachable legs—you can set it up by tapping them in with a hammer, in a minute.

Our new catalogue, describing fully every detail, will be gladly sent you upon request. Brooders and all sorts of Poultry Supplies, always in stock. We give an ironclad money-back guarantee with the Ranney. (You take no risk.)

FREE—Valuable 48-page book "Poultry Diseases and Useful Information." (Usually sells for 25c). Send 2c stamp for postage. We pay freight east of the Rocky Mountains.

RANNEY INCUBATOR CO., 77 Jackson Street, Bay City, Michigan

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

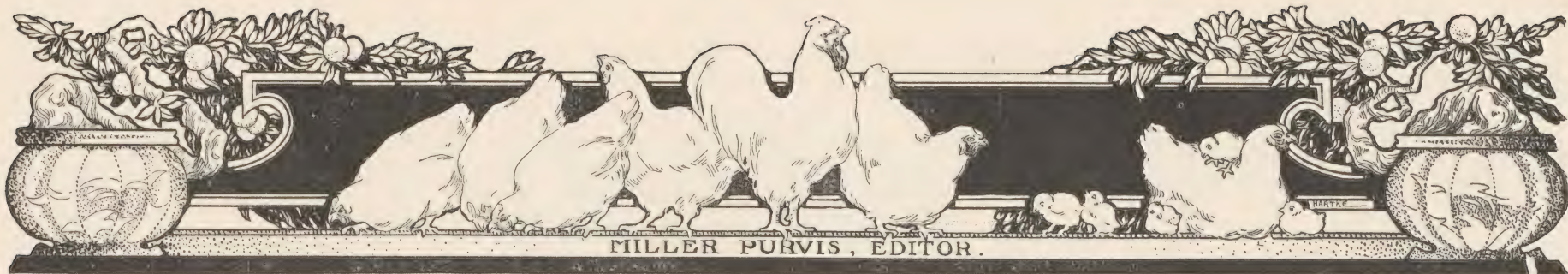
POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume III Number 5
FEBRUARY, 1907
Poultry Publishing Co., Peotone,
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Columbian Wyandotte Pullet. Owned by F. J. Revely, East Haven, Mass.



THE greatest mistake a poultry association can make is to hire a judge because he is willing to work for a low price. Sometimes, for some special reason, a judge will give his services to a certain show at a low price, but as a rule the cheap judge is of no benefit to the association or the exhibitor because his awards do not carry with them the weight that goes with an award made by a judge of established reputation.

It is due the exhibitors that the awards made shall be made by one who is considered good authority on what constitutes a good bird from the show room point of view. Birds are entered for the purpose of determining their value as specimens of the breed they represent and an incompetent judge is likely to make a mistake that will be followed by serious results. He may injure a breeder by placing his bird lower than it deserves or he may do injury to a beginner by giving him an exaggerated opinion of his birds by placing them too high.

In another place in this number we reproduce three scores by three different judges which shows what may happen in showing birds. While the scores show that good judges fail to agree on the score, that should be given a bird, the lowest of the three scores was made by a judge who did the bird and its owner a great wrong by placing him below the winning class. It is notable that of the three scores given the highest was made by a judge who has been long in the business both as a judge and a breeder and who has had considerable to do in making the Standard. In our opinion the score made by this judge comes nearest doing justice to the bird of any of the three.

Whether judging is done by the score card or by comparison the Standard of Perfection is used in placing the awards and the incompetent judge is likely to make a mistake by using either system, because he does not understand the value of the different sections as compared with all of them. The Standard values highest those which are hardest to get or most to be desired. This may be found in one section in one breed and in another in another breed. Judging fowls is not a matter of personal preference, but one of understanding the minutiae of breeding and the comparative value of the different sections in the several breeds. To be able to judge fairly the judge must spend much time in the study of breeds and must have an eye for color and shape as well as that judicial ability that enables one to decide equitably as to the value of a bird, taken as a whole and the influence the various sections should exert when it comes to selecting the best birds for breeders. Secure good judges at any price. To economize in this matter may be to destroy the value of every award placed during the show.

IF THE shows of the season now closing are any criterion by which to judge of the interest in the poultry business we have every encouragement to go on and breed more and better poultry.

Never before were as many or as successful shows held as during the season of 1906-7.

The entries have been large and judges agree that the quality of the birds shown has never been equalled.

The reports of the three largest shows indicate that the day of the supremacy of a few extensive breeders is passing. It has been so common for the best prizes to go to a certain few breeders that the public had come to believe that these had attained to such a high degree of skill in breeding fowls, and conditioning them for the show room, that it is hardly worth while to enter in opposition to them.

This year there has been a remarkable reversal of form. The marked catalogues of the large shows read like a directory of strangers. Breeders who have never before become prominent have entered their birds and the judges have awarded them the proudest prizes in the shows. Those who have heretofore been winning in one, two, three order have found themselves down among the fours and fives in the winning lists.

This is complimentary to both the older breeders and to the ones who have come to the front in the show room. It proves that the older and better known breeders have really sold the good stock they offered in their advertisements and that the beginners have developed greater skill in the game of showing poultry.

Every poultry publication in the land, with hardly an exception, has felt the impulse of this forward movement. It is the universal experience of the poultry press that it was never before so easy to secure subscriptions and advertising.

The poultry press has much to be thankful for at this time. Its usefulness and the value of its contributions to the general advance is acknowledged and appreciated in the material way that makes it possible for publishers to add to the value of their publications and makes it easier to point out to their readers the way to success. Every indication is for further advance. Poultry breeding has got beyond the "boom" stage. It has become a recognized industry of first importance. It has acquired enough momentum to move forward with more ease than ever before. We who furnish information to the public do not need to put forth arguments to prove that poultry keeping is a profitable industry. The space we once devoted to argument may now be used for information. The poultryman of today is recognized as one who is engaged in a dignified, respectable and respected business.

DURING the Chicago show those members of the American Poultry Association who were in attendance met and organized the Mid West Branch of the American Poultry Association, which includes all the territory in the five states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan.

A temporary organization to endure until a charter can be secured from the parent organization, was effected by the election of Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa, president; Fred L. Kimmey, secretary-treasurer and an executive committee as follows: Miller Purvis, Peotone, Illinois, chairman; Theo. Hewes,

Indianapolis, Indiana, J. M. Williams, North Adams, Michigan, E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin and F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

It was decided to make every effort to increase the membership in Mid West territory and as a beginning Fred Phillips was introduced as the first recruit, with E. B. Eddy the second. A meeting will be held in the near future to take further action.

WE DEVOTE considerable space to the meeting of the American Poultry Association in this number, because, in our opinion, it was one of great importance. Before writing this report we were favored with advance sheets of the report that will appear this month in The Reliable Poultry Journal and in Farm-Poultry. These two reports as might have been expected, represent two extremes. The naturally friendly feeling of President Curtis might well lead his report to be somewhat prejudiced in favor of everything that was done. It is a matter of surprise that this report was as moderate as it was. Mr. Curtis is not given to half-way work. When he takes up cudgels to champion any cause he is likely to use every argument that can be brought forward for his cause, which is all right in its way. As a whole we doubt if a better report will appear than the one from which we have copied so liberally in making ours.

On the other hand every one, who has knowledge of the position Mr. Robinson has always taken in the matter of the American Poultry Association, expected his report to be diametrically opposite that of Mr. Curtis. Mr. Robinson's attitude toward the American Poultry Association is and always has been one of open hostility and his report was not expected to be an enthusiastic one. However in common fairness it may be said that in some respects his report showed a weak spot or two in the organization as at present constituted. We agree with Mr. Robinson that the American Poultry Association would be likely to take a higher position as a purely representative organization than it will under the present composite form of government in which is combined a pure democracy and a representative electorate. This is a rather anomalous condition but we believe it will be improved in the end. The main thing is for all who are interested in poultry breeding to accept the present form of government and stop quibbling over non-essentials until something is done that marks a distinct advance in membership, interest and influence. Everlasting fault-finding will not accomplish anything. The way to secure needed reforms is to make the organization as strong as possible and then improve it until it has reached the highest possible degree of effectiveness.

OUR front cover picture showing the Detroit poultry show is, we believe, the best illustration of the kind ever published. It depicts only a portion of the show but our Mr. Stanfield assures us the whole show was as tastefully laid out and as pleasant to see as the part shown in our picture. Our other engravings represent some of the best stock in this country.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

We hear many complaints of roup this winter. This is not strange for the weather has been such that this disease would be very likely to appear.

In the same mail one of our advertisers got an inquiry from Tuitula, Samoan Islands, and another from the opposite side of the earth. Publicity in *POULTRY* pays, and don't you forget it.

We want every one of our advertisers to send us their winnings at the winter shows. We publish such news free of charge because there are a lot of our readers who are looking for the kind of stock that wins.

Our old-time friend, Dr. Scudder, of Litchfield, Ohio, writes that *POULTRY* is "growing brighter, better and bigger every issue." He says further: "It is eagerly looked for by every member of the family." It doesn't seem necessary to say anything except "thank you."

There is an opportunity for some one who is wise enough to do it to arise and inform the general public why the hatch of last year contained so large a percentage of cockerels. Complaints to this effect comes from so many sources that we are compelled to think the condition quite general.

A solicitor for another poultry magazine told a member of our company the other day that he could get some poultry publications for 15 cents and others for nothing—and the publishers put these values on their product too. Our price continues to be a dollar a year to all people, with a commission to those who secure subscribers for us.

Those who have been waiting so long for the state experiment stations to begin experimenting with poultry are likely to see their hopes bear fruit in the near future. Even wise "agriculturists" are beginning to learn that the poultry industry is "really quite a little business", to quote one of them,

Any kind of a poultry house that would keep out the wind and rain has been good enough in the Mississippi Valley the present winter. The oldest inhabitant does not even pretend that he ever experienced such high temperatures as have prevailed this season. There is still time enough for severe weather but not for so much of it.

A good many advertisers run their advertisements just long enough to get the public familiar with their names and then quit before the same public has a chance to send in its orders. Most unsuccessful advertisers fail by quitting just a month too soon. They will work six months to raise chickens to the selling age and then expect advertising to bring big returns the next week after it appears.

The American Fancier has changed from a weekly to a semi-monthly. This is to be regretted. There is a place for a good weekly poultry newspaper. Such a one would meet with favor and be largely patronized. This change leaves the Petaluma Poultry Journal as the only weekly newspaper devoted to poultry in this country and Brother Snow makes no attempt to make that more than the local representative of Petaluma, the greatest poultry town on earth, able and willing to support a weekly of its own.

¶ We would like to remark that we told you so. Those who read these pages carefully will recall that not long ago we expressed a hope to attend a meeting of the American Poultry Association which would be conducted decently and in good order. Every member of the Association in attendance at Auburn, who had anything to say, or thought he had, was given opportunity to express himself, without being interrupted by any one. President Curtis sat in the seat of authority and made good use of his prerogative. The meeting at Auburn was important in large things. It was also a model in the smaller things that go to make for progress. It was emphatically a dignified meeting, conducted along lines that made it pleasant and interesting to the spectator and easy for those who had business to present or motions to put through. There was no unseemly squabbling between the man on the floor and members who did not happen to agree with him. When any one attempted to interrupt the speaker the suave tones of the voice of President Curtis reminded him that "Mr. Blank has the floor." If a speaker attempted to answer a question put to him by some eager but unparliamentary member he was gently requested to "address the chair." All of which shows that a meeting of the Association can be conducted in the proper manner, when the rights of every one are respected by the presiding officer. Let us hope the recent meeting will serve as a model for all future meetings.

¶ The thing which Secretary Orr calls "Standard tinkering" is probably a thing of the past. Hereafter the Standard will be revised once in five years, the next revision coming in 1910. This is as it should be. One can now buy a Standard knowing just when it will be necessary to buy another. New breeds may be admitted during the intervening years, but they will not appear in the Standard until the regular five-year revision is made. The Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are now Standard fowls but they will not be described in the Standard for three years. Speaking of the Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks isn't it about time that we revised the nomenclature of some of our varieties? Wouldn't it have saved the public and editors a lot of time if they had been called simply Silver Plymouth Rocks? What is the use of being compelled to write White Crested Black Polish, when we might call them Black Polish understandingly? Why should we be asked to write White Faced Black Spanish, when it would not interfere in any way with clearness if we simply called them Spanish fowls? Would it not be just as logical to say Feather Legged Light Brahmas as to say White Faced Black Spanish and, if not, why not? These be times when men rush to and fro, seeking the shortest paths, the highest speed and the least effort to accomplish a given work. What man when speaking of Spanish fowls uses the long descriptive name we find in the Standard? Why could not the powers that be decree that when we say Plymouth Rocks we mean Barred Plymouth Rocks or when we say Wyandottes we mean Silver Wyandottes, which some of our high officials still insist on calling Silver Laced Wyandottes, in spite of the fact that the Standard knows no such variety. No cattle man talks of White Faced Herefords. He calls them Herefords or colloqually, "White Faces." Breeders of the Scottish polled breeds of cattle call them "doddies" and every one knows what is meant. The fruit growers of the country have agreed to shorten names whenever it is possible to do so. They shortened the name of the King of Tompkins County apple to King and the Northern Spy of old times now answers to the name of Spy and no one is left in doubt. In accordance with the present terminology of the American Poultry Association we must say Single Comb Brown Leghorn in order to differentiate between the two varieties of Brown Leghorns. Why not say Brown Leghorn for the original variety and use the descriptive title for the later one? In olden time there was once a father cruel enough to name his son "Praise God Barebones" and history tells us of another Cromwellian with the grim cognomen of "Raw Skull and Bloody Bones" Somebody. In these days we don't go much on long names. George Washington Lincoln Grant Smith when he comes to the years of understanding begins to shed names until by the time he grows to the dignity of signing checks his signature appears thereon as Grant Smith, or Link Smith, or George Smith, according to the hero he prefers. Time is money with most of us but if we had time to throw away by playing pool we would not in everyday life waste it by calling our friends all the names fond parents, who thought they would be the only one, and were prodigal of names at the time, loaded onto them in their days of infantile helplessness. Reform is the word these days. Let us reform Standard names, if possible.

News and Notes

When a hen lays an egg she has to tell about it: won't you tell us how you keep the hen.

Every now and then we hear of some one having the "chicken fever." We find, from past experience, that it is the best kind of a fever to have. It is about the only kind, too, that will pay a doctor's bill, instead of making one.

Commercial Poultry and The Inland Poultry Journal both announce that free readers will not hereafter appear in their columns. Here's to your success brethren, but this depends on thorough conviction. We hope you will succeed and we know you will if you take a firm stand.

Don't ask us to name "the best breed." If we gave our choice, the keeper of every other breed would disagree with us. The real truth is, if there was one breed a lot or even a little better than any other, it would not be long until very few of any other breed would be found. It depends, too, something on what you wish the breed for, whether for eggs or meat.

Just because you haven't quite as good a hen house as the neighbor has is no reason for neglecting it. It often happens that the house which looks the best from the road isn't the best from an inside view. For winter, the house that is warm is best, yet not too warm. Bundled fodder bound along the outside walls of an "airy" hen house makes the inside comfortable, but you want to remove it early in the spring.

Brother Charles A. Harker, of the Fancier's Monthly, has been editing poultry journals from the very beginning of poultry journalism in this country. He knows things about the business that a good many of us have yet to learn. Recently he said: "POULTRY is one of the not too numerous poultry publications of this country that represents the poultry industry with dignity." Coming from such a source this compliment warms the heart.

A friend recently wrote us to about this effect: "Don't you think you bear down a little hard in saying so much about dollar-a-year subscribers. Some pretty good people subscribe to fifty-cent journals and you may offend them." Bless you brother, there are some mighty good people in jail, but that doesn't make us think any less of the good fellow who has managed to keep outside. We subscribed for a valuable poultry journal last year and got it for fifteen cents of an agent at a poultry show because it would be worth more than that to take time to write a letter asking for an exchange. Probably a large majority of the people who take *POULTRY* also take some fifty-cent journal and they get a dollar's worth of information even if they take the poorest one in the United States. The point we desired to make is this, we get the dollar-a-year people from among those who take the lower priced papers, because they feel they can afford to pay a dollar. We subscribe to a ten-cents-a-year magazine from which we get rather more information than we get from The Ladies Home Journal which costs us \$1.50. The ten-center is a blessing to those who can not afford the \$1.50 magazine. See?

Chicago, New York and Boston Shows

Chicago Show



FOR ELEVEN years the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association has been holding poultry shows in Chicago and the one which closed January 30 was fully as good as any that this association has ever

held. It was not the largest show by any means. In point of numbers there were probably fewer birds in the Seventh Regiment Armory at the show this year than at any previous one. Neither was the quality in any way phenomenal, but as a show in which to interest the general public the recent one was as good as was ever held in the west.

The big auditorium was comfortably filled with poultry, pigeons and poultry supply exhibits. The aisles were as wide as they could be made, the coops were new and attractive, the floors were kept clean and the disinfectant used was entirely free from offensive odors. One could attend the show, see what was doing in poultry supplies, buy a box of candy and go comfortably about seeing just as good chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese and pigeons as could have been seen in Madison Square Garden, New York or Mechanics Hall, Boston.

We have got so in the fashion of talking about big poultry shows and large numbers that we have come to think a successful show must have a large number of exhibits no matter what the quality may be.

When one sees Mrs. Phillips' Rocky River Rose Combed White Leghorns or Nate Cornwall's Buff Leghorns, or the big Orpington strings of J. M. Williams & Co., or C. S. Byers' Orpingtons and Indian Runner ducks or the big turkeys, ducks and geese that always show up at Chicago, it isn't necessary to see a thousand more in order to get a good idea of what these particular and several breeds are like. When one sees the kind of birds the exhibitors we have mentioned, and a good many others, bring out at the Chicago show one need not travel any farther to get an opportunity to see as good as can be found anywhere.

We heard some complaints about the "lay out" of the room. We take it that these complaints were not well founded. Those who had good poultry there—and most of the exhibitors had this kind—made sales at their own prices. We only speak for ourselves when we say the volume of subscription and advertising we did at the recent show was the most satisfactory we ever did at any Chicago show. Incubator and supply people were busy and made many sales. If there was any reason to find fault it did not come under our notice. Little personal grievances there may have been, but it would be a very happy combination of exhibitor and management that could carry on a poultry show without any friction. The anti-friction poultry show has yet to be invented. Secretary Kimmey and Superintendent Eddy, certainly kept sweet tempered through many provocations.

The judging was quite generally satisfactory and the exhibitors took any losses they thought they sustained with good tempered

philosophy. The judges and their classes were as follows:

O. P. Bennett was assigned to Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, Black Langshans, White Langshans, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Pet Stock. As might have been expected when Dr. Bennett was put to judging Langshans some funny things happened but the exhibitors enjoyed it and the awards averaged up quite well.

Charles T. Cornman, the urbane and gentlemanly bantam breeder of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was given the Houdans, Hamburgs, Javas, Polish, Adalusians, Indians, White Minorcas, Black Minorcas, Spanish Malays and Pit Games and came out of the ordeal with honor. We did not hear a complaint.

E. J. W. Dietz, had the bantams, Silkies, Sumatras, Sultans and all varieties of exhibition games. His way of placing the awards on Silkies, Sultans and Sumatras did not bring out a single note of discontent and in the other varieties he did as well.

George A. Heyl, had a small class of turkeys and waterfowl and such a good one that

Anconas, Redcaps and Capons. He found 128 fine birds ready for his adjudication and that he got through with satisfaction to exhibitors is saying considerable for his work. It was a large class of good birds and the best breeders in the country competed.

It would not be possible in the space at our disposal to go through the show in detail and we shall not try to do so. We must let a running commentary on the classes suffice for this occasion.

In Bantams there was a large, and we thought, a rather fine display and these little pets attracted a great deal of attention from women, children and their many fancier friends.

There was a large class of Langshans, the largest seen in Chicago for a good many years, and the quality was good. Western breeders have held more closely to the original type, known in England as the Croad (Pure) Langshan type, than those of the east. Some very fine White Langshans were shown.

Leghorns, White, Buff, and Brown, in both Rose and Single Comb made a fine showing. Some of the best in the country were to be found in Leghorn alley. Probably the Single Comb Browns made the poorest showing, the birds not being of the highest quality, according to modern ideas.

Some fine Minorcas, both in Blacks and Whites were shown. The Rose Comb Blacks were particularly fine.

The Orpington class was a great one and Orpington alley was filled every day with admiring crowds who looked and passed by only to come back and look again. It was certainly a fine showing for the Orpingtons and the quality was as good as has been seen in any show this season.

In Plymouth Rocks there was a great class of Barred, with a big lot of fine birds in line. In White Rocks there was also a good turn out and some of the birds were good enough for any one. Sales were made from this alley that were big enough to attract attention in any show. Buff Rocks failed to show up, only two or three specimens being in line. Partridge and Silvers were entered by two or three exhibitors, but they were not of phenomenal quality.

The displays of Wyandottes was a fine one almost clear through the variety. The Whites were grand birds and there was a big entry of them. The Silvers were of excellent quality and were brought out in large numbers. For Silver Wyandottes the Chicago show is equal to any in this country. In Buffs championship stock was shown and the exhibit attracted very favorable attention. Much interest was excited in Columbians by the good birds shown and the number in line. This variety is coming forward bravely in the west and promises to become very popular. Partridge, Silver Penciled, Black and Golden Wyandottes were there, the Goldens being as good as can be found in this country. Wyandottes seem to be gaining in favor in the territory of the Chicago show.

The Rhode Island Red class was not a big one but it was very strong. Some fine birds were shown and the visitors along this line were very much interested. This variety shows no tendency to drop back, the quality



Black Langshan Hen bred from a Pen Imported from China to Australia

he showed a good knowledge of his business by placing the awards so as to suit the exhibitors, a hard thing to accomplish in most shows.

D. J. Lambert—"Honest Dan"—of Apponaug, Rhode Island, had White and Buff Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds and Crevecoeurs. Mr. Lambert is one of the veterans and his judgement carries the weight of acknowledged authority with it.

Thomas F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa, was assigned to all Wyandottes, except White and Buff, and White, Buff, Black and Duckwing Leghorns. Mr. Rigg said—or ought to have said—that he found the Spangled Wyandottes easy to judge and that in Duckwing Leghorns he gave perfect satisfaction. In his other classes he succeeded equally well but they are old problems to him. H. P. Schwab had Barred Plymouth Rocks and several miscellaneous varieties.

W. E. Stanfield, of Poultry, had the Orpingtons all to himself and the Buckeyes,

improving slowly but surely from year to year.

The Asiatic class was not largely represented. Some very good Buff Cochins were in line and some very poor ones. With the exception of the big showing of Langshans the Asiatics showed no tendency to increased popular favor.

Polish, Houdans, Faverolles, Games and other rare breeds were notable rather by their absence than from the remarkable quality of those in line, seven Silver Spangled Hamburgs being the only representatives of this once popular and always attractive family of fowls.

In the turkey class only a few birds came out but they were beauties in color and quality. We noticed as fine a White Holland tom as we remember to have seen anywhere, while several Bronze toms were of the kind that always wins.

In waterfowl the most notable exhibit was in Indian Runner ducks. These birds have been bred to feather in a way that is surprising and the eggs shown by Mr. Knapp stopped every one who passed that way. It is a pity that this prolific and easily reared bird is not given more attention. Big Pekins, some good Cayugas, and some rather fine colored Muscovies, with a showing of Grey Call and Swedish completed the duck exhibit, not as large as it should have been but of the very best quality. In geese only a few pairs were shown among which were some exceptionally good Africans, Toulouse and Brown China. A lone Embden was brought out.

Along "midway" was displayed the products of inventive genius in the way of poultry accessories of every kind.

Next the entrance was the display of the Prairie State Incubator Company, showing their latest incubators and brooders, built on plans devised by Mr. Nix after experimenting

for more than a quarter of a century. It is a curious fact that Mr. Nix, after trying every new theory and plan that has been brought out has gone back to the beginning of things and created an incubator that is so radically different from most modern machines that one who has given the subject of artificial incubation any considerable study is rather startled at first. But there are the chicks and there are the carefully watched and extensive experiments back of the machine to prove that the plan is entirely workable. The Universal Hover, invented by Mr. Nix, was in operation and Mr. Betts and Mr. McAleer of the Company were ready to explain its workings. The display counted for the Vaughan Seed Company, as this firm is the Chicago agent and distributor for the Prairie State goods. The Vaughan people made a nice display from their stock of poultry supplies.

On the opposite side of the "midway" The Chicago Poultry Supply Company had a fine display of the latest Charles A. Cyphers "Model" incubator and brooders where Fred Phillips was always found ready to do business and tell of the merits of his machines. Mrs. Phillips was in attendance in charge of the office force, which was kept busy during the show. A stenographer was in this office and her services were free to exhibitors who needed such work done. The display was nicely placed and very attractive.

The American Poultry Devices exhibited by Andrew D. Mayer came next on the left and attracted considerable attention on account of a very simple, ingenious and cheap louse proof dropping platform and set of perches made of galvanized iron and gas pipe, which is sold at a very reasonable price.

Beyond this on the same side was the great exhibit of the Cyphers Incubator Company, with Mr. Davis of the experimental department in attendance. This exhibit showed a

full line of the more than seventy machines, accessories and poultry remedies put out by this company. It was a fine booth and Frank Jones, the Chicago manager, was around all the time entertaining his friends and taking care of his end of the business. In Mr. Jones this company has one of the best representatives it could have found for this country.

Opposite the Cyphers Company was a large exhibit of bees and bee supplies made by the A. I. Root Company. Here were bees and bee supplies of every kind from the old-fashioned, conical bee "skip" made of coils of straw to the latest honey extractor.

Next on the same side was a striking cloth and paper "rooster" notable for his enormous red comb. This work of art compelled every one to see the exhibit of the "Red Comb" poultry foods exhibited by S. W. Edwards & Son of Chicago.

Next on the left side was the exhibit of J. A. & W. Bird which tastefully showed "Flint-kote" roof paint and sheathing paper, the booth being covered and painted with these products of the firm.

The exhibit of the Wyandot White Oil Co., was opposite and during the show Mr. Myers was on hand to show that Wyandot White oil is better for any purpose than anything the Standard "octopus" ever put out. This oil burns without charring the wick, making a very clear white flame. It is especially recommended for use in connection with incubators and brooders. It is as clear as distilled water and is the best product of the Wyandot oil fields of Ohio. Arrangements are being made with poultry supply houses to furnish this oil to poultrymen at about the same price asked for inferior grades. As souvenirs Mr. Myers gave away little reflector lamps to be used in examining the interior of incubators, reading the temperature, and for such other uses without opening the egg chamber. Mr. Clark of the Company was in attendance during the last days of the show.

T. J. Wehrmeyer, of Gala Farm, made a nice exhibit of the Root brooder and his White Wyandotte, bred-to-lay hens. These were a constant attraction during the whole show on account of their tameness and the natural way in which they lived in the miniature run.

Across the Midway was the fine exhibit of the O. K. Stock Food Company of Chicago. This consisted of O. K. foods and remedies of all kinds tastefully displayed and open to the inspection of the public.

The Standard Paint Company had a nice little house on exhibition covered with Ruberoid roofing and painted with Standard paint. The representative of the Company this year was a gentleman whose conduct was such a pleasing contrast to that of the one who was in the booth last year that it created much favorable comment. The representative present this year made friends, while the one last year made himself peculiarly obnoxious.

The Trenton Incubator Company, made a large exhibit of incubators, brooders and colony houses. This company succeeds the Natural Incubator Company and is preparing to make an aggressive campaign for business. It proposes to fully occupy the field and Mr. Oliphant, one of the officials of the Company, who was in charge of the exhibit, told us the prospect for a big business could not be better.

The Cousins Incubator Company made a nice exhibit and attracted attention while creating amusement by having with the show a trained goose which became a general favorite with every one on account of the intelli-



View of Part of Rock Hill Farm, Ossining, N. Y., Taken from the Mountain Side

gent way in which it did its part of the work, following its trainer like a dog about the show room. This machine makes many claims to public attention.

The Triumph Manufacturing Company occupied a booth showing its products.

Poultry journalism was well represented, The American Poultry Journal, The Reliable Poultry Journal, The Inland Poultry Journal, The Poultry Keeper, The Industrious Hen, The Poultry Tribune, Commercial Poultry, The Squab Bulletin, The American Pigeon Keeper, Successful Poultry Journal, POULTRY and PIGEONS having booths along Midway, each working for all it could get in the way of subscriptions and advertising

Winnings of Advertisers in POULTRY at Chicago

C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Indiana, won first on Indian Runner cockerel and pullet, both very fine birds. In Black Orpingtons Mr. Beyers won 3, 4 on cocks, and 1, 2, 5, on cockerels. In Buffs he won 1st on cockerel.

J. M. Williams & Co., North Adams, Michigan, were good winners in the Orpington class. In Single Comb Blacks they won 1 on hen, 4 on cockerel, 2, 3 on pullet. In Rose Comb Black they won 1, 2 on hens, 1, 2 on cockerels and 1, 2 on pullets. In Rose Comb Buff the won 1 on cock, 1, 2 on hens, 1, 2 on cockerels, 1, 2 on pullets and 1st on pen. In Single Comb Buffs they won 1, 2 on cock, 2, 3 on hens, 2, 3 on cockerels and 1, 2, 3 on pullets. In Single Comb Whites they won 1 on cock, 2, 3, 4 on hens, 1, 2, 4 on cockerels, 5 on pullets. In Rose Comb Whites they won 1, 2 on cock, 1, 2, 3 on hens, 1, 2, 3 on cockerels, 1, 3 on pullet and 1 on pen. This firm made the largest entry of any one showing birds and won more prizes than any other exhibitor. They also carried off the honors in making sales, having sold one Buff male for \$100 to Mr. Kohlsaas and their first prize Single Comb White cockerel to George F. Schroeder for \$50.

George F. Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois, made a killing, having entered five Single Comb White Orpingtons on which he won 1, 2, 3, 4 on pullets and 3 on cockerel. He bought the Williams White cockerel during the show, so he now has a pen containing the highest possible percentage of winning points.

Among the fine Rose Comb Black Minorcas in line at Chicago none were finer than those entered by Lloyd C. Mishler, North Manchester, Indiana. On these birds he got first on pen, 1, 2, 4 on pullet, 2 and two specials on cockerels. Mr. Mishler recently paid \$200 for a male bird from the Northrup pens.

Jesse T. Bateman, Waverly, Illinois, had Langshans out and won 3, 4 on cocks, 2, 3, 4 on hens, 2, 3 on cockerels, 2, 5 on pullets, 1, 3 on pens.

R. A. Hewes, Crete, Illinois, was also in the Langshan winning, having won 4 on pullet, 5 on cock and 3 on pen.

Charles Stewart, of Peotone, Illinois, won 4 on cockerel and 3 on pullet in the Langshan class.

Rocky River Poultry Yards, Deerfield, Illinois, made its usual record with Rose Comb White Leghorns, taking 1, 2, 3 on cocks, 1, 2, 3 and Silver cup on hens, 1, 3, 5 on cockerels, 1, 2, 3 on pullets and 1 on pen.

In Single Comb White Leghorns Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, won 1, 3, 4 on cock, 1, 2 on hens, 1, 2, 3, 4 on cockerels, 1, 2 on pullets and 1 on pen.

Nate K. Cornwall, Thamesville, Ontario, got his usual string of prizes on Buff Leg-

horns. He won 1, 2, 3 and special on cocks, 4, 5 and two specials on hens, 1, 2 and special on cockerels, 1, 2, 3 on pullets.

E. E. Beck, Hammond, Indiana, was out with his Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 1, 3 on cocks, 2 on hen and 1 on cockerel, four prizes from six entries.

In Buff Wyandottes, Ralph W. Sturtevant, Delavan, Wisconsin, carried away 1 on cock, 1, 5 and two specials on hens, 2, 4 and two specials on cockerels, 1 on pullet and 1 on pen.

The awards above show that our advertisers breed the kind of stock that judges like and that we have a goodly number of winner breeders among our advertisers.

New York Show



NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the entries on open classes were raised to \$3.00 Madison Square Garden was filled to its utmost, compelling the entries of open classes to be double tiered in long lines of coops. This made possible the widening of the aisles, and it is thought that an equal number of entries would have been made had the entry fee been placed at \$5.00.

The Light Brahma classes were not equal to former years. Some seem to imagine that the quality has not improved. We would scarcely agree with this for throughout the classes there were many specimens of the highest character. Cochins of all kinds are equal to the average display at the Garden, with the possible exception of Buff Cochins. The Partridge and White Cochins were much improved; noticeable was the absence of Black Cochins. The Black Langshan classes were remarkably fine.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks there was a very large entry. While not equal in number to last year the quality is thought to have been better. The birds shown by Mr. Wells, of Connecticut, attracted considerable attention through having the desirable qualities of size, form, color and barring. The White Plymouth Rocks might perhaps be termed the banner class in this breed. For size, shape and beautiful white plumage it would be difficult to surpass them. Mr. James Forsyth was quite fortunate in these classes. The Buff Plymouth Rocks were a wonderful display. Those shown by Mr. Fox attracted perhaps more attention than any one lot shown. Some Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Plymouth Rocks of very attractive quality were shown.

The Wyandottes were perhaps the largest class of any individual breed in the show. There were hundreds of beautiful specimens in the open classes and exhibition pens. Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Arthur Duston, A. C. Hawkins, August Arnold, and others were very prominent in the winnings of these classes. Following the Whites in attractiveness was the display of Buff Wyandottes. The cock bird that won first in these classes is undoubtedly the best Buff Wyandotte male bird ever shown. Mr. Lord, the owner of this bird, won the display in these classes. In Silver Laced and Golden Laced Wyandottes the quality was superior to anything shown at the Garden in many years. The long line of displays of Columbian Wyandottes attracted the greatest attention. The judge remarked that the cockerel that won the blue ribbon in the Columbian classes was in a class by

himself. Partridge Wyandottes and Silver Penciled Wyandottes were shown in goodly number and of excellent quality.

Minorca alley as usual was the stamping ground for the specialists who produced the best of these. Many birds had come from England but few of them won over the American birds. The travel across the ocean seems to count against the showing qualities of such specimens. The winners in all these classes were well selected and undoubtedly beautiful birds.

In the Mediterranean classes the White Leghorn ruled supreme. There has never been a better lot of these shown anywhere in the world. The pen that won first was a marvel of the kind, as were the specimens that won in the open classes. Among the Brown Leghorns were specimens that perhaps had not and will not be equalled in the near future. Among the pullets were some beautiful specimens. Second hen, second pullet and several minor prizes were won by Miss Pitchlynn, of Washington. The Black Leghorn classes, the Duck Wing classes and all other varieties of Leghorns were remarkably fine. Among the Minorcas were hundreds of specimens that all of us might be proud to possess. The New National Single Comb Minorca Club offered many specials which were awarded to the satisfaction of the organization. There seemed to be an increased interest shown in all varieties of Minorcas. Pit Games, Standard Bred Games, Indian Games, of both varieties, and a large assortment of Faverolles, Lakenvelders, Hamburg, Polish, and Dorkings lent their aid to making attractive this grand aggregation of poultry.

The Bantams, as usual, were very attractive classes. The Game Bantams were stronger perhaps than formerly. The variety of Bantams were not so strong in numbers but were most attractive in quality. There was quite an improvement shown in the Light Brahma Bantams. Water Fowl were larger in numbers and of better quality than ever before. There never has been such contention in the Water Fowl classes as this year. A large number of Rouens and Aylesburys were brought from the other side to be shown at the Garden. Indian Runner Ducks of the proper kind and character were also shown. Every department of the Water Fowl classes was more complete than for many years.

When we state that there were nearly 2000 pigeons on exhibition one will imagine the almost countless throng of these present. More than usual interest was manifested in these classes. Pigeons are becoming more and more prominent as a fancy and in addition to this the squab proposition has awakened an interest along the utility lines.

In the pet stock department there were more rabbits, guinea pigs, canary birds, and other manner of pets than are usually shown. The cat department as usual supported a large entry and it was a pleasure to gaze upon them.

The show of 1907 was undoubtedly the best in quality and the most successful financially ever held in the garden. There seems to be a renewed interest and increased spirit of fellowship. Every one seemed glad to be present and glad to meet other friends and make new acquaintances. Hundreds of new fanciers have come to the front this year. No longer is it any one man game. The prizes were so thoroughly distributed among all the exhibitors as to remove any of the old time feeling

that any single person held supremacy in their particular class.

The Boston Show

THE BOSTON Show of 1907 was a repetition of the former achievements. Mechanic Hall was filled from end to end with the grandest lot of poultry one would imagine might come into a New England Show hall. The Brahma classes and the Cochin classes were far ahead of the New York display. Other classes about the same except the Dorkings, Hamburgs, Polish, turkeys and waterfowl, which exceeded any other winter shows that we have visited.

As is well known by the people throughout the country, Mr. Hallock, of St. Louis, judged the White Wyandottes, which was done satisfactorily, so far as we could learn, to all the

exhibitors. In the other classes of Wyandottes, very much the same line of birds were shown as were cooped in New York.

The Dorkings were the best lot shown in years. The New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania fanciers seem to have gathered with the determination of close competition with the Orpington breeders; in quality and quantity they were quite abreast with the other English favorites. In Houdans, classes better than shown in several years.

Perhaps the greatest feature of the Boston Show was the unprecedented gathering of the manufacturers of all kinds and character of hatching machinery, poultry supplies and general food supplies for poultry. More space was occupied by these than one-third of the entire auditorium floor of Madison square Garden. More of these appliances were

shown here than we imagined existed under the beautiful daylight that flashed in from the skylights and beneath the electric blaze of night, these displays remind us of one of the largest machinery displays of the great state fairs held throughout the country.

The banquet at Boston, which is the regular Tuesday evening feature, attended by the management and all interested in the show, excelled any like function held in Boston since the association inaugurated the new system of shows. There was double the room set apart for this that has ever been used before. The collation, accommodation and entertainment far excelled previous years. The Boston management can feel that they have more than covered themselves with honors and that the exhibit proved to be a financial success, notwithstanding the raging of storm and tempest, which continued throughout the week.

The American Poultry Association



ITS annual meeting at Auburn, New York, January 10-11, the American Poultry Association adopted as read the new constitution and by-laws reported by the committee of fourteen appointed

at Cincinnati last winter and printed in full in these columns in November, 1906.

A permanent committee on education, consisting of Professor James E. Rice, of Cornell; Prof. C. K. Graham, of Storrs, and Professor Horace Atwood, of the West Virginia College of Agriculture, was appointed.

It was given a banquet at the Hotel Osborne Thursday evening at which many pleasant and profitable speeches were made after a generous and palatable menu had been gone through.

Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks were admitted as Standard fowls with the provision that their description would not appear until the next general revision of the Standard in 1910.

The members had the pleasure of visiting one of the nicest, cleanest, best arranged, perfectly lighted and best managed little poultry shows that has been held this season.

Thirty-five or thirty-six new members were admitted to the Association. This means life members as the new constitution makes no provision for annual members.

The meeting was the most orderly, the most business-like and the most dignified one held by the Association since we became a member seven years ago.

The attendance was fully up to the average and the interest was great.

The movement for an illustrated Standard in colors was inaugurated, tentatively, and met with no opposition.

President Curtis occupied sixty-five minutes in making his address, the larger part of which was a special plea for the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws, his line of argument being that it had cost too much to be repudiated and that any attempt to amend or reconstruct it would take an indefinite time.

He gave a brief history of poultry journalism in which there were several errors, but not important ones. He said the Rochester meeting in 1904 had the largest attendance of any meeting since the one at which the Association was organized.

The roster of the Association carries 836 names. At the end of the last fiscal year of these only about 700 could be located, letters to them being returned by the postoffice department. Of these, 387 have become members since January 1901.

The president reviewed the work of the Association in the past and detailed the various movements by which the committee of fourteen came to be appointed at Cincinnati last winter.

He named the members of the committee of fourteen and gave brief and very complimentary biographical sketches of them.

A telegram and letter from H. B. Donovan was read, Mr. Donovan taking strong ground for a federated or representative Association.

A letter was read from ex-president Holden commending the proposed constitution and by-laws. While this was being read a member in the back part of the house remarked that D. Lincoln Orr was about the only ex-president who had ever been seen at an annual meeting after his term of office had expired.

The president reviewed the proposed constitution and by-laws and made a strong argument for them, excusing himself for occupying so much time by saying he would not have



American Poultry Association Meeting at Auburn, N. Y., January 1907

much to say in the general discussion.

He quoted from Robert's Rules of Order and said he should hold the members to the accepted authority in conducting debates and then read a letter from some one who had taken the trouble to compute the number of times certain members had occupied the floor in speaking to one question. This showed that at the Pittsburg meeting two members had spoken forty-one times each and others almost as many. He promised every one a fair show and that every member should have an equal right to take a part in all debates, a promise which he carried out fully, conducting the meeting in a manner that was creditable to him as chairman.

"At this point, the Connecticut State Poultry Association, through its president, Prof. C. K. Graham, applied for membership as a branch association, under the proposed new Constitution. It was stated that this State Association has more than one thousand members, or a larger membership, as the President expressed it, than all the A. P. A. members in the United States, with Canada thrown in. Reese V. Hicks, of Tennessee, Editor of the Industrious Hen, Knoxville,

T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C.; Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill.; Miller Purvis, Peotone, Ill.; John Brinkama, Chicago, Ill.; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa.; Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.; C. A. Morton, St. Louis, Mo.; Ross Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.; F. D. Baerman, Dunellen, N. J.; Franklane L. Sewell, Buchanan, Mich.; C. M. Emerson, Columbus, Ohio; Horace Atwood, Morgantown, W. Va.; H. A. McAleer, Homer City, Pa.; T. E. Orr, Beaver, Pa.; Fred H. Cook, Beaver, Pa.; Bert Warren, Evans City, Pa.; H. H. Blackman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Wm. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y.; George H. Burgott, Lawton Station, N. Y.; F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Clarence C. DePuy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Geo. Furness, Auburn, N. Y.; F. W. Cory, Ossining, N. Y.; C. E. Howell, Elmira, N. Y.; M. S. Gardner, Auburn, N. Y.; Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Archie C. Kilmer, Binghamton, N. Y.; D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.; Geo. E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y.; Andrew Riddell, Shushan, N. Y.; Jas. E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; E. M. Santee, Cortland, N. Y.; J. H. Santee, Campville, N. Y.; Robert Seaman, Jericho, N. Y.; Geo. H. Gilfus,

attendance, we can not hope for meetings which will represent the whole country.

An analysis of the attendance shows that of the forty-two members in attendance twenty-five were from New York, four from Pennsylvania, three from Illinois, two from Missouri and one each from the District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, West Virginia and Ohio. This shows that the meeting was decidedly a New York affair, as it would have been an Illinois meeting in Illinois or an Indiana meeting in Indiana. The most enthusiastic friends of the new constitution hope that the provisions made for branch and associate associations will result in making the meetings of the future, really representative ones, but the mixture of delegates and life members will, more likely, result in effacing the life member and rendering him more ornamental than influential.

"The suggestion by the president that a Committee on Credentials be appointed resulted in the naming of E. M. Santee, F. L. Kimmey and Secretary-Treasurer Orr, with instructions to report at the opening of the afternoon session.

"Reading of the minutes of the Cincinnati meeting was dispensed with, and motion by Mr. Kimmy, the bound copy of the proceedings, as mailed to all members by the Secretary-Treasurer, was adopted as the official proceedings of the Association. The meeting then adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

"The first order of business at the afternoon session was the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. His financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as approved by the Finance Committee, was read and approved. This report has been published in the poultry press. As per Constitutional requirements, Secretary-Treasurer Orr reported also on the receipts and disbursements of the Association between the dates July 1, 1906, and January 1, 1907, to the effect that the Association now has \$6,000 at interest; that it has upwards of 5,000 copies of the Standard of Perfection as merchandise, valued at eighty cents per copy; that all of these Standards have not yet been delivered to him by the printers; that the Association will owe the printers about \$1,000 when these books have been delivered; that when he left home all debts of the Association now due had been paid; that in addition to the \$6,000 at interest there was \$262 in the bank as current funds, with quite a sum still to be deposited, representing checks recently at hand; adding to these amounts—as current funds—the new membership fees just handed in would yield a total of five or six hundred dollars in current funds, additional to the \$6,000 at interest, with about \$3,000 worth of Standards of Perfection remaining after the \$1,000 to be paid to the printers has been deducted."

"Following the adoption of the Secretary-Treasurer's report the convention adjourned for fifteen minutes, and a meeting of the Executive Committee was convened to pass upon applications of new members. Later the Association was again called to order and acted favorably on the report of the Executive Committee, electing to membership in the American Poultry Association the following named persons and poultry associations: Annual members: Chas. F. Stephenson, Waterville, N. Y.; J. H. Harrison, Ilion, N. Y.; J. H. Leonard, Iona, N. J.; Joe Coleman, Bellville, O.; I. A. Freeman, LaGrange, O.; A. E. Hamlin, Angola, Ind. Association members:



White Guineas at Rock Hill Farm Full Grown They Still Stay With the Hen That Hatched Them

wished to know how to apply for membership under the new Constitution for a southern branch. Said he: "Tell me how to do it and I will have one hundred members within ninety days."

"Application was also announced from the State of Washington, asking for state branch membership under the new Constitution.

"E. M. Santee, Cortland, N. Y., stated that a petition was being circulated among New York members in the form of an application for a New York State branch of the American Poultry Association. He said that twenty-seven names had thus far been obtained and that he believed every New York member present would sign later on. The prediction came true, some thirty-five or more members signing the application, which was handed to Secretary-Treasurer Orr before adjournment.

"These applications fairly indicated the interest aroused in behalf of state branches, also the desire to participate in the benefits to be derived from the proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws."

"The roll-call by states was then taken and showed the following members to be present:

Auburn, N. Y.; E. P. Kirby, East Chatham N. Y.; Dennis Shea, Ithaca, N. Y.; Henry, Trafford, Chenango Forks, N. Y.; William P. Wheeler, Geneva, N. Y.; G. L. Wheeler, Penn Yan, N. Y.; L. S. Eldred, Himrod, N. Y.; H. L. Pelton, Penn Yan, N. Y.; and Dr. C. J. Andruss, Canandaigua, N. Y. The foregoing names do not include the new members who were present, some ten or twelve in number."

It would require a considerable stretch of the imagination to call the meeting a representative one. It was fairly representative of the usual attendance. In each meeting the attendance represents the state in which it is held rather than the whole membership. This will always be the case as long as the Association is constructed as it now is. If it were composed of delegates from branch associations, or if the American Poultry Association were a federation of poultry associations, which were represented by delegates we might hope for annual meetings which would be fairly representative of the whole country, but as long as only those who live near by, or attend because some outside interest demands

Auburn Fanciers' Association, Auburn, N. Y.; The Ohio Valley Poultry Association, Marietta, O.; J. H. Scott, secretary; New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, Madison Square, H. V. Crawford, secretary, Mount Clair, N. J.; Cleveland Fanciers' Club, Cleveland, O.; The Hartford Show Association, Hartford, Conn. Life members: Seth McGeer, Tacoma, Wash.; E. E. Winchell, Hartwood, N. Y.; John H. Hallock, Hartwood, N. Y.; A. L. R. Mantz, Jan Jose, Cal.; C. D. Minton, Salem, Ore.; Percy A. Cook, Scotch Plains, N. J.; S. W. Crosby, Newton Falls, O.; B. C. Thornton, Short Hills, N. J.; R. C. Lowry, Ithaca, N. Y.; Chas. McAllister, Seattle, Wash.; W. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.; A. F. Kummer, Butler, Pa.; James Corfman, Liepsic, O.; T. C. Hubbell, Ellensburg, Wash.; B. C. Fincke, Short Hills, N. J.; Elmer Dixon, Oregon City, Ore.; Henry Durr, Tacoma, Wash.; Theo. Faulstick, Dayton, O.; F. O. McGargee, Scranton, Pa.; F. S. Gibson, Elizabeth, W. Va.; Albert F. Dikeman, South Peabody, Mass.; D. D. Slade, Lexington, Ky.; Geo. Fox, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa.; Reese V. Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Chas. K. Graham, Storrs, Conn.; Geo. M. Benham, Canandaigua, N. Y.; J. L. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.; Geo. C. Eaton, Norwich, N. Y.; A. O. Schilling, Rochester, N. Y.; James L. Nix, Homer City, Pa.

"The committee of three on credentials submitted two reports, a majority and minority report. The majority report was signed by Dr. Santee and Mr. Kimmey; the minority report by Secretary Orr. The majority report allowed to specialty clubs but one representative, with an additional representative for each ten members who are members of the Association, on payment of the necessary fee, etc. This report held that the Constitution does not provide that specialty clubs shall have "an additional vote" for each ten members, but may send an "additional representative" for each ten members, on paying the necessary fee, etc.

"Secretary Orr dissented from this view, and said that the Rhode Island Red Club at Cincinnati had voted on the basis of additional votes, not on the basis of additional representatives, and that the White Wyandotte Club had understood that they would be entitled to five votes and had sent the required fees on that basis.

"The majority report was adopted and a motion was passed directing the Secretary-Treasurer to return to the White Wyandotte Club the extra money sent to him by this club and to explain the action of the convention."

The meeting now came to the subject that was expected to make trouble. Hardly a member present but looked for a long wrangle when the report of the committee of fourteen was offered for adoption. Fred L. Kimmey, chairman of the committee, arose when the report was called for and explained that D. Lincoln Orr had consented to read the report. Mr. Orr read rapidly and distinctly the report of the committee, embodying the proposed new constitution and by-laws. It was an arduous task, but Mr. Orr acquitted himself with honor and when he had finished was given a round of applause. Mr. Kimmey moved the adoption of the report and it was put before the house for action. At this point F. D. Baerman, to whose initiative the movement for a new constitution was due, arose to make a minority report. He had bolted the committee at the meeting at Mt.

Clemens last July and at Auburn had positively refused to sign the report.

President Curtis asked Mr. Baerman to offer his report. This consisted of a substitute for Article III of the report, relating to membership. This substitute looked to making the Association a purely representative organization, composed of delegates from branch Associations. When argument came up Mr. Baerman began to make an argument for his substitute but President Curtis closed the debate by declaring the substitute out of order.

Here parliamentary law got a "jolt". The motion of the adoption of the report was made by acclamation and without further formality the new constitution and by-laws were declared adopted, to take effect at once. Subsequent proceedings were conducted under the new order of things. There was no wrangling, no opposition, except that of Mr. Baerman. The calmness of the members is well shown by our illustration of the audience, which was taken immediately after this important action was taken.

The only change made in the report of the committee was the following amendments to Article VI:



Cayuga Ducks

Photo by Comings

"SECTION 43. The opening, counting and recording of election ballots shall take place at a specified place and hour, which place and hour shall be announced by the Election Commissioner in the printed notice that is to be enclosed by him with each ballot mailed to all members and each candidate shall have the right to be present in person or by accredited representative to witness the opening, counting and recording of all ballots, and each candidate or his representative, shall be furnished a report of all votes cast as opened, counted and recorded in his presence, provided, that should one or more candidates not be represented at the place and time specified, this shall not postpone or delay the opening, counting or recording of the votes as hereby provided for.

SECTION 46: The Board of Review shall furnish the Secretary-Treasurer a report of the names of all members whose votes have been received and counted at each election, specifying the office which each voter cast his vote to fill; if any votes (or vote) are not counted by said Board the names (or name) of these voters shall be made a separate part of such report, with the explanation of why

their votes (or vote) were not counted, and the Secretary-Treasurer shall include this report in full in the official proceedings of the meeting at which the findings of the Board of Review are received and acted upon."

Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell University Agricultural School, offered a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a permanent committee on educational statistics and later the president appointed Prof. Rice chairman of such a committee and Prof. C. K. Graham of Storrs University, and Prof. Horace Atwood, of Virginia, as the remaining members.

D. M. Emerson, of Ohio, suggested that a distinctive badge for the members of the Association should be provided for and after some discussion poultry artists were invited to suggest the form of such emblem.

It was decided that the next revision of the Standard should be made in July 1910, and every five years thereafter.

At the evening session the Secretary reported that the breeders of Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks had complied with all the requirements of the constitution and asked for their admission to the Standard. After con-

siderable discussion it was decided to accept the new variety and declare them Standard fowls, with the provision that the description and scale of points should not be inserted in the Standard until the next regular revision. This breed is now recognized by the American Poultry Association as fully as any other and is a Standard variety.

"Secretary Orr placed before the convention the matter of an alleged violation of the Association's copyright on the American Standard of Perfection by the publication of the Orpington Standard in a periodical known as the Orpington Poultry Journal, published by Wm. A. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J. Following a brief discussion, it was moved by Mr. Orr that the matter be referred to a committee of three to report the next morning. The chairman appointed as this committee, Geo. E. Peer, D. Lincoln Orr and J. Y. Bicknell.

"Secretary Orr asked for suggestions as to a proper method of removing from the list of members the names of those reported dead, and of others who cannot be reached through the mails. It appeared that a number of life members have changed their places of resi-

dence and at present their addresses are unknown. As they are members for life, the secretary has no authority to strike their names from the list, but it is a constant source of expense to the Association to be sending them literature which the postal authorities cannot deliver. E. G. Wyckoff moved that the Secretary be authorized to discontinue sending literature to those whose addresses are unknown. This motion was adopted. It was also moved and carried, that the names of all members of the Association who cannot be reached through the mails be separated from the names of other members and listed under the heading, "address unknown." This plan was adopted rather than the suggestion that these names be stricken from the roll of members.

"The chairman announced that inasmuch as the new Constitution and By-Laws had been adopted it would now be in order for the meeting to choose an election commissioner, doing so by ballot. For this responsible position the Association honored itself by electing Fred L. Kimmey. Mr. Kimmey stated that he would accept the position and discharge the duties of the office impartially, to the best of his ability."

Geo. E. Peer, chairman of the committee appointed to inquire in to the copyright infringement matter, reported that after consideration the committee had decided that as Mr. Cook had promptly apologized, and had tendered \$100 to the Association in payment of any damages that might have been received through a mistake made innocently, that no further action be taken.

This report created a warm discussion in which several participated. It was finally decided to turn the matter over to the executive committee with power to finally dispose of the matter.

In this case the Association put itself in a peculiar position. It had but a few hours before accepted Mr. Cook as a member of the kind the Association needs. He was properly endorsed and gladly received. Then it accused him of a crime against the Association, of which officers were cognizant before action was taken on his application for membership, which if proved against him would make him subject to expulsion under the new constitution. In view of the fact that the Association had on several occasions condoned offenses of the same kind much more flagrant than the one of which Mr. Cook was accused, it seems to us that it was nothing less than persecution inspired by the malice of certain business rivals which made him the victim of prospective prosecution at the hands of the Association. It was a very inconsistent action, looked at from any point of view.

Thomas F. Rigg introduced a resolution providing for a winter poultry show under the auspices of the Association. This was adopted and Theo. Hewes formally invited the Association to make Indianapolis the place of holding the first show of this kind.

"Mr. Kimmey, secretary of the National Fanciers' Association of Chicago, presented the following motion and moved its adoption:

"I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to make proper investigation and report at the next meeting of this Association as to the advisability of having some of the illustrations of the next revised Standard consist of colored pictures, representing specimens in their natural colors."

"Motion seconded and carried. The Chair appointed as this committee, F. L. Kimmey,

chairman, with T. F. McGrew and Thos. F. Rigg as associates."

Frank Sewell offered a suggestion that a Standard for dressed poultry and eggs be incorporated in the Standard of Perfection.

Henry Trafford seconded the motion provided Standard breeds only be included in such Standard. This was agreed to and the president appointed Sewell, Trafford and Ross Hallock on the committee.

Following this a souvenir of the meeting in the shape of the first edition of the American Standard of Excellence was presented to members by President Curtis. For this Henry Trafford moved the thanks of the Association. The usual votes of thanks followed and the Association adjourned sine die.

Our thanks are due to President Curtis for a detailed report of the meeting from which we have drawn in making this report. Those paragraphs enclosed in quotation marks are copied verbatim from the matter sent us by President Curtis.

The Poultry Institute.

The two days previous to the meeting of the American Poultry Association were given up to holding a poultry institute under the super-



First and Special White Wyandotte Hen, Hagerstown
Owned by O. E. Remsen, Annapolis, Md.

vision of F. E. Dawley, director of farmers' institutes for the state of New York.

The several meetings were very interesting and much valuable information was dispensed by those who are making a life work of poultry culture. Prof. G. M. Gowell, of Orono, Maine, talked about his work in breeding for a laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prof. Charles K. Graham, Storrs, Connecticut, described how he has been keeping White Leghorns in open houses during the severest weather, without injury to the hens or detriment to their laying qualities.

Prof. "Jimmy" Rice, of Cornell, gave a lecture illustrated with stereopticon pictures showing how poultry culture was progressing in several parts of the country.

T. F. McGrew, Grant M. Curtis and others made talks, all of which kept the audiences closely attentive and prompted much discussion.

Director Dawley, holds several such institutes each year in New York and these are doing a great deal of good to the poultry industry in that state. If other states would take up a similar line of work it would soon be found that the interest in poultry would increase to such an extent that the expense of the meeting would seem comparatively trifling.

The Banquet.

The local poultry association gave to the members of the American Poultry Association, exhibitors at the show and other guests, a splendid banquet at the Osborne Hotel, Thursday evening of the week of the meeting.

The mayor of the city presided and Hon. F. E. Dawley acted as toastmaster. Banquets are very much alike as far as sitting down to a crowded table and eating a lot of good things are concerned, but banquets differ in the toastmaster, the sum of enjoyment extracted from the occasion by the guests and the inevitable and often unedifying after-dinner speeches.

In these respects this banquet was decidedly different. The guests had met for a serious work and had accomplished it with perfect success, the poultry show had proved a most successful one, and every one present had a comfortable feeling that Auburn was a very good place in which to be found at almost any time in the year.

Director Dawley introduced the mayor of the city who got himself into the good graces of the assembly by saying nice things about them and quoting a beautiful little poem concerning the old grey hen and the big red rooster.

President Curtis of the American Poultry Association responded in a glowing speech and the ball of speechmaking was set rolling in fine style.

The veteran, J. Y. Bicknell, talked about old times in the fancy, relating many interesting incidents of his earlier experiences as a judge. T. F. McGrew, spoke in his usual happy strain and D. Lincoln Orr arose from his proud position as in the center of a group of ladies to outdo himself in a witty little speech. Henry Trafford, the editor of POULTRY, and others did their best to instruct and amuse and were kindly allowed to get out of the festal hall without visible remarks of the displeasure of a long-suffering and patient assembly.

Director Dawley understands the business of a toastmaster as well as he does that of conducting a farmers' institute. He has a happy faculty of starting those on whom he calls with a good text from which to talk, making it easy for them to say something impromptu without falling down over themselves. This makes it much pleasanter for the speaker and not so agonizing for those who are too polite to get up and go away before the whole performance has been given.

Auburn fanciers may congratulate themselves that they know how to conduct a poultry show, how to make it pleasant for visitors and how to keep things moving pleasantly for a whole week. If ever we are called upon to spend a term in any penitentiary we shall try to arrange to spend that time in the institution which is so pleasantly located at Auburn. We would rather be an inmate of the Auburn penitentiary than to be turned loose in some towns we could name. Every one who attended the meeting congratulated himself that he had taken the trouble to be present and left feeling that it was worth while to take time to meet so many good people.

The Secret of Winter Eggs



THIS IS the most timely season in all the year to discuss the subject of winter egg production. Winter and early spring are the periods when the one who breeds the stock must lay the foundation for the next winters' egg yield. If the matter is neglected at this time and throughout the summer and early fall, a splurge of effort next winter will amount to little or nothing.

A successful business man said to me last night: "If some one could discover how to make hens lay in winter his fortune would be made!" I would hardly put it that way for hens do lay in winter and the correct methods for getting eggs at that season have been thoroughly explained hundreds of times in poultry and agricultural periodicals and books—it is no secret.

Many writers and lecturers are persistently and honestly endeavoring to teach farmers and others the principles and the methods that have been worked out by practical poultrymen and poultry investigators who always produce eggs at a profit in winter.

The competent instructor is most seriously handicapped by the very simplicity of the problem when all of its chief correlated factors are correctly organized in practice.

The rawest novice often gets plenty of eggs in winter when by a combination of fortuitous circumstances and intentional effort he supplies the necessary factors.

The successful novice all too often swells up with unwarranted conceit and bumptiously disseminates all sorts of immature theories whenever he finds an opportunity. The poultry journal that is seeking for gratuitous copy to sell, furnishes just such an opportunity to many.

The tyro has made his hens lay in winter! Popular ignorance of the subject has made it a wonderfully mysterious problem and he has solved it! Ah, Me! He cannot eat or sleep until he has revealed to a wondering and anxiously waiting world the great "secret" that he has "discovered!,,

Perhaps he offers the "secret" for sale and then the tremendous psychic power of advertising is enlisted to spread the delusion that egg production in winter is something wonderful, unnatural and mysterious that can be brought about only by those who hold the "secret."

Feed and the feeding of it are matters of great importance, but I shall discuss here other factors which if not supplied will prevent any method of feeding and care from being successful. I will state a few facts and suggest that the student reader keep the involved principles in mind for they effectually reveal the utter fallacy of some theories in regard to egg production.

Grammar school children very often obtain good egg yields from their hens in fall and winter. Certainly their minds are too immature to comprehend the scientific facts that underlie the problem and they are too young to have acquired skill by long practice.

As I write (January 7) a poultry keeper in this town is confined to his home by illness and his stock of hens is practically uncared for with the exception that a child somewhat unwillingly waters and feeds them once a day

F. O. WELLCOME

and gathers the eggs. That stock consists of pullets and old hens, some of the hens being six years old. The old hens are housed in open front houses that are never closed. The doors to the roosting rooms are sometimes closed by the child on the coldest nights. No scratching material has been supplied this season. This in Maine where we have already had some 20 degrees below zero temperature. Some of the oldest hens are laying and a few of the pullets have begun to lay. The pullets are Plymouth Rocks hatched the latter part of June.

The point is that some old hens kept in very cold but thoroughly ventilated houses, (cold dry air without draughts) attended once a day by an inexperienced child, are, laying in the heart of winter in a cold latitude, and that some late hatched pullets are beginning to lay in the similar circumstances.

What makes them lay? Certainly it is not the feeding and care. Those individuals that are laying do so because their natural desire and their physical ability to produce eggs is sufficiently great to overcome unfavorable conditions that are too strong for their non-laying companions. Their ancestors for some seven or eight generations exhibited a similar tendency. One of the six years old hens now laying in the conditions described laid over 200 eggs in her first laying year. She is "a persistent layer."

Egg yields that are very small in proportion to the number of hens in the flock are always

due to the fact that a few hens are laying all the eggs.

We are all prone to place the vehicle in front of the steed, sometimes, and then wonder why the outfit does not progress.

The natural time for a pullet to begin to lay is when she is sexually matured—when she is old enough—regardless of the calendar or the situation. She will lay at that time unless the natural development of the ovary be checked by disease, injury, nervous distraction or hostile circumstances of environment. It is natural for old hens to lay at all times when they are not broody, molting, incapacitated by old age or the hostile agencies previously mentioned.

We may not be able to make hens lay but it is very easy to prevent them from laying. That is precisely what is most commonly done. It is essentially incorrect to maintain that spring and summer are the natural seasons for egg production without fully cognizing the real reasons why they should be.

February is usually a very cold month in northern states, yet egg production is at flood tide from February to May. During those months millions of late hatched pullets become sexually matured after being retarded more or less by the hostility of winter conditions and neglect, and add their production to that of the older and the well cared for pullets; during those months, also, millions of older hens recover from the effects of late molting, that may have been checked by cold and neglect during fall and winter and join their forces to the general army of laying fowls. A little later broodiness and the weakening effects of vermin and other hostile



First Prize Langshan Hens, Australian Laying Competition—Average 243 Eggs Each in One Year

summer conditions begin to lessen egg production and we find the market price of the article going up again. A neglected stock of hens is very likely to lay as poorly in summer as in winter. It depends upon their inheritance, age and the circumstances of their environment. I have found the good winter layer to be the best summer layer and I have noticed the same thing in many individual egg records that I have examined.

I do not now recall ever attempting to make my hens lay in winter or at any other time. I have obtained eggs in winter and at all other seasons in direct proportion to the amount of effort I have made to protect my stock from discomfort and disease and hostile conditions generally.

Unhealthful conditions that breed disease and vermin; uncomfortable conditions that make the birds discontented and unhappy; fright and sudden radical changes of temperature, diet or surroundings; and a lack of a sufficient quantity of food suitable to replace tissue and restore energy that had been expended in the performance of the various functions of the active living body, these are each and all factors that tend to retard and

prevent natural egg production at any season of the year. A hen may lay when her food is neither suitable or sufficient in quantity—they often do—but in such a case the robbed body will be weakened and will ultimately try to pay itself back by refusing to make more eggs or give up the fight and die. The little simple nearly brainless hen makes a fool of every person who imagines that he can compel her to give up a portion of her own body and life in the form of eggs when the food is not suitable and sufficient to renew the blood and tissue so used. It is like the spring that dries up when the quantity of water taken from it exceeds the natural supply that comes from its source. When all other factors are favorable to natural egg production, suitable feeding enables the hens to lay; it does not make them lay.

In order to get eggs at any season of the year, one must have hens that are old enough to lay and able and willing to lay at that season in the environment provided. I do not believe that any hen will lay regularly unless she wants to. A mature, comfortable, contented and properly fed hen wants to lay eggs when she is not wanting to sit or brood chicks.

She knows no summer or winter. She merely knows, or is sensible to bodily well being. She is too heavily feathered to be comfortable in hot weather unless she can find shade and relative coolness when she wants it. She is so heavily feathered that she can endure in comfort still dry air that is very very cold—far below zero—if she is given her feed promptly.

A good foundation of able-to-lay blood; chicks hatched so early that they will become sexually matured in the fall but not so early that they will molt at that time or in winter; keeping the chicks growing like weeds from the egg to maturity; placing them in dry sunlit winter quarters long enough before maturity so that they will have acquired a contented at-home feeling by that time; and feeding and caring for that stock in a manner that is well adapted to the stock, its situation and the objects in view: All these are necessary, why put all the stress on the last? Simply because it may be more easily isolated and exploited in the form of a "secret" or a fad? It certainly is less neglected than are the other factors that are equally as important when winter eggs are wanted.

Who is to Blame the Judge or the System



HERE HAS been an immense amount of discussion concerning the merits of the score card system of judging as against the comparison system. Advocates of both systems have argued to the

limit and still no satisfactory and generally accepted argument has been brought forward. Old judges in moments of frankness do not hesitate to say that judging by the score card frequently results in placing awards where they do not belong, because it is impossible to score a bird twice alike, even by the best judges. All the really large shows have dropped the score cards and use comparison judging altogether. Others use both systems leaving the exhibitors in each class to decide which system shall be used, while most of the smaller shows still adhere to the score card.

It is argued that under the comparison system the breeder who does not win has nothing to show for his money and is left in doubt as to the value of his bird. This strikes us as being a rather weak argument as the breeder whose bird is not good enough to win fifth prize need not worry much about its value, even in the larger shows.

Even a comparative novice in the judging game is able to select the best bird by the comparison system, and such judging is usually accepted without a murmur.

When judging is done by the score card two birds may tie in score while one of them is a much more valuable bird than the other. One may be defective in several minor sections while the other may be very defective in some important section. In such a case the score cards say both are of equal value, while the breeder would make a great difference in their value as breeders.

Only last winter a secretary came to us and used violent language. "Won't you come over here and act as umpire," he said, "here are five Brown Leghorn hens tied for first place and I don't want to put up the cards

that way. The judge has gone home and what the deuce to do I don't know."

"Put up the cards as the judge made them," we answered, "and next year judge by comparison."

The other day we got a notice of the date of this show and at the bottom the secretary wrote: "This will be a comparison show."

There are no ties in a comparison show because the judge has an opportunity in doubtful cases to decide which bird is the best from the breeder's standpoint, and that is the only object in showing birds.

We have known of a judge—and he was one of the best in the country—scoring a bird twice within two hours, by mistake, and the two scores were different by three points, the cuts varying greatly on the two cards.

As a case in point we present herewith three score cards, made about a week apart by three different judges. Two of these judges have been long in the business, one of them long enough that the American Poultry Association honored him with a high office not many years ago. The other has been judging at least fifteen years, while the third is a comparatively new judge.

The dates given with the cards show when the scores were made, all being within a month. These scores were given a White Wyandotte cockerel, which still another judge who ought to know how to score, if experience counts, scored him as a cock only a few days ago, giving him 92 1-2 points. The bird is an exceptionally white one. Rarely have we seen a bird of better color. Judge No. 1 cut this bird one-half in several sections, for color Judge No. 2 made it one-half and three-fourths and Judge No. 3 thought one-fourth and one-half about right although there was difference of opinion as to where the heaviest cutting for color should be placed. No. 1 thought body and fluff all right in both shape and color, No. 2 gave this section one-half on color and No. 3 one-fourth. On the face of the returns Judge No. 1 thought the bird

worth about \$50, No. 2 gave him a score that would indicate that \$10 would be a fair price, while the score of No. 3 would show the defects in comb, back and tail were rather bad ones and would leave a buyer in doubt as to the value of the bird.

The breeder of the bird from which the scores we show with this were made is of considerable experience and knows how to condition his birds and keep them in condition. That such reversal of form as is shown by these three cards occurred is not at all probable. It is probable the bird was in as good form at the last show as at the first one. As a cock this bird is in good enough form to make a score of 92 at least, and when properly conditioned would no doubt go a point higher.

After studying these three cards it seems to us that the one who would argue the infallibility or the educational advantage of the system of judging by the card would be hard put to convince one who had never committed himself to either system into accepting any such a method of arriving at values.

We would like to have some score card advocate undertake to reconcile the difference shown in the cards we publish below.

Date	Dec. 18 1905		Dec. 27 1905		Jan. 16 1906	
	Card No. 1		Card No. 2		Card No. 3	
	Shape	Color	Shape	Color	Shape	Co or
Typical Carriage	1/2				1/2	
Weight						
Condition						
Head						1/4
Eye		1/2				
Comb	1		1		1 1/4	
Wattles and Earlobes						
Neck	1/2			3/4		1/4
Back	1/2	1/2	1	3/4	1	1/4
Tail	1/2		1	3/4	3/4	1/2
Wings		1/2	1/2	3/4		1/2
Breast			1	1/2	1/2	1/4
Body and Fluff	1/2	1/2		1/2		1/4
Legs and Feet						1/4
Crest and Beard						
Hardness of Feather						
OUTS		5 1/2		8 1/2		7
SCORE		94 1/2		91 1/2		93

Walcheren Society Poultry Show



WHAT IS known as the Triennial International Poultry Show of the "Walcheren Society", given under the auspices of the sub-committee of the Zeeland Provincial Committee, opened in the Schuttershof Museum this morning. The quaint old Holland town and the throngs of Zeeland peasants in their strange national garb give a very picturesque setting, and one that when contrasted with the poultry entries gives a surprise, for undoubtedly the Wyandotte holds sway in opening the list in the catalogue and also in numbers, 103 entries being recorded, and many of these representing several birds. The birds themselves are of a high grade and owned largely by Hollanders and by citizens of adjacent countries.

The query arises, would there not be a good market for the best strain of American bred Wyandottes brought to the notice of these countries by means of their expositions?

The following item, also, may prove of real interest to American breeders as there exists, in Holland, a very popular breed of recent origin, known as the Vreeburgers from the name of the gentleman, Mr. Vreeburger, who created it, and who, with pleasing modesty, apologetically remarked, "It really was not my fault that the breed was so named."

One is struck with the success already attained in certain varieties of the Vreeburgers, and it hardly seems premature to venture the suggestion, will this breed become to Holland what Mr. Cook has made the Orpington in England? The cross is one made between the Wyandotte and the Belgian Malines, so often called the Coucous de Malines, because of the barred or coucou plumage of one of the varieties of Malines. This cross was originally made by four pens. Pen No. 1 was made up of twelve White Wyandotte hens with one White Malines cock. Pen No. 2 of twelve White Malines hens with one White Wyandotte cock. Pens three and four followed suit. Hens from pen 1 were mated with a cock from pen 2, and hens from pen 3 with a cock from pen 4.

In exterior characteristics the form of the Wyandotte persists. In color the white is certainly one of the most pleasing varieties; the feathers are pure white with no suggestion of yellow in the pigment, and the yellow legs of the Wyandotte have given away to the white of the Malines, but without the feathers. The weight of the Malines is maintained. These birds mature very early, some pullets born in July, that the writer saw, already lay, (November 7,) and they are known to be prolific layers. The average of eggs in the first year was 180 to each hen. in the second year the average had increased to 186 eggs per hen. One of the freshly laid eggs we weighed and found its weight to be 80 grams. This is probably somewhat above the average, but comparison with the prize eggs showed them to be of uniform size of brown tint, not unlike the Malines eggs. Increase of egg-production is more or less conceded as a characteristic of crosses, but is it one that will endure with the lapse of time when closely inbred in its own breed, is a question that will have to be solved by time. Now when much

A. F. VANSHELLE, Belgium

is accomplished by careful selection and feeding for egg-production the outlook seems favorable. For European markets these birds will have value because the white legs indicate fineness and whiteness of flesh such as are found in the Malines, "poulet de Bruxelles." Americans will find them pleasing because of the clean legs.

Other varieties are the coucou or barred plumage, buff, black, etc. Following is the standard:

General appearance and bearing, a large, heavy fowl, erect carriage. Head, small, short and broad, carried high. Beak, strong, short and as white as possible. Eyes, brilliant, large, orange in color. Vantage, brilliant red, fine in texture, soft. Comb, rose, low and broad, evenly knobbed, rather square in front with rounded corners, broader in the middle and closing in a point towards the back, the point must not be too long and should follow the contour of the neck as much as possible. Ear-lobes, drooping, medium in size, well rounded, fine in texture, brilliant red. Neck, short in proportion to body with luxuriant neck hackles covering well the shoulders. Body, large in volume with broad back and shoulders, deep and broad in breast, saddle hackles fine and luxuriant, cushion well filled with fine downy feathers. Wings, medium length, well closed against the body, the point of wing lying under saddle hackles. Breast, broad and as deep as possible, breast bone long and straight. Tail, quite short, rather broad, slanting, well carried; in the

liant red, fine in texture, soft. Comb, rose, low and broad, evenly knobbed, rather square in front with rounded corners, broader in the middle and closing in a point towards the back, the point must not be too long and should follow the contour of the neck as much as possible. Ear-lobes, drooping, medium in size, well rounded, fine in texture, brilliant red. Neck, short in proportion to body with luxuriant neck hackles covering well the shoulders. Body, large in volume with broad back and shoulders, deep and broad in breast, saddle hackles fine and luxuriant, cushion well filled with fine downy feathers. Wings, medium length, well closed against the body, the point of wing lying under saddle hackles. Breast, broad and as deep as possible, breast bone long and straight. Tail, quite short, rather broad, slanting, well carried; in the



Silver Plymouth Rock Cockerel Owned by Rock Hill Farm, Ossining, N. Y., First at Madison Square, N. Y., 1905-7, First at Auburn 1907

cock, sickle feathers very abundant and luxuriant. Skin, white, first quality of fine white flesh. Legs, thigh of good appearance, long with a great deal of flesh, leg bone medium length, strong, white skinned, may be inclined to be rose, no feathers on legs, four well spread toes. Weight, adult cock $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 kilos, hen 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ kilos. Feathers, abundant yet compact, very soft down in cushion. Different colors, barred, white, buff, black.

Defects: Small size and deficiency in weight, yellow legs or feathered legs, white ear-lobes, vertical tail.

Certainly this is a breed that has attained a high standard and gives promise of yet better things.

The Plymouth Rocks are fairly well represented by six classes, and the American Mammoth turkey seems everywhere a favorite.

Belgium has sent some very superior specimens of Malines, mostly Coucous de Malines, which with those owned in Holland and various other countries make about a hundred shown of this standard race which is well established in the Old World, and well deserves its long held and tried reputation. It is said to be the fowl of preference at the Court table of Holland.

Altogether there are about four thousand entries ranging from the large Asiatic breeds to the tiny bantams, and including the leading breeds of England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the two already named American breeds. There are, also, the leading international varieties of ducks, geese, turkeys, as well as hares and rabbits. A very large and comprehensive exhibit of pigeons

and some fine specimens of silver and gold pheasants.

Baron Van Herzelee of whose breeding establishment Mr. Sewell, on his recent visit to Europe, has given a very interesting account in the Reliable Poultry Journal was conspicuous as being as usual one of the most successful exhibitors.

Many sales were made at good prices; a number of birds and exhibits being bought by the Exposition to be raffled off the day after the Show closes.

We profitted by our four days' stay to visit the poultry farm of the "Walcheren Society" which is composed of Holland gentlemen. The club has over four hundred members and about two hundred Vreeburger chickens in this farm where it breeds with great care. The man in charge is a clever Zeeland peasant who lives in the picturesque farm house. In his ground floor of the grange he operates with a Cyphers Incubator which he finds so successful that he makes a brooder himself at less cost and uses a Cyphers lamp and thermometer. Everywhere progress is so strangely juxtaposed with the primitive past. Here in the grange is his chick nursery as well, and the little ones run about in security from storm and only a step from the sea.

Breeding is done on simple, natural lines without any great outlay of expense. Characteristic of the happy simple life of the people, a land where table d'hote dinner is served at half past five. Imagine an American dining at that hour.

The whole country-side seems imbued with the love of poultry breeding. One of the members told me that the farmers would have

exhibited fifteen hundred Vreeburgers if the standard had not been held rigidly to its ideals. This shows what a popular movement in poultry breeding can do to awaken an active interest among farmers, and it is all apparently done so easily.

We saw Mr. Vreeburger's poultry plant as well; it is modern, simple, with its runs none too large and close to the sea, protected from the gale of the north sea by only high sand dunes. The drive of more than an hour each way over the well paved brick country roads passed pleasantly, and it was not a morning lost.

For four days and nights the halls and garden of the "Schuttershof" have been well filled until the last evening when the throng culminated in a jam of humanity; high born men and women of today touching elbows with the crowds of Zeeland peasants who bind the fleeting past with today. The happy, clean, fresh faces, the immaculate garb and the soft, gentle, childlike voices of these Zeelanders (land-of-the-sea), like the silver tones of the chimes that peal out the hour, the half-hour, and the quarter from the tower of the city hall and from the old Abdy (Abbey), are memories never to be forgotten and one gives one's self a shake to realize that only a few miles south is Flushing, that open-door to the New World where all the Old World cult is left behind to enter under the beckoning torch of the Goddess of Liberty, that portal which leads to the land of promise and of progress. It is with a sigh of regret that we turn from peaceful, hospitable Middelburg.

It is my intention to give your readers a comparative sketch of the International Show to be held next month in Norwich, England.

What Our Advertisers Won at Madison Square, N. Y.

AT THE recent show at Madison Square advertisers in POULTRY made the following winnings:

In White Plymouth Rocks, Rock Hill Farm, Ossining, N. Y., won fourth cockerel, first pullet with 120 entries in competition.

In Buff Plymouth Rocks, George Fox, Torresdale, Pa., won 1 and 6 on cockerels, 3 and 5 on hens, 3 and 4 on cockerels, 1 and 4 on hens and 1 on pen.

In the Golden Wyandotte class, Charles H. Brundage, Danbury, Conn., won 1, 3 and 4 on cocks, 1 and 3 on hens, 1, 2 and 3 on cockerels and 1, 2 and 4 on pullets. Also first on pen and several specials.

There were 188 entries in the White Wyandotte class besides the pens. On these Arthur G. Duston, South Framingham, Mass., won 2 on cock, 1 on hen, 2 on cockerel and 3 on pen. Rock Hill Farm carried away third on cock and first on cockerel.

In the Buff Wyandotte class, Ralph W. Sturtevant, Delavan, Wis., won 2 on cock and 4 on pullet.

E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y., won 3 on Partridge Wyandotte pullet. Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, Ohio, 1 on cock and 4 on pen.

In Silver Penciled Wyandottes, E. G. Wyckoff won 1 on cock, 1 and 4 on hens, 3 on cockerel and 2 and 4 on pullets.

The Columbian Wyandottes were a good class. On these Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa., took 1 on cock, 1 on pullet and 4 on pen. A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Pa., took 1 on cockerel. Charles H. Brundage took 1 on hen.

The Rhode Island Reds made a fine showing and about everything went to Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass. In Single Combs he carried off 1 and 2 on cock, 1, 2, 3, and 4 on hens, 1, 2, 3, and 5 on cockerels and 4 and 5 on pullets, besides 1, 2 and 3 on pens. In Rose Combs, Mr. Tompkins captured 1 and 4 on cock, 1, 2 and 5 on cockerels, 2 on hen, 1 and 2 on pullets and 1 and 3 on pens. DeGraff Poultry Farm got second on Single Comb pullet and 4 and 5 on pens. Robert Seaman, Jericho, L. I., took third on pen of Single Combs.

William Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, N. J., captured in Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, 1 on hen, 1 and 5 on pullets and 4 on breeding pens. In Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons they got first clear through on cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. In Single Comb Blacks they took 1, 4 and 5 on cocks, 2 on pullets and 2 and 4

on pens. In Rose Comb Black Orpingtons the show belonged to Messrs Cook, they taking every first, including breeding pen. In White Orpingtons they got fifth pen. In any other variety of Orpingtons they got second cock, hen and cockerel and third pullet with first on pens of Spangled and Jubilees.

In the Single Comb Brown Leghorn class Miss Sophia C. Pitchlynn, Washington, D. C., took second on hen and pullet.

In Black Leghorns E. G. Wyckoff took second cock, first hen, cockerel and pullet. In Single Comb White Leghorns Mr. Wyckoff took third cock, second cockerel and first and fifth pens. In Duckwing Leghorns Mr. Wyckoff got fourth cock, first hen, fourth cockerel and third pullet.

Rocky River Poultry Co., Deerfield, Ill., were the big winners in Rose Comb White Leghorns. This company took 1, 2 and 4 on cocks, 1, 4 and 5 on hens, 2, 4 and 5 on cockerels, 1 and 3 on pullets and 2 on pen.

In the Buff Leghorn class E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y., got 3 and 4 on cocks, 1 and 5 on hens, and 3 on pen. Willana Farm, Douglasville, Pa., won 3 on cockerel, 2 on pullet and 4 on pen.

The Silver Penciled Plymouth Rock winnings went to Rock Hill Farm as follows: 1, 2 and 3 on cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets and 1 and 2 on pens. The quality of these birds is shown by the picture of one of the cocks which we publish elsewhere in this number.

Those who follow these things will notice that POULTRY advertisers always win.



White Wyandotte Hen 1st at Illinois State Fair, 1906
Owned by J. Giebelhausen, Peoria, Ill.

Recent Investigations in Poultry Husbandry

Before the American Poultry Association Institute at Auburn, New York



R. CHAIRMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen. When this topic was assigned me by Mr. Dawley, I wrote to nearly every Experiment Station in the Union for particulars as to what they were doing in the way of poultry research.

I very much regret that three Stations that claim to be booming poultry work did not acknowledge my letters. I wish to publicly thank the others for their assistance and for the frank answers they gave. But there was so much information given me, and some of it in a semi-confidential way, that I was at a loss as to just what I might say and not show partiality or cause any embarrassment. For this reason I trust you will pardon me for being a little "general" in my remarks, and for possibly "talking shop" a little; i. e., for referring so often to my own state and work.

I would really like to take up this talk by giving a report of each state, what they are doing, have done or expect to do, but I fear that this would not meet with the results that the promoters of this meeting desire.

Poultry experiment work as we all know is in its infancy. It is only about fifteen years ago that Mr. Cushman of Rhode Island issued the first bulletin on Poultry Culture, that being an article on capons, etc., and was more a paper on instruction than on experimental results, although there is considerable data in it.

In 1893 or 1894, Rhode Island issued its second bulletin, a paper on turkeys. There was nothing issued from then until 1898 or 1899, when Maine, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia and New York each published poultry literature. From then until now we find only about fifty bulletins have been printed, but what seems strange about this to me is, that none of them are from the large poultry raising states; in fact so far as I can learn, none of these heavy poultry producing states have a Poultry Department connected with their Agricultural Colleges or Experiment Stations. It is possible, however, that Professor Rice may give us more light on this later in the evening.

Out of the fifty-six Experiment Stations in the Union we find twenty-two have Poultry Departments, and of these only about twelve have a poultryman in charge of that department, the others having their Poultry Department directed by men who are specialists in some other branch, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., and at least four Experiment Stations that have poultrymen at the head of that department have placed them there during the last year. Now with these facts we can readily understand that when we take up the results of recent investigations we find that they have not been on a very large scale to work upon, and for that reason I feel that I am licensed to travel a little away from my subject when reviewing the poultry literature that the stations have put out. When I first began to consider my topic, I wondered how far back I might review; that is, how old a report of these Experiment Stations might be and yet be considered recent.

Research work in other branches of agricul-

PROF. C. K. GRAHAM

Storrs, Conn.

ture have been carried on for fifty years, but until ten years ago very little was reported regarding poultry culture, and it is a lamentable fact that even up to the present time there has been so little information given out. This can be accounted for quite easily, and I shall probably go into it more fully later in the evening.

There are two classes of investigations to be considered. The first of these might well be called demonstration work; i. e., that while some theories have been recognized as facts, still, there was a doubt and proof was needed. For instance, we say, feed hens corn if you wish to fatten them. Do we really know that corn is an economical feed for that purpose? Is there anything gained or lost by feeding a cracked corn instead of a whole corn? Is there any material difference between our Eastern and Western corns? Now being careful and weighing the feed and the birds, some definite and accurate information might be secured, and yet it is doubtful if this would be considered as proper experimental work for our poultry investigators. As an example we might take Mr. Atwood's article on "Feeding Skimmed Milk to Laying Hens." Now I know of no single piece of information that has been so generally quoted by Institute Workers in New England during this last season, not only by poultrymen, but by dairymen and I feel that we poultrymen of Connecticut have a valuable piece of information in that bulletin, because we have the skimmed milk, and our farmers agree that it is not worth fifty cents, no, hardly twenty-five cents a hundred as a feed for either pigs or calves, while our West Virginia people tell us that it is worth twice that as an egg producer, or at least was in their experiments. As a result of this experiment our diarymen will keep more poultry in order to make a much more profitable sale for this by-product, and poultrymen who have cows will hereafter feed much more of this skimmed milk to the birds and sell cream to the cities instead of milk. Now it is probable that I would not have given so much time to this particular case were it not for the fact that at least one poultry paper and a couple of farm papers criticized this bulletin, or at least suggested that it was information that we all knew. Well, I will admit that I believe the average poultryman was in favor of skimmed milk, but we do know that at least one poultry paper in the East has been claiming that skimmed milk had no merits in the production of eggs until this article came out.

The other class of Experimental work is that of a scientific nature, and in this class I will admit very little has been done, but there is good reason for it. In the first place scientific work requires a lot of slow, careful study, and very often no satisfactory results are obtained, and during the early life of all experimental work, whether it was with dairy, horticulture or poultry, it has been found

necessary to get out practical demonstrated work at first in order to interest the farmers or poultrymen in general. Then after a few years you could go into deeper work and hold the confidence of these people who do not realize the time it takes to produce these scientific results. Poultrymen who have these investigations under way are continually being visited by farmers, state employees, newspaper reporters, etc., who want to know "what you are doing, and how soon you will have something to tell." They are hungry for chicken news of any kind. Now this appetite must be satisfied, and these demonstration bulletins will furnish the goods.

As I say, scientific research requires an immense amount of time, and it requires a man with what might be termed a modern scientific education; i. e., one versed in chemistry, physics, bacteriology and kindred subjects, to put it in plain English, a man with a college training, but what good would that college training be unless the man had a practical knowledge of a chicken? I do not think that there is another line of experimental work that needs an expert so badly as does the poultry. There is an immense amount of detail, and men with a limited amount of experience can be met with every day advancing ideas which to them sound reasonable, but can be likened to a father telling of the smart things his baby does, while old women look wise and say, "he will talk less when he is the father of three or four." Well, it is the same with the chicken experimenter, after two or three years in poultry experimenting a man will be much more careful what he says than he is as an amateur, and he is less liable to make mistakes.

We see reports every day of this or that feed working wonders, while another man reports it is no good. It might be that in the one case the surroundings were favorable, and that the man knew how and when to feed. In the other case the birds were out of condition and he did not therefore give the goods a fair trial through lack of knowledge, and so actually did this particular feed an injustice by reporting unsatisfactory results. I tell you, gentlemen, it takes a man some time to learn how to feed a hen considerably longer to get that personal acquaintance with his flock that is necessary to make poultry culture a success. Now I have talked quite a while and so far as results go have said practically nothing. Now to be candid with you, I can say very little.

As I said before there have been about fifty bulletins issued on poultry. Most of them during the last ten years, but the work of the poultry experimenter has barely commenced as those that have been issued are from four or five states only, and nearly all of them have been of a purely demonstrative character. In order that I might form some idea of the changes that have taken place during these ten or fifteen years, I have been reading considerable in poultry papers of ten or fifteen years ago, comparing them with the leading articles of the present day papers in order that we might see just how far the Experiment

An Interesting Article on Eggs



TO SAY that there are eggs and eggs is but to give expression to one of the commonest experiences of life. The farmer's wife becomes aware of this fact when upon undertaking to make a pump-

kin pie, she finds what she has supposed a sweet, fresh egg to be "blood shot" from incubation; the business man experiences it when at a down-town restaurant he orders eggs and gets chicken; the city resident learns it when he buys eggs "strictly fresh" and finds them to be storage eggs, musty with age.

But despite the fact that the remarkable difference in eggs is so forcibly impressed upon us from day to day, few of us stop to realize the extensive part played in the animal world and in the life of man by this wonderful product, the egg. Consider, for instance, the fact that practically all species of reptiles, birds, fishes and insects reproduced by this means, and you get a hint of the importance of the egg in natural animal economy. As we recall the well known truth "the higher the order of life, the more helpless and dependent the offspring", we see, in respect to perpetuation of species, what an immense advantage the lower orders have over the higher. A turtle, for example, lays its eggs in the sand where the heat of the sun is the only means of incubation necessary. How much more economical of energy this is than the corresponding process of reproduction in the life history of the hen, or in that of a typical animal, the cow. But as we think of the relative indifference of many reptiles, fishes and insects to the future of eggs once deposited by them, the maternal instincts of domestic fowls seem most admirable.

Besides the ways mentioned above, eggs differ in other important respects. The different egg productivities of various species, and of various individuals of the same species, for instance is a familiar fact. The general law, however, may not be so well known that egg productivity in the species, varies inversely as the danger of destruction. The prodigality of nature in this respect in both the animal and the vegetable world is indeed marvelous. The well known "sulfur showers" in the vicinity of pine forests is a typical instance of the profuse production of pollen. Fish lay from 1,000 to 100,000 eggs each season, according to species. Turtles have been known to lay as many as 250 eggs each a year, and to live 100 years, while insects in the course of a few weeks lay from 300 to 500 eggs. The total capacity of the average hen is said to be about 400 eggs, pretty evenly distributed over the first three years. The Luther Burbank of Poultrydom who succeeds in establishing a cross between the common hen and the potato bug, combining in the cross the valuable qualities of the former with the productivity of the latter, is pretty certain of making his fortune. If, however, by some sort of atavism, the eggs of such a cross, under the influence of a few days of sunshine, should suddenly be transformed into chickens, the result would doubtless be somewhat surprising as well as disappointing to grocers and commission men.

Other respects in which eggs differ widely from each other are those of shape, color, size

H. CHURCHILL

and relative value. Any boy who has ever made a collection of birds' eggs—and what boy has not?—knows the infinite shades of color and the infinite variety of markings of his different specimens. He may never have stopped to think, however, that these variations in color and shape are of immense advantage to the different species. As regards color, this advantage may be expressed in terms of "protective coloration", which means that by a process of natural selection those birds which have come to lay eggs of a shade that resembles the color and markings of the environment of the nest are most sure of perpetuating the species. As regards shape, this advantage may be explained by saying that ovoid eggs fit together more compactly in the nest than would spherical eggs, the smaller ends in this case pointing towards the center. Another advantage may be seen in the fact that if oval the eggs of those species that lay in shallow nests or upon rocks are less likely to roll away during the period of incubation or to be blown out of place by the wind. Frogs eggs are almost transparent and are laid in long linked chains that look like uncanny little ropes. Hundreds of these clinging together in a jelly-like mass the size of one's fist may sometimes be seen floating in stagnant pools in early spring. The eggs of some reptiles and fishes are uniformly protected by a leather-like covering in place of a shell.

The size of eggs is not necessarily the chief factor in determining the commercial value. In some instances, although the individual egg may be very small, an accumulated mass of eggs may contain sufficient nutriment to command a good market price, this is the case with the eggs of the shad, known as "roe"

and of the sturgeon, known as caviare. On islands and seacoasts the natives frequently gain a livelihood by gathering the eggs of wild birds. Scarcity and popular demand are often times as important as nutritive value in determining the market price. This is frequently true in the case of specimens sought for by egg collectors, so that the price of these fragile articles of commerce becomes absurdly high. The eggs of the great auk, a bird that became extinct in 1844, are a familiar example. As only about fifty good specimens are known to be in existence. When one is put up at auction, as happened a few years ago in Lon-



A Flock of Toulouse Geese

Photo by Gross

don, collectors vie with one another in extravagant bids for the desired treasure. The present market value of a great auk's egg in good condition is said to be about \$2,000. Yet even this price, remarkable as it is, fades into insignificance in comparison with the animal product of the American hen. Last year according to government statistics, the hens of the United States produced something like one and two-thirds billions of eggs, an amount that surpasses in value the annual output of all the gold mines in the world.

POULTRY on the News Stand

Occasionally we get a letter like this: "I have tried to buy POULTRY on the news stands but the news agent says he can not get it." Such news agents are mistaken. Any wholesale news company in any of the large cities of the country, and many of the smaller ones, handle POULTRY and supply all agents in their territory. Any news agent who writes to the Western News Company, Chi-

cago, or The American News Company, New York, will be put in the way of getting as many copies of POULTRY as he can sell, on a very liberal basis. When the news agent says he can not get it, he means that he has not tried and is standing in his own light. The same is true of our new magazine PIGEONS, and if you report all cases of this kind, we will see that your dealer gets a supply.

High Class winners

Illinois Poultry Show 1905-6.
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
Illinois State Show 1st, 3rd Cockerel, 1st, 4th pen, 2nd Cock. Best 10 females 1st. Illinois State Fair 1st, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Stock and eggs for sale. Order NOW. Bred and owned by

Mrs. Louis Smith, R. R. 2, Springfield, Illinois

Rose and Single Comb Buff Black and White Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair first prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at

Michigan State Fair
No better bred Stock for sale
Show Birds a Specialty
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Duston's White Wyandottes

Should receive your attention before placing your orders. Get in line with the best breeders by starting right. Send 4c in stamps for the catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that has made possible the best flocks.

ARTHUR G. DUSTON
South Framingham, Drawer 2, Mass.

PIGEONS

Our new Pigeon Magazine, "PIGEONS", is meeting with a very hearty reception. In four months it has received more subscribers than any other pigeon publication in this country ever received. It is got out in the same style that has made POULTRY the model for all poultry publications. PIGEONS is also printed on fine paper and illustrated with fine engravings. Its contributors are the best writers on pigeons in this country, both in squab breeding and fancy pigeons. The price is \$1 per year, 10 cents a copy on newstands. POULTRY and PIGEONS both to one address one year for \$1.50. Send for a FREE sample copy. Address

PIGEONS PEOTONE, ILLINOIS

Fresh Eggs.

How good it sounds this winter. It sounds especially good to the city man because when you say fresh eggs you can almost hear the money rattle. The man who produces them is the man who gets the money, too. Farmers have become imbued with the idea that winter eggs are impossible. The hens moult in the fall, then lay a little while and as soon as cold weather comes the egg basket gathers cobwebs until spring. It is no wonder that hens don't pay under such circumstances. If you will give them a little care and feed instead of letting them hustle for themselves during the winter months you can get the best possible returns for your work by a nice, full basket of 22 and 25c eggs. There are about three things necessary in order to accomplish this. First, a comfortable house. It is not necessary that the temperature should be 80 degrees in the shade 24 hours in the day. All they need is a comfortable, light, well ventilated, roomy building. The second is feed. Give them feed that will reproduce summer conditions as far as possible. This means a little ground feed and something to take the place of the animal matter which they collect in summer. This can be done by feeding ground bones and scraps. In the third place, they need regular care.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer

Poultry Raising on City Lots.

I have two large lots fenced with chicken wire six feet high. My poultry house stands two rods from the back and south line of the lots, is 8x30 feet, four feet high at the back and eight feet in front and faces the south. The south side is mostly glass windows so the chickens get all the sun possible. The roosts are one foot from the floor and can be raised up at will. I use sanitary nests that are easily cleaned, and keep dust boxes filled with ashes and a good lice killer. The house is thoroughly cleaned twice a week, or oftener if I have time. In the morning the hens are fed wheat in the litter, mash at noon and corn at night. Twice a week they are given green cut bones, and once a week a feed of oats. They are Partridge Cochins and Partridge Wyandottes. The former are laying well and have been all winter, and I am selling eggs to my neighbors who have other breeds and get no eggs at all. It is not surprising, for they feed corn, when they feed anything; they do not keep the houses cleaned; and a poor, thin hen would never lay eggs for me. The home incubators and brooders give good results for me when the eggs are fertile. Last year I thought my hens were too young to use their eggs for sitting and I bought most of my eggs until late, but on testing them they proved 95 per cent fertile.—Wallace's Farmer.

I will give you a sure remedy for lice and mites on hens that really costs nothing for the article is worth all it costs as a fertilizer when used as it goes out with the droppings. Get a hundred pound bag of tobacco meal or ground tobacco and sprinkle the dropping boards and roosts with it once a week at first, then whenever you think necessary, oftener in hot weather, but monthly in cold weather is often enough.—Address Lost.

White Orpington Champions

I bred and own the best pen of White Orpingtons that can be found anywhere. These birds are the proven Champions of the West and are good enough to meet any competition.

Here is the Record: I showed just once and that was at Chicago, January 1907. For competitors I had the best known breeders in the West. I won First, Second, Third and Fourth on Pullets on four entries of females and bought of Williams & Co. their First Prize Cockerel giving me a pen with the

Unsurpassed Record of Two Firsts

and Second, Third and Fourth, all bred from my own matings except the cockerel. With these pullets I have penned three other pullets just as good in every way. Eggs from this pen only \$10.00 for 15, \$18.00 for 30. The name and address of every buyer of eggs from this pen will be published in POULTRY. I have another pen headed by my cockerel which won third at Chicago mated to full sisters of the birds in my Champion pen. Eggs from this pen \$5 for 15, \$8 for 30. Infertile eggs which are returned to me prepaid will be replaced FREE of charge. References: The Bank of Peotone and the publishers of POULTRY. Only a limited number of orders can be filled. Order early as orders will be filled in rotation.

George Fell Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Undoubtedly the Best Layers—Both in Summer and Winter



My strain of Brown Leghorns has been bred along laying lines for twenty-five years and I am satisfied that they cannot be beaten along that line. I did not lose sight of size nor the fancy end of them and this year I furnished some of the larger breeders with prize winners.

Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 13

Write for my prices on Turkey, Geese and Duck Eggs. A few Leghorn cockerels cheap.

Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.



The Wolverine STRAIN

birds with breeding, and with quality in every drop of their blood, write me. You judge the fairness of price when you get the birds. Ask me for my show record, and ask the Jackson Express Agents to show where more than one bird was ever returned to me by a purchaser. What counts most in a sale? Satisfaction to the purchaser. Eggs \$5 and \$3 per 15. If you are dissatisfied with your hatch, will replace them at half-price. If your success was very poor another setting won't cost you anything. Circular free. Please read my apology to U. R. Fishel on page 33.

LYMAN HILL Jackson, Michigan

White Wyandottes

Winners at Leading State Shows of America

22 firsts, 16 seconds, 13 thirds and three Silver Cups

is the record of our seven last exhibits at

Missouri State Show, Nebr. State Show, Kansas State Show, St. Joseph Big Show
Invincible Stock and Quality in Eggs for Sale. Nice Catalogue FREE. Address
BRIDGEMAN & YORK, BOX 17, FOREST CITY, MISSOURI.

Send Me \$10 For Four White Wyandotte Pullets (or Hens) and a Fine Cockerel

They are worth much more. If you don't think so when you get them I'll send your money back

Look at these winnings—1-2 cock; 1-2-3-4 hen; 1-3-4 cockerel; 1-3-4 pullet; 1-3 pen

At the Vernon-Barton Poultry Show, December, 1906.

Some fine breeding cockerels for sale now, scoring from 93 to 95. Orders for eggs booked now. Get your orders in early so as to get them for early hatching.

GUS L. HAINLINE, - - - LAMAR, MISSOURI

Barred Plymouth Rocks

We are now prepared to fit you out with anything in Barred Rocks of the finest quality at reasonable prices and will guarantee every bird to please or your money refunded. Write your wants.

We won Nine Prizes on Ten Entries at the Late Chicago Show
ALTON FARM, Route 33, Chenoa, Illinois

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs for Hatching Famous Phillips Strain—Cream of the World Catalogue
Clean sweep at Madison Square and Chicago
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ORPINGTONS

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE

1906

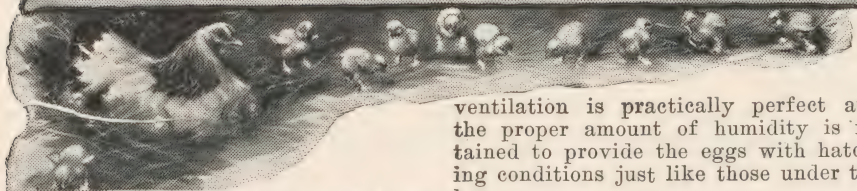
AT CHICAGO

1906

Every 1st and 2nd on Buffs. Seven out of ten 1sts at World's Fair, St. Louis. Madison Square, World's Fair and Chicago winners in Blacks and Whites. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Circular FREE.

J. M. Williams & Co., Box A North Adams, Michigan

"WHAT THE HEN THAT 'STOLE' HER NEST TAUGHT US"



We certainly created a lot of favorable comment in poultry circles last month with the announcement of the new improvement in the 1907 Prairie State Incubator.

The unique, yet thoroughly common-sense methods we pursued in our investigations for the purpose of improving this year's machine over its already successful record as a hatcher appealed to the poultry public with particular force.

We are satisfied that those who saw our machine in operation at the New York and Chicago shows were thoroughly convinced that the Prairie State is the "nearest to nature" hatcher yet devised, and the chicks that were hatched during these two big shows are the best evidence that could be offered.

Did you see 'em?

Didn't they look just like chicks taken from the "old hen"?

That's all because of the ideal conditions—the natural, hen-like conditions—under which they were hatched.

No wonder we were accused of showing chicks hatched by hens. Even the down on the chicks hatched in this year's machine is just like that on hen-hatched chicks—long, fluffy and thick. The chicks are larger, stronger, livelier, more active and full of healthy, nutritious blood.

Stops the Ten Day Death Loss.

That enemic (consumptive) condition so common with the usual incubator-hatched chicks and which takes off such large percentages during the first ten days is entirely overcome in the 1907 Prairie State.

This is a point we want you to remember—it means many dollars to you, for what gain is there to be had where the loss just after hatching is so great?

In the Prairie State this has been overcome by re-constructing the egg chamber so as to obtain "natural" conditions. Heat is supplied just right,

ventilation is practically perfect and the proper amount of humidity is retained to provide the eggs with hatching conditions just like those under the hen.

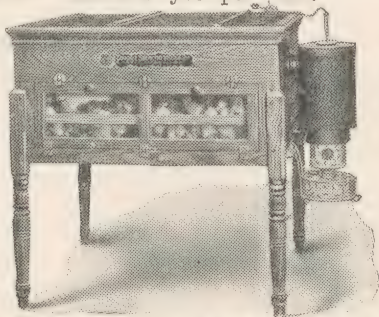
These are things the old hen taught us. We have been manufacturing incubators and brooders for 26 years and we freely admit that we have made greater advancement in solving the problems of artificial incubation the past year than ever before.

We have retained all the good qualities of last year's machine, and by adding the "greatest step" of this year we have a machine which not only possesses the highest hatching powers of any made today, but in addition a machine that brings off chicks stronger, bigger, full of healthy blood—just like hen-hatched chicks—than any other on the market.

New Hampshire College

November 12, 1906.
Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.
Gentlemen:—The Prairie State Incubator in use at this Experiment Station during the past season has given good satisfaction. The machine was easily kept at a uniform temperature and hatched out good strong chicks. Yours very truly,
E. L. Shaw, Assoc. Agriculturist.

Now why trust to luck in buying an incubator? Why not buy the machine that has proven itself the "nearest-to-nature" hatcher yet put out?



Just send for our 1907 catalogue—it shows the detail construction of this great improvement, illustrates completely our tests of hens and incubators and will interest you more than any incubator catalogue you ever read. It's free also—our New Brooder catalogue.

The Prairie State Incubator Co., 510 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

Model Incubators and Brooders manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers. You know what they are. Mica Spar Cubical Grit, wholesale and retail. Beef scraps, Beef Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Purina feeds of all kinds, Humphrey Bone Cutters, Humphrey Clover Cutters, Standard Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters, Black Hawk Grist Mills, Union Lock poultry fencing, Paroid Roofing, Root's full line of Bee supplies and many other useful things too numerous to mention. Our 80-page catalogue illustrates and describes the largest and best line of poultry and bee supplies in the world. We want it in the hands of every poultry and bee keeper. Write for it, IT IS FREE.

GRIGGS BROS., 520 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio

Exhibition Coops, Shipping Coops and I. C. Trap Nests.

We have on hand and ready for immediate shipment a large quantity of Standard Exhibition Coops, made in regulation size, 24x24x30 inches high. Door slides all the way up in front allowing the judge to remove the bird without breaking the feathers. This means points in scoring.

Prices \$1.00 each, \$5.50 per half dozen, \$11.00 per dozen. Order direct from this "ad" or send for our booklet, which tells all about our coops and popular I. C. Trap nests.

Cooper & Company, Mfrs., Saginaw, Mich.

Arnold's Columbian Wyandottes

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1907, won the Club's Championship Cup for best display. Also the President's Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. **Stock and Eggs For Sale.**

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15 DILLSBURG, PA.

How to Set a Hen.

There are correct and incorrect ways of setting a hen, just the same as there are right and wrong ways of doing everything else connected with the poultry business. It may seem a very simple thing, yet it is a fact that nine out of ten persons do not know how to properly set a hen. In this connection, the following by a poultry expert should prove interesting.

"A great many people think that they can set hens just where the nest chances to be, or if they do decide to move them, they hold them up by the legs and carry them to the new nests.

"Good results can not be had if the hens are set in the hen house, where other hens can fight with them and lay in the same nest. They will break the eggs, and often the hen is driven from the nest and the eggs get chilled so that none will hatch.

"As soon as the hen has shown that she is broody, prepare a nest in a room or loft where nothing can disturb her, and after dark take her gently under your arm and gently place her in it. Arrange the box so that the front may be closed up, thus confining her for at least one day. Any good-sized box will do, but it must be roomy. Soap boxes are just right. Cut out a small opening in front down to three inches from bottom, so that she can step in without having to jump on the eggs. Make the nest of clean straw or hay, broken well and pressed closely down into the corners and rounded just a little, so that eggs will not roll out.

"On the second day place corn, grit and water in front of the nest; take down the board and gently lift her off and let her eat and drink.

"Have the eggs ready and place them in the nest, not too many during the early months, and then leave the room. After she has satisfied her hunger, she will return to the nest.

"Should she refuse to return, it is best not to waste any further time, as there will be danger of her not being faithful, and the eggs will be lost. Still those that refuse to return after the eggs are placed in the nest are very few.

"By this arrangement a row of nests with setting hens may be placed all around the walls of a room, and all that need be done is to keep food, water, grit and a box of dust setting in the middle of the room.

"If two hens are set at the same time both broods may be given to one hen, and the other one left to hatch another.

"When the hens are first set, they should be dusted with insect powder, and again two weeks afterward then again when the chicks are hatched. Do not grease the hens or chicks, especially during cold weather, as the grease destroys the down on the little fellows and they get chilled.

"For the first few days feed the chicks rolled oats or stale crackers, moistened with milk or water, and after that change to other grains, ground or finely cracked."—Journal of Agriculture.

Acquiring Poultry Knowledge.

Writers on poultry topics frequently assert that it is difficult to find new things to say about poultry raising. This is because we have not had the same amount of work in collecting data that we have had in some other lines of agricultural effort. The managers of poultry establishments, however, whether on the general farm or on the farm devoted to poultry raising entirely have a multitude of experiences, which if reduced to a system would furnish much material for reflection.

The poultry industry is in about the

White Wyandottes

The Celebrated

"Knox-All" Strain

"Nuf Sed"

Never Been Beaten in the Show Room

At the great St. Louis show in 1906, I won 1-2 Cock, 1-2 Cockerel, 1-2 Pen, with 200 birds in competition. I also furnished 1st Cockerel at Chicago in 1906, and sold this bird for \$100. Have 6 full brothers to him which I will mate in the spring to exhibition hens. Will also mate 9 other pens all high class show birds. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$10.00 per hundred.

Book Your Order Now

B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois

BUFF ROCKS

Lapham's Gold Medal Strain

Won every first at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, August 30 to September 7, 1906, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Write today if you want winners. They win for me and they will win for you. Show birds always on hand. My new catalogue is free.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS

S. D. Lapham Prop., Dearborn, Mich.

Please mention this paper.

Black Langshans

They Win For Me

They will win for you

Winnings for 1906

Missouri State Fair held at Sedalia, 1 hen, 2 cockerel, 2 pullet, 2 pen and 5 Missouri specials offered by Missouri State Poultry Ass'n. Missouri State Poultry Show held at Pleasant Hill, December 11-14, 1 cockerel, 2 hen, 3 pullet, 5 pullet, 5 cockerel, 1st pen and sweepstake Silver cup for best pen of black fowls, any breed. 75 choice cockerels for sale. Also a few choice Buff Cochins Bantam pullets and hens.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

A. B. White, Nichols, Missouri

White Wyandottes

Exclusively

Our birds have won their share of the ribbons at Saratoga, Blandon, Hazelton, Johnston and Ephata, Pa., Rutherford, Paterson, Vineland and Bridgeton, N. J., shows the last five years. Eggs for hatching, one setting \$3, two settings \$5, or 50 eggs \$8. Book your order NOW.

Cumberland Poultry Yards
Dept. P. Bridgeton, New Jersey

ORCHARD VIEW

Poultry Farm

Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Indiana and Illinois state show winners bred to win and bred to lay. Cockerels—no females. Book your egg orders early.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

Twenty-five years a breeder of Wyandottes.

I now breed all eight varieties

Breeding birds \$2.00 to \$5.00 each

Scotch Collie Puppies, \$10 to \$15 each

Orr's Lice Killer is best, \$1 per gal.

T. E. ORR, Box 303, Beaver, Pa.

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices.

State show winners and bred so for generations. Write your wants.

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana

BUFF ROCKS

winners for past five years wherever shown. Last winter at Ann Arbor show won 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet, 2nd, 3rd and 4th hen. This winter at Michigan State Show, Detroit, I won 1st cockerel, 1st cock, 3rd and 5th pullet, 2nd breeding pen in strong competition. Nothing but winners used to head my breeding pens. Best eggs \$3 per setting of 15.
Dr. Leroy Lewis, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Buff Orpingtons Black

If you are looking for good Orpingtons, I have size, shape and color. Look up my winnings at Jackson, December 4-9, 1906. Eggs from your choice of fifteen well mated pens at \$2 and \$3. Send for circular.

Herrick Poultry Yards
George H. Herrick, Durand, Michigan

same state that dairying was 25 years ago, when every cow owner had a great deal of valuable information locked up in his own skull. The wisest men could not, however, persuade others that they were right in their conclusions, and the industry as a whole simply drifted. That is what the poultry industry is doing now.

There is need for the people on the farms that are interested in bringing to light more reliable information on poultry matters, to attempt the collecting and tabulating of experiences; for instance, the egg production of the fowls in each month during the year. If the farmers living in a certain locality would make a record of their flocks in this regard, data would begin to accumulate that would in a few years prove exceedingly valuable.

People may go on for years having experiences, but if they do not analyze and compare such experiences they are little wiser in the long run than they were in the beginning. It is the power to analyze things that makes the successful business man in most cases, and it is the lack of this power that cause many a man to fail. The power of analysis of conditions is as necessary on the farm as in the city business house.

A few men in scattered locations are making records of all that is accomplished in their poultry yards. In the course of years this accumulated data will make very interesting reading. But there will be something more than mere interest about these records—they will go a long way towards settling some of the more important questions that poultrymen find it necessary to solve.—Farmers Review.

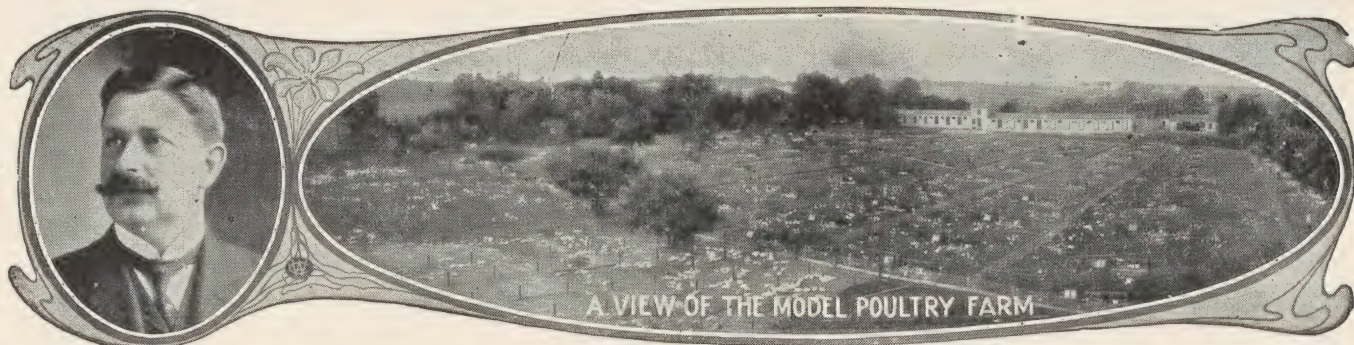
Flesh Condition of Fatted Fowls.

In fattening fowls it is necessary to know the influence of feed on the system, because if this is not known and provided for, there is a probability that mistakes will be made, or that the best results will not be obtained. It is possible to add greatly to the weight of fowls by feeding food that is rich in carbohydrates, like corn, but the results are often unsatisfactory. The oily, yellow fat produced by feeding corn is objectionable in appearance, and if a bird so fattened is roasted, a greater part of it is lost in the dripping pan. It is not thought desirable to add fat to the system beyond a certain degree.

The food employed chiefly in England consists of ground oats. Not oat meal or partially-ground oats—the oats, hull and all, are ground to the fineness of flour. In Belgium, the feed consists of ground buckwheat, and in France it is ground barley. Of the ground oats a great deal can be said in its favor. It contains six per cent of fat and plenty of phosphates or lime matter, which go far towards whitening the flesh. Buckwheat ground is not considered quite so good. It is rich enough in carbohydrates, but lacks in albuminoids, or flesh forming elements.

In the countries named where fowls are being prepared for market the flours named are always mixed with milk, but not made sloppy. In England skim milk is used, and also in some parts of France, but in other localities the whey is used for the purpose of mixing the feeds. The butter fat of whole milk is not required.

In all the feeding processes, fat is added to the milk during the last ten days, the object being to soften the flesh and by causing a distribution of the globules of fat throughout the tissues, making it much more palatable and likewise increasing the weight.—Iowa Homestead.



MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Chas. A. Cyphers and a Message

February is here! The sun is beginning to burn a hole through the clouds that have persistently hung over us for two months, and progressive poultrymen are beginning to burn a hole in their spring work.

The layers are getting busy. These are the May and June-hatched pullets that helped to fill our laying pens—helped to progress that would have been impossible without them. But where is the poultryman who, as he watched his late pullets maturing in December, did not wish that he had hatched earlier last spring so that from his September and October-matured pullets he could have marketed eggs at the long prices that ruled all fall and early winter?

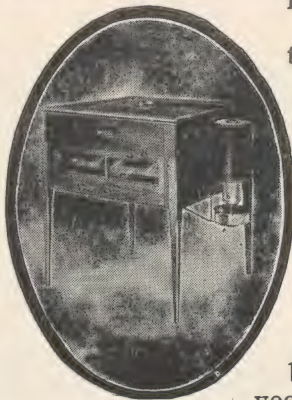
The tendency this year is to get to work early and secure more early birds than heretofore. Poultrymen met at the shows express general satisfaction with last year's work, but every progressive poultryman tries to button the work up a little tighter each year; to get the work done on a little better time schedule. All over your plant signs are saying, Get to work: summer will be here before you realize it. A month lost can't be recalled. Get busy!

And the greatest thing is to have the right equipment and enough of it! The most successful of you already have the Models. Decide on the additional number you will use this year and get your order in promptly. I can ship the day after your order is received.

If you have not had the success you should have had; if you cannot count profits proportionately as great as those of the Lakewood Farm—Crystal Springs Farm—Valle Crusis Farm—Blue Mountain Farm—don't be discouraged. We all make mistakes. If you are handicapped with a low-grade equipment that, no matter how hard you work, makes progress impossible, throw it aside. Charge up the cost to experience. Start the new season right with the Model equipment made by the man who knows what is necessary to hatch and rear chickens; and who, on the big Model Farm this summer, has hatched and reared more chickens than were ever before turned out in a full season, anywhere, at any time, by any one.

On the Model Farm we are sure of our equipment. The Model Incubators and Brooders will meet every demand we can make on them. We have over twenty thousand birds now,—many going to market,—more coming on every day. We are preparing to get out a lot in February and more in March and April that, together, will give us thirty thousand early pullets next fall. We want to reap the benefit of fall's long prices on eggs.

Send for the Model catalogue. Let us tell you why the Model Incubators hatch more and stronger chicks than any other machine.



BLUE MOUNTAIN POULTRY FARM

Stroudsburg, Pa., January 5, 1907.

Chas. A. Cyphers, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have been using your machines since 1896, and I still have one of the first machines you put on the market. It is in constant use, and still does good work. I am now using 47 Models, and they are the easiest to run and to clean up, after a hatch, of any I have tried. I hatched 43,000 ducks in them last season, hatching an average of 71 per cent. of the fertile eggs. Our last hatch was 279 ducks out of one machine. Wishing you a very prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours respectfully, Wm. H. Truslow.

Also send two dimes for a copy of my book, "Eggs, Broilers and Roasters." It gives the cost of production in all branches of the poultry business. It gives the market quotation week by week averaged for three years. It shows when a chick hatched any week in the year could be marketed

as a broiler or as a roasting chicken, and the profit it would make. It also tells of the profits of egg production and how best to secure them. Write me today.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

331, Henry St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.



BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.

1882

THE RELIABLE RECORD
OF 25 YEARS SUCCESS

1907

For twenty-five years the **Reliable Incubator** has been in the field as an artificial hatcher. From the start it has given splendid results, and maintained its place in popular favor during all these years. As a result of our twenty-five years experience in incubator building the **Reliable** at its Silver Jubilee today, is the standard of excellence in incubator construction.

If you are thinking of buying incubators or brooders just send for the **Reliable 1907 Silver Jubilee Catalog**.



SHIPMENTS MADE
SAME DAY
AS ORDERED

RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER COMPANY, Box A-55, Quincy, Ill.

It's a handsome book⁷ of 136 pages and fully describes this peerless incubator. It's free, postpaid. A postal will do.

It explains the special features which make **Reliable** incubators famous as hatchers the world over.

It explains the double heating system, shows how it preserves perfectly even temperature and how it is impossible for draughts and hot spots to occur in a **Reliable**.

It shows the system of ventilation employed and why gases and impure air cannot collect in the egg chamber.

It explains in detail **Why The Reliable Excels**.

We do not claim to make the only incubator that will hatch out chickens, but we do claim our machines are made upon practical lines—that they are successful hatchers—and we guarantee them.

The best of skill, workmanship and material goes into every machine that we make.

We have the largest and best equipped incubator factory in the world, our workmen are experts and the **Reliable** is built right all the way

through. It is strongly put together, will not warp and with ordinary care will last a life time.

Reliable incubators are sold under the strongest possible guarantee. They are simple, practical and economical and can be operated on one-third less oil than any other.

If you want a good incubator get the **Reliable**. This year, 1907, is our Silver Jubilee. On its twenty-fifth birthday the **Reliable Incubator** is at the head of the class. It is there because it has earned the right to be by fulfilling the claims made for it as a high per cent hatcher during all these twenty-five years.

It is a leader because it deserves to be. It does good work. It can always be depended upon, it is perfectly reliable. Don't take chances when you can get a **Reliable** for the same money with a record of twenty-five years practical success back of it.

Write today for the Silver Jubilee Catalog. Remember it is absolutely free. Orders filled the same day they are received. Also ask for prices on pure-bred poultry and eggs for hatching from the famous **Reliable Poultry Farm**.

American Buff Rock Club.

The annual meeting of the American Buff Rock Club was held at Boston, January 16, 1907. The attendance of members was 26, one of the largest ever held. Many matters of interest were discussed, a wider plane of action mapped out, a more new work attempted. The membership has increased in the last year from 252 to 400.

The officers elected to serve for this year were: President, D. M. Green, Syracuse, N. Y.; Eastern Vice-President, Geo. Fox, Torresdale, Pa.; Western Vice-President, D. J. Beinhart, Kennewick, Wash.; Southern Vice-President, J. S. Jeffrey, West Raleigh, N. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Morton, St. Louis, Mo.

The executive committee consists of, in addition to the president and secretary, C. W. Fowler, Smyrna, Ga., D. E. Hale, Prairie Junction, Minn., Dr. C. W. Coolidge, Bristol, N. H.

Buff Rock breeders desiring to become members, should send \$1 for membership. Information in regard to the Club and its work, can be had by applying to C. A. Morton, Secretary, 510 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

American Black Minorca Club.

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Black Minorca Club was held with the Boston Poultry show, January 17, 1907.

The secretary's report for the year was read at this meeting and was received with great enthusiasm because it showed the club to be in a better condition financially than at any previous annual meeting, showing good balance in the treasury. Seventy new members have been added to the club during the year and only fifteen old members have dropped out of the club.

The club has offered ribbons in over one hundred and fifty shows throughout the length and breadth of America and silver cups in every state where we had ten members. The indications are that many more states will be entitled to cups for the shows of next winter.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Frank McGrann, Lancaster, Pa.; vice-president, Hon. J. P. Hildorfer, Allegheny, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, George H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.; board of directors, C. A. Thompson, Melrose, Conn., Dr. R. W. Baker, St. Louis, Mo., Geo. H. Dexter, Everett, Mass., and W. F. Lindenberg, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Send five cents postage for new catalogue of club, to Geo. H. Northup, Secy-Treas., Raceville, N. Y.

One thing that we have not enough recognized is the fact that all fowls differ in their individuality. This difference extends to all parts of the fowl and to all functions. No two birds have perhaps the same ability to produce eggs, that is, not two birds in the same flock. It is possible that in a thousand birds two would be found of identical powers of egg production. We have not understood the great difference between these birds nor what it means. We are now learning that the individuality of the fowl is an element that enters greatly into the case. Some fowls have a power to produce two hundred eggs in a season, while there are others that can not produce two eggs. Yet to the eye of the owner there is no difference.

IDEAL INCUBATORS

and IDEAL BROODERS

SPECIAL PRICES ON 1907 PATTERN
CONTINUED THROUGH FEBRUARY.

Incubators:

240 Egg Ideal No. 3
price \$18.00 now.....\$11.75
120 Egg Ideal No. 2
price \$14.00 now.....\$ 9.00
60 Egg Ideal No. 1
price \$9.50 now.....\$ 7.50

Brooders:

200 Chick Ideal Outdoor No. 3
price \$12.50 now.....\$10.00
200 Chick Ideal Indoor No. 2
price \$10.50 now.....\$ 8.00
100 Chick Ideal Indoor No. 1
price \$8.00 now.....\$ 6.00
100 Chick Ideal Outdoor No. 5
price \$8.00 now.....\$ 6.00

Poultry Houses:

Ideal Portable, price \$18.00 now.....\$16.00
Still greater saving if Incubator and Brooder are bought at the same time.
Write us for Combination Prices.

The success of our Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Ideal Incubators and Brooders has been unparalleled and unexpected. Our factory instead of running half-time as most incubator factories do at this time of the year, has been working full capacity to supply the demand for Ideals by hundreds who took advantage of our money saving prices.

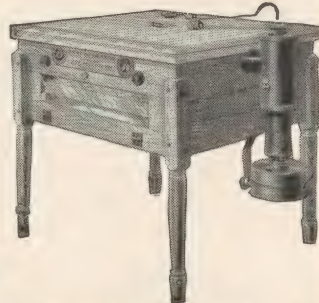
We know that there are still many who want to avail themselves of an opportunity to buy Ideal quality Incubators and Brooders at these profit-cutting figures. To accommodate them, we are continuing these prices through the month of February. These are all new stock 1907 machines. We had no left-over machines to dispose of even if we wished to. There were times last season when we were over 200 machines behind our orders. We hope through our increased manufacturing facilities to do better this year but the way to make sure is to order now and save money besides.

Complete Line of Poultry Supplies

We manufacture and sell everything for poultry raising. Special Poultry Rations; Poultry Remedies; Lice Killers; Brood Coops; Bone Cutters; Drinking Fountains; etc. Let us quote you prices on what you need.

"Poultry For Profit," our 1907 catalog just from the press. 128 pages, handsomely illustrated. Correct illustrations and descriptions of all leading varieties of fowls. Full descriptions of our entire line of Incubators, Brooders and Supplies. A veritable textbook on poultry raising. Send for it today. It's free.

THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, Freeport, Ill.



HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

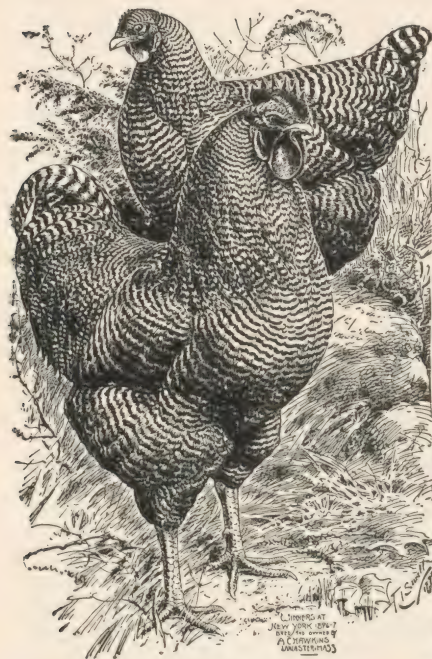
BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, Silver White and Buff.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.
My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the largest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: One setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 32 Lancaster, Mass.



Winners at New York, from Life.



First Cockerel at New York.

Incubator Advantages

machine made by

The Chambers Incubator CO., Shelbyville, Indiana

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense.

Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the



Williams Extractor

The sovereign remedy for

**Roup, Scaly Legs and
all Skin Diseases**

**Absolutely Harmless
Perfectly Effective**

Endorsed by leading poultrymen and Pigeon
Fanciers. Testimonials and circular **FREE**.

PRICE Large bottles \$1.00
Small bottles 50c

R. L. Hutchings Co., Distributors,
Havemeyer Building, Cortland Street, New York City

Rhode Island Reds

White and Barred
Rocks, White Wyandottes and Leghorns,
Light Brahmas, hardy
prolific, farm bred,
pure stock. For birds
(moderate prices) or
Eggs to Hatch



at only ten cents each, address

Walter Sherman

Meadowlea, Middletown, R. I.

Every Poultryman

Should have a copy of the latest
Standard of Perfection

You can't get along without it
and keep up with the times
The Price is \$1.50
Uniform Everywhere

Send your order with remit-
tance and book will be mailed
same day order reaches us.

POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Peotone, Illinois

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orping-
tons which are more handsome, better win-
ter layers, heavier and better for table pur-
poses, harder and make better broilers than
any other fowls, send for copy of the above
paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best
medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.

WANTED

The name and address of every breeder of
Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth
Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White
Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, White Wyand-
ottes, Buff Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyand-
ottes. If you have not received our fine
catalog of printing this year, drop us a card
with name, address, and breed you handle.
MARTIN & MARTIN, Falls City, Neb.

Poultry Printing

OF THE BETTER KIND
Send 2-cent stamp for samples
S. J. MATHERSON
3547 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois
Successor to E. F. Bouldin & Co.

BECK'S

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

They have the shape size,
and color. They have won
first prizes at Chicago, Ft.
Wayne, Indianapolis, etc.
Eggs \$4 for 15. Get circular

E. E. BECK, HAMMOND, IND

Our Columbians Won

Forty-three ribbons and many
specials at Jackson, Detroit, Port
Huron and Pontiac. Scored cock-
erels \$5 to \$10, trios \$15. Eggs
from best matings \$5 and \$3 per
15. Mating list.

H. H. & E. M. Coburn, Memphis, Michigan

EATON'S FAMOUS POULTRY FOODS

CHICK SCRATCH MASH
LIFE SAVER CLIMAX PERFECTION
Ask your dealer, or write R. D. EATON GRAIN & FEED CO.
Norwich, N. Y. Mention this paper.

National White Wyandotte Club.

The eighth annual meeting of the Na-
tional White Wyandotte Club was
called to order Wednesday, January 16,
at 4 p. m., at Mechanics' Building,
Boston, Mass., with President W. R.
Graves presiding.

The roll call showed the following
members present: A. Donnell, Slaters-
ville, R. I.; W. D. Entwistle, North
Westport, Mass.; Nathaniel Jones,
South Windsor, Conn.; C. Titus, Mal-
den, Mass.; F. W. Corey, Ossining,
N. Y.; J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.;
T. E. Mahoney, Taunton, Mass.; A. C.
Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; Geo. W.
Dakin, Roxbury, Mass.; John F. Hollis,
North Abington, Mass.; W. V. Howe,
Newburyport, Mass.; B. M. Briggs,
Woonsocket, R. I.; C. M. Cudworth,
Medford, Mass.; M. F. Delano, Vine-
yard Haven, Mass.; H. D. Bourne,
Hooksett, N. H.; Wm. Sandy, West
Springfield, Mass.; Chester S. Cook,
Wenham, Mass.; H. W. Peaselee, Bed-
ford, N. H.; E. M. Ramsey, Peterboro,

A communication from a member of
the Club, complaining of certain deal-
ings with another member, was referred
without reading, to the Executive
Committee.

It was decided to have the next an-
nual catalogue gotten out in the same
form as the 1907 catalogue, the mem-
bers of the Club being requested to
send in various articles to the poultry
and farm journals from time to time,
and the Secretary to clip these out and
select the best and incorporate them in
the next annual catalogue. Further
details in regard to the catalogue were
left with the Executive Committee.

The President of the Club was in-
structed to appoint five committees, of
three each, in the following sections:
East, Central, West, South and Can-
ada, the Club to donate \$100 to each of
these sections at a show in each section
to be selected later. The various com-
mittees to swell this fund by solici-
tation of specials as much as they can,
and to place the prizes as they deem best.



Chicks in a Root Brooder.

Courtesy Root Incubator Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

N. H.; Geo. E. Mann, Dover, Mass.;
C. W. Richardson, Apponaug, R. I.;
William W. Tirrell, North Abington;
Mass.; Albert W. Ford, Whitman,
Mass.; J. N. Shipman, Randolph,
Mass.; Mrs. W. R. Graves, Springfield,
Mass.; J. H. Jackson, Hudson, Mass.;
Geo. A. Munyon, East Falmouth, Mass.;
N. E. Gardner, Taunton, Mass.; H. A.
Flagg, West Brookfield, Mass.; B. H.
Goodwin, Whitefield, N. H.; A. F.
Dikeman, South Peabody, Mass.; H. H.
Tyler, Auburndale, Mass.; E. L. Tall-
man, Nyack, N. Y.; E. E. Ling,
South Portland, Maine; J. W. How-
ard, Haverhill, Mass.; F. P. Pulsifer,
Natick, Mass.; A. C. LaRue, Valley
Falls, R. I.; L. Brown, Lunenburg,
Mass.; E. N. Barker, Boston, Mass.;
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Robbins, Arling-
ton, Mass.; O. W. Houghton, Stone-
ham, Mass.; Walter Sherman, New-
port, R. I.; John S. Martin, Port
Dover, Ontario; F. H. Dillingham,
Ridgewood, N. J.; G. Barnes, Wen-
ham, Mass.; W. R. Graves, President,
and the Secretary.

Minutes of the last annual meeting
held at Chicago, were approved as read.

On motion the list of 538 new mem-
bers, as recommended by the Executive
Committee, were voted in as a whole.

The report of the Treasurer was
read and was accepted in connection
with the report of the Auditing Com-
mittee, composed of Messrs. F. W.
Corey and John S. Martin, their report
showing the books of the Secretary-
Treasurer to be in first-class condition.

On motion the communication from
the Rhode Island College of Agricul-
ture, in reference to an egg laying
contest, was laid on the table.

The election of officers resulted as
follows: President, W. R. Graves;
Vice-President, John S. Martin, Port
Dover, Ontario; Secretary-Treasurer,
Ross C. H. Hallock, St. Louis, Mo.;
Executive Committee, John F. Hollis,
North Abington, Mass.; Theo. Am-
brosius, Collinsville, Ill., and H. P.
Rankin, Hartington, Neb.

List of state Secretaries will be an-
nounced later,

Suggestions About Building.

Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario
Agricultural College, who has been at
the head of the poultry experiments for
a number of years, lays down some
very pertinent points in building poul-
try houses and in the inside arrange-
ment. It is his opinion that every hen
should have at least six square feet of
floor space and that each bird of the
Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and such
breeds, require about nine inches of
perch room; Leghorns, etc., about
eight inches; Brahmas, ten inches.
Roosts should be made low and near
the ground. The reasons are that
heavier breeds cannot fly on high roosts
and lighter breeds frequently injure
the soles of their feet in jumping from
high perches. When dropping boards
are used they should be moderately low
down to admit of cleaning. They
should be made of matched lumber and
should be twenty inches wide for one
roosts and three feet for two perches,
the first being placed eight or ten
inches from the wall. Most poultrymen
like perches two inches square with the
corners slightly rounded.

Nests are usually made from ten to



Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon
learned. Complete outfit
with free instructions
postpaid \$2.50.
Gape Worm Extractor 25c
Poultry Marker.....25c
French Killing Knife 50c
Capon Book Free.

GEO. F. PILLING & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Newk's White Wyandottes

Won 1st and 4th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th
pullets, at Prairie Depot show, Nov. 28, 1906.

Eggs \$3 and \$2.50 per Setting
Order now for future shipment
**FIRST PEN—Nothing in it scoring less
than 92 points.**

Newk's Poultry Plant, Gibsonburg, Ohio

Cockerels

From the best bred strain of
White Wyandottes

in the west. A few yearling hens and cock
birds also for sale.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their
share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either
breeders or show birds. I have several
hundred to pick from. Let me hear from
you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

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Garden Seeds

Selected list. Varieties especially suited for
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list FREE.

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Quincy, Illinois

"COHANSEY STRAIN" Barred Plymouth Rocks

You can't buy any better at any price. Won 9
Blue Ribbons at two great shows this year. At
Bridgeton won specials for best pen and cockerel
all varieties competing. My matings are best I
ever owned. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Either
cockerel or pullet mating.

Cohansey Poultry Yards
B. B. Ware, Prop., Bridgeton, N. J.

Silver Leaf Poultry Farm

Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Buff Orping-
tons, bred to Standard requirements in shape
and color and good enough to win wherever
shown. A fine lot of cockerels and some
females for sale at a very reasonable price.
Raised by myself on my own farm. Healthy,
healthy and ready to do good work. Price ac-
cording to quality. Eggs at \$2 and \$3 per 15.
FRANK DENNIS, Proprietor, Peotone, Illinois

Buff Wyandottes

The right kind and the right prices.
Even golden buff. Always winners
in the best shows including Mich-
igan State Show January 5-9.

Eggs and Stock
R. A. McNamee, Dundee, Mich.

Partridge Wyandottes

No better bred. Michigan State Show
winners. Bred exclusively and always
win in the best of competition.

Stock and Eggs For Sale
Dr. C. M. Baskerville, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"
Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and
S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each
while they last. **Catalogue free.**
Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

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THE STAY ON KIND
Gain Adj. No. 1 12 Sample Bands for 10c, 25 for
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Pigeon Bands. Send 2c Stamp for Sample.
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Strongest fertility — Hardest Chicks
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"WYANDOT WHITE" IS THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Pure air—even temperature—the two most important things in raising chicks. You can't be too careful about having **both** in your incubators and brooders and they both depend on the kind of oil you use. Dirty, foul smelling lamps have been the death of many a promising batch of chicks. It don't pay to work, watch and wait for weeks, pay out your good money for eggs and spend your time and labor only to have your chicks die in the shell or, if they escape that misfortune, to go out some fine morning and find them smothered to death in your brooder. You cannot afford to run any chances of losing your chicks. Pure air and even temperature are easy to secure and maintain. The problem is a very simple one—**use the right kind of oil.** Oil that won't clog the wick, that won't cause the lamp to smoke and that does not give off poisonous fumes. That's the kind of oil you get when you buy **Wyandot White Oil.** The

PATENTED PROCESS

which it goes through removes the acid and impurities found in ordinary oils and the result is an oil that burns with a clear, bright, steady flame. When you light the lamp and adjust the flame you can be sure that it will burn just that way as long as there is a supply of oil in the lamp. The flame

won't grow less after burning awhile. It will keep the same intensity and even temperature all the time. It **MAKES LESS LABOR** for the lamps do not get dirty and foul smelling and are easy to keep in order. Try Wyandot White Oil and you'll see we've told you the truth. There are more good points about **Wyandot White Oil.** Write to us for full information and prices. **WYANDOT REFINING CO., Box H, Cleveland, O.**

twelve inches square. Ground floors are more in favor than board floors and cost less. Houses with a straw loft are cool in summer and dry in winter.

Try an Incubator.

Many farmers could make money by buying an incubator and hatching the chicks in quantities rather than taking chances with the old hen that may bring off half a dozen chicks and may bring off none. The incubator never steps on the chicks. It never gets tired of the incubating process just before the time for the chicks to break out of the shells. It never supplies the young brood with a healthy supply of body lice.

These points are enough to make up a good argument in favor of purchasing an incubator and beginning scientifically to produce poultry. One most excellent thing about the incubator is that it is always broody. It will accept and care for the eggs at any time. In the case of the hen the eggs have to be secured and then the wishes of the hen have to be consulted. If she does not care to brood them they can be made into custard, no matter if they cost \$5 per sitting. The incubator never gets into that unreasonable mood.

The man that has begun to build up a flock of fine fowls will soon discover that it is more to his advantage to have things as he wants them than as the hen wants them. Skill is required in the management of an incubator, but that is true in any kind of work. The skill required for running an incubator is easily acquired. We are pleased to learn that the use of incubators on farms is growing. Year by year more people are learning how to operate them to give the best results.

Those intending to begin work of this kind should not neglect to order at once, as the weeks are slipping away, and the first days of March will soon be here. It is at that time that the first hatching operations should be undertaken, even if they are confined till early summer.—Farmers Review.

A Few Notes.

Milk is a good egg food, so feed all that you can spare to your hens.

Incubators and brooders are rapidly putting the setting hen out of business. They not only do the work better, but leave the hen free to lay more eggs, which is something machinery can't do.

If your egg supply is falling off, probably it is because your hens are not getting as much ground bone as they need. Bone makes eggs.

In lieu of a dust bath, sifted coal ashes are preferable to wood ashes, because they do not contain so much potash.

Plan to raise some sunflowers this year for your poultry. A few stalks will provide enough seeds for your flocks throughout the winter.

No matter what kind of food is given to poultry, unless it is fed properly it will not have a beneficial effect.

It is none too early to begin planning on your next winter's egg supply. Proper breeding and care are the essential points to consider.

Young fowls, like children, are usually the ones to get into mischief. If they are taught good habits from the beginning they will cause little trouble when mature.

The crop of early pullets should be hatched about the 1st of February. This is a good time to put the eggs under the hen or in an incubator.

Pure breeds will give more eggs and better meat than fowls that are of all kinds and colors.

**Give me Darling's Chick
Feed and I can raise
95 per cent of all the
little chicks I can hatch.
I have proved this.**

JAMES GAGE,
Elgin, Texas.

What % of Chicks Hatched Do You Raise

It is no trouble to hatch chicks. All the trouble lies in the raising. To see them dying by scores and hundreds is the distressing feature of the poultry business.

They die of bowel trouble, of sleepy disease and other causes. But as a matter of fact, the cause of these complaints, and the real cause of the enormous death rate, is improper feeding.

No question about it—90% of all the deaths among little chicks is due to improper feeding.

The real need among poultrymen is for right ideas as to what the weak, unused stomachs of little chicks will stand, and what must go into them to save their lives.

DARLING'S CHICK FEED

Gives Poultry Raisers a Feed That is Adapted to Little Chicks' Needs.

It is a scientifically balanced food, composed only of selected seeds and grains, only those that are adapted to the chick's needs being used. They are properly screened and cleaned and reduced to the proper size.

You want a feed that the chicks can digest. There is no trouble about their digesting and assimilating Darling's Chick Feed.

When you buy Darling's Chick Feed you are not getting the sweepings or waste from some mill.

We are not in the milling business and we are not making breakfast foods. It is not a by-product from any manufactured article, but

prepared specially and solely for feeding little chicks.

It procures a rapid growth, gives a good, strong framework, and makes larger and better market fowls and laying hens.

It starts chicks right and insures uninterrupted growth, good health and earliest maturity.

Your order is solicited on a trial shipment. With the results it gives, you will find it the cheapest chick food you can buy.

Price \$2.50 per 100-lb. Bag, F. O. B. Cars, Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

DARLING'S 100-LB. BAG LINE

Chick Feed, \$2.50; Laying Food, \$2.00; Scratching Food, \$2.00; Beef Scraps, \$2.50; Forcing Food, \$2.00; Oyster Shells, 60c; Mica Crystal Grit, 65c.

Shipments made from Chicago or New York. Prices f. o. b. cars. Cash with order.

Our catalog gives particulars on feeds and feeding and lists a full line of up-to-date supplies. Write for copy.

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DRINK
A DOSE**

HOMEO CURE FOR ROUP

CURE FOR ROUP

Price, 50 Cts.

Prepared by HOMEO REMEDY CO. 1229 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you suspect Roup in your poultry give them immediately in their drinking water the Homeo Cure. Every drink a dose, every dose a drink. It cures Roup, prevents disease, equally good for Ducks, Pigeons, Turkeys or Geese. Price per package, postpaid. Send today for 32-page book, "Life Saver" Poultry Book FREE.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES

Line Bred

Prize Winning

Winter Layers

300 birds for sale. Eggs in season. Recent winnings in strong competition at Missouri State Fair, 1906. 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. Fayette, Missouri, all 1sts and 2nds. Missouri State show, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1600 birds in show 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st, 4th and 5th cockerel and 1st pen. Prices reasonable.

Louis A. Osborne

Sedalia, Missouri

White P. Rocks Exclusively

I won 2nd and 3rd hen and 2nd pen at the Illinois State Fair 1906. This and my previous winnings at the Illinois State Poultry Show, Toledo, Ohio, Canton and Belvidere, Ill., prove the quality of my birds.

Eggs \$1.50 per 15

\$2.50 per 30

\$7.00 per 100

A few choice birds for sale at \$2 each and up. May I hear from you.

Jacob Giebelhausen, Box N, Route 34, Peoria, Illinois

Recent Investigations in Poultry

Continued from page 17

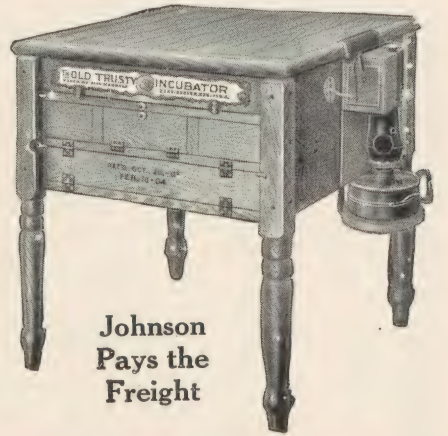
Station workers might demand recognition for the improvements or changes that have been advocated. I will simply name a few of the most noticeable, for there are a whole lot of things that I never thought we were responsible for, but for which it is possible we could claim some credit.

Ten years ago cramming machines and crate feeding was being boomed as being an economical method of increasing flesh; at least two Experiment Stations have reported that cramming will improve the flesh and increase the weight, but the profit is in the improvement in quality and not in the additional weight. Ten years ago the tendency was for a warm tight house, what was then termed summer conditions. To-day we want a dry house where the bird will not feel like it needs an overcoat if it steps outside. Ten years ago we find our old friend, Rankin, booming artificial incubation, to-day we find others doing the same, but very little real scientific information has been given us by Experiment Stations along this line. Professor Dryden was the first so far as I am aware to tell us that carbonic acid gas was really an aid to incubation. Now comes our brother from Ontario with some data that sets us thinking; viz., that there is more carbonic acid gas under a setting hen than in any incubator made, and that no matter whether he sampled that air once every five minutes or once every two hours, it analyzed about the same every time. We are told that a hen's skin has no pores; that she does not sweat. Well, if any Experiment Station is looking for some task, here is an opening, for I can find nothing to prove it, nor can I see how that hen manufactures carbon dioxide so rapidly, but she does.

At one time there was a general opinion that anybody could keep chickens successfully. That is not the case to-day. People have begun to see that there is something to learn and study about the hen as well as any other animal. It has been generally supposed that there was an immense margin in the poultry business; in fact, one prominent poultryman, I believe him to be the most prominent man in poultry interests today, has made the statement that you cannot figure a loss in poultry on paper, but since our Experiment Stations have been giving out data the people have begun to think for themselves; i. e., they have begun to "count the cost." This may be true in other branches of agriculture, but I do not believe it is true in as great an extent as in our line, and it is only during the last year that the authorities have awakened to this fact. Why, only a couple of months ago at the meeting of the Experiment Station Workers at Baton Rouge, La., a Director of one of the leading Experiment Stations was heard to make the remark that he would like to take up poultry, but he knew of nothing in the poultry line that required investigation, and yet this man represents one of the greatest poultry states in the Union. I am pleased to say that other Directors do not see the hen as this man does.

Eighteen years ago when the Hatch Fund (the first money set aside by the government for experimental work) was placed at our disposal, the soils and the cow had been the leading branches of agriculture taught in our Agricultural Colleges for many years, and students were hungry to get a chance to do scientific work along these lines, and it has been less than five years that the poultrymen could get any of these funds with the exception of in three or four states, and to-day I

Let me send you an Old Trusty
—on 40, 60 or 90 days' trial
—with a 5 years' guaranty
—freight prepaid by me
—you to be the judge of its work.



Johnson
Pays the
Freight

MORE Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders were sold last year than of any other one kind on earth.

They were sold on a free trial and a positive guaranty,
—and they *stayed sold!*

Now why? The nearly 40,000 chicken raisers who bought 'em had their eyes open and knew they didn't have to keep them unless they wanted to.

They kept them because Old Trusty

- is better built
- needs less attention
- hatches larger per cents
- and is the most economical incubator that you can find in this big, wide world.
- takes less oil
- produces stronger chicks
- is sold on a fairer plan

The 40,000 people who bought Old Trusty last season found that they did *better work* than other incubators in the same neighborhood.

Of course I'm not foolish enough to try to make you think that you'll have to drop the chicken business if you buy some other incubator, but I *do* say that I can prove to you that Old Trusty—and say, the machine deserves that name—Old Trusty

Isn't that the kind of incubator *you* are looking for?

Johnson
Pays the
Freight



Old Trusty
Incubators
and Brooders

5-Year
Guaranty

are built on Experience—not theory. That's the Reason.

I believe I've started more folks to raising chickens by incubators than any other living man.

I've been at it for more than 14 years. I've built thousands and thousands of incubators and a great big percentage of them have gone into the hands of *beginners*. They had to be automatic and self-regulating—practically run themselves—or their users would have failed.

It has been my hobby to build the most automatic incubator in the world—and to build it as good as I know how.

That's why I kept on experimenting until I perfected the Old Trusty patent copper-pipe heating system—the *only* heating system that gives a perfectly even radiation of heat to all parts of the egg chamber.

That's why I perfected the double connected water, direct-action regulator which is so perfect that Old Trusty could be run *without* a thermometer if you wanted to. This trustworthy Old Trusty regulator is *within* the egg chamber and *out of the way*. It is counter-balanced within itself and never needs re-adjusting. It is attached and connected when shipped.



Send for Johnson's Free Book

It's bigger and better than ever. More good pictures—most of them of chickens and chicken raisers who know and love Old Trusty. It's chock-full of good, common sense chicken talk, founded on experience, which, after all, is the only kind of "scientific hatching" that's worth paying any attention to. It tells all about Old Trusty and the most liberal trial plan ever given an incubator. If you raise chickens or are thinking of raising chickens, you ought to have this book. And all it costs you is just the asking for it. Let me send you one. What do you say?

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Hen Feed,
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Banner Roup Cure
is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. Guaranteed. It's put into the drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. Price 25 cents and 50 cents postpaid. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

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Rock Hill Poultry Farm Blue Ribbon Poultry

White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes,
S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams

After winning over two hundred ribbons at four of the largest shows held in 1906, Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Trenton and Hagerstown, we start the New Year by winning **forty ribbons and two Silver cups** at the **World's Greatest Show**, Madison Square Garden, 1907. We wish to call particular attention to our

First Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel

a son of our first prize 1906 cockerel, thus making twice in succession we have won this most coveted prize. Another one of our **Blue Ribbon Winners** was **First Prize White P. Rock Pullet**, she captured five special prizes including the **IVORY SOAP CUP** and was conceded to be the **CHAMPION** female in the show.

Send for illustrated catalogue with price list of eggs from the **BEST MATINGS** I have ever seen

F. W. COREY, Mgr.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, New York

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonderful record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.



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Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
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As usual we secured more than twice as many first prizes at Madison Square this year, 21 prizes including 10 firsts, 58 first and 41 seconds in four showings at Madison Square. Send for our illustrated catalogue, FREE, containing history and origination of the Orpingtons. Eggs from the **best Orpingtons** and our winners \$10 a setting, from fine birds \$5 a setting, all guaranteed fertile.

Recognized headquarters for the best Orpingtons in the world.

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FOWLER'S CHAMPION BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have never been defeated, and their record of five times as many first and special prizes

As All Competitors Combined

stands alone and unequalled. My great cock "Champion" selected for the cover page of the special Buff Rock issue of "POULTRY" is a fair sample of the birds I breed. They have the **color, size, style and finish** to win in any competition. I can furnish **SHOW BIRDS FIT TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY**. Will also spare a few more breeders. They are bred right and will produce winners. Catalogue free. Address

Eggs \$5 per fifteen, \$9 per thirty

C. W. FOWLER, Box P, Smyrna, Ga.

R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds Largest and Best Flock Reds in the West

Fifteen fine pens. No birds in breeding pens scoring less than ninety points.

Eggs \$3.00 per 15 \$5.00 per 30 \$12.00 per 100

Satisfactory hatch guaranteed or order refilled at one-half price

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

World's Foremost White Wyandottes won 2 firsts, one 2nd on pens at N. Y., World's Fair, have won and furnished more winners for leading shows of America, than any other breeder, won 4 firsts on 4 entries, have had 1st pen with average score of 95½, stock shipped on approval, limited number of eggs from same I hatch 5.00 sit, 3 sit 10.00. Will spare a few from a selected pen of Columbia Wyandottes from best in America, 5.00 per sit. J. H. Jackson, L-Box 15, Hudson, Mass.

POULTRY is the Finest Magazine of its Class in the World.

believe that our little station at Storrs, Connecticut, is spending a larger percentage of her income for poultry research work than any other station in the Union. I believe I would be safe in leaving out the word percentage and say she is spending more money in poultry investigations than any other station in the Union. I doubt if she will be in the lead long as other and larger states with much more money at their command are beginning to wake up, but she may be depended upon to lead a large percentage. During the time that these fifty bulletins have been published on poultry culture we find any number of states that have each published over fifty on dairy lines, counting all the states there have been a little better than a thousand bulletins published in the interests of the dairy. I mention dairy in particular because there has been so much shouting about the cow and so little about the hen, when only a year ago Secretary Wilson's report shows that the entire income from dairy products was estimated at six hundred and twenty-five million where poultry was over five hundred million. During the last five years poultry has doubled while dairy has only increased about twenty-five millions or in the neighborhood of four per cent., and during these five years poultry products have steadily increased in prices. It might be well to mention here that I doubt if there is any body of agricultural men so well organized today as the dairymen, nor do I believe there is any body of men so well educated regarding their own industry as are the dairymen of today, and I believe I can even go further and say that there is no body of men who can demand and receive as prompt attention from the "powers that be" as can the dairymen. Now is there any man here who will for a minute doubt but that the publishing of these one thousand bulletins have been an immense power in bringing about that education? And gentleman, I fully believe that the day will come when the poultry experimental workers may look at fully as satisfactory results,—why we can see evidences of it in this talk today. It is a lot easier to get a farmer to go five miles to hear a chicken talk today than it was five years ago.

Now I believe you will pardon me if I go out of my road a little and say that if we as poultrymen ever expect to come into great recognition from the "powers that be" we must organize and start a thorough campaign of educating ourselves and wake up to the fact that we do not know it all. It is said, and said truly, that the man who knows little, desires or requires little, but the more a man knows, the more he realizes that he has yet to learn; the more he gets the more he wants, be that either education or money. Yes, and I might add experimental reports.

To get back to our subject. Up to the time this report of Secretary Wilson's was published only twelve states had poultry departments. In four of these states the department was in the hands of animal husbandrymen; whose time was divided between poultry and other branches of animal husbandry. Today twenty-two states are investigating poultry problems and twelve have a man devoting his entire time to the hen. Now I realize that these increases in the poultry department means a sacrifice from other departments, and no man, dairy or any other experimenter, desires to give up any portion of his money for the hen and thereby take a step back so that the hen can step ahead. Still, the poultrymen of the country have now reached a point where the experiment station workers are beginning to sit up and

'Tis A Wise Chick That Knows Its Own Mother "Ideal" Trap Nests Show Which Hen Laid the Egg



Accurate, compact, convenient, simple and durable at lowest cost. More eggs with less hens. No watching. **I sell Traps, Plans, Record Sheets, Leg Bands.** No freight. The "Ideal" is a square deal, endorsed by those who know everywhere. Write for circulars that are full of facts. 1 like postal cards.

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The Man Who Made Trapnesting Practicable

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Show Dec. 11—14, '06, including specials for best colored male and best shape female in one of the strongest classes of Buff Rocks ever shown in the State. At Warrenton Jan. 3-5, '07, made a clean sweep, winning all firsts and specials, 64 Buff Rocks competing. Am booking orders for eggs and you get them from same pens I breed from. Send for catalogue describing

E. L. Delventhal

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Real White Wyandottes Mammoth Pekin Ducks

My White Wyandottes are bred to win and to produce eggs. I have won more big prizes in the largest shows and against hottest competitions than any other White Wyandotte breeder in the West. My Pekin Ducks always win wherever shown. This year I am ready to supply all corners with eggs from White Wyandottes or Pekin Ducks that will produce winners. Send for my new catalogue giving winnings and matings for this year.

THEO AMBROSIOUS,

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Single Comb White Leghorns

Winners of every first prize at New York State Fair, 1903, no cock bird shown. Winners at Rochester, N. Y. 1904; also at Herald Square show, N. Y., 1904. I won 1st and 3d pens, 3d cock, 2nd and 3d hens, 3d cockerels, 2d and 5th pullets. A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs from special matings \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs a matter of correspondence.

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White Wyandottes

Quality of stock the highest. Missouri State Show winners. My customers are winning in America's best shows.

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Hammonton Poultry Farm White Wyandottes

Young and old stock for sale. Write me your wants and I will quote you prices.

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Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

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White Wyandottes won at great Rochester show 1st pen, 3rd cockerel (2 entries). Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Few choice pens for sale at \$10.00 per pen. Send for prize list.

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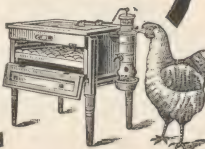
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buys the best 200 Egg size Incubator on the market. It not only solves every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation, but hatches a chick from every fertile egg. The simplicity of construction and economical operation of the

WOODEN HEN

makes it the most popular of incubators. Runs itself. Send for free catalogue on growing Incubator Chicks, fourteen colored views.

GEO. H. STAHL
Quincy, Ill.



take notice, and the directors of these experiment stations fully realize that some sacrifice must be made in these departments in order that poultry be given some room. Perhaps the worst handicap that we poultry workers have today is lack of experience. We have no foundation work to use as a basis for future work. It is all a guess as far as the scientific part goes, and for this reason some literature has been sent out that in the main is correct, but when used as a basis for further work has proved not to be as deep or thorough as it might have been. Now there is no doubt but it is this continual "dunning" that we get, for results, "quick results", that causes these premature articles, and there is no doubt that they do a lot of good, but they would do more good if the good people would have more patience. We do not know where to begin. We do not know what others are doing. We do not wish to work hard two years (and it requires at least two years to get any satisfactory results on an experiment) and then just before the two years are up to find some other station publish the very material that we wanted to publish. I believe this could be remedied and our experiments greatly improved, if either one or both of the following methods are adopted; i. e., the United States department should call these poultrymen together for a convention so that the directors of experiment stations might have brought to their attention the immense field that lies open for poultry research work, also that each station would have some idea of the other man's line, and in a way compare results, if a similar work was being carried on at two stations. The second would be for Washington to place a supervisor over the experimental work for a few years so that these new men might be assisted in getting started along some particular line in the quickest and most economical way, and that he might see why different results were obtained at different stations where work was being duplicated. I fully believe that if these plans were adopted, no more money would be expended at the present time, and that the results would come much faster and be of a much more scientific nature, and in a very few years the theory of breeding be it for flesh, eggs, vitality or anything else, would be quoted from chicken reports instead of from plant breeding and general animal husbandry as it is today, because there is no doubt that reproduction can be worked much faster and in a much more satisfactory manner with poultry than with anything else. These clashes are not so likely to occur in other branches as they have been established so long that each station knows the other man's strong point, and we know that, speaking in a general way, that the station that has selected a peculiar line of investigation has plenty on its hands in that particular line and can turn out the work better and faster along that line than some of the rest of us can. We all know that Rhode Island is working the turkey investigation regarding "Blackhead," and that Maine is a "trap nest" state. A strain of laying hens is being produced. Maine has no doubt spent more time and money along this line than all the rest of us put together, and should be in a position to give us more information than any of can give, because Professor Gowell has already given those methods much thought and he must have a host of valuable material; in fact, he has given us so much material along this line that we always feel free to quote from him, and whenever anything is desired in this line, Maine is the station to which we always refer. Professor



LEE—the name insures quality

You can hatch and raise chicks sometimes in any incubator—when every outside condition is favorable, but with

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you take no chances. Hatching conditions can always be made right in the egg chamber of the "Mandy Lee" regardless of what outside conditions may be.

It's the one incubator in which every element of doubt and uncertainty is removed. The three essentials of a successful hatch—**heat, ventilation, and moisture**—are under perfect and separate control of the operator all the time.

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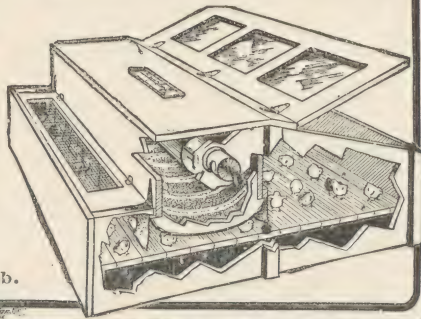
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Catalog **Free** tells other hows and whys. Also tells all about our direct contact heat Brooder—the only Brooder made that provides natural brooding conditions for the chicks.

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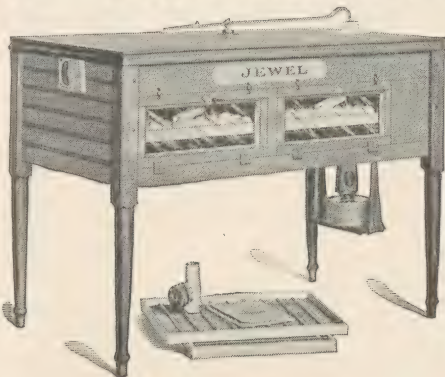
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Very truly,
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99 per cent hatch by L. H. Moran, Montfort, Wis. 100 per cent by F. E. Wheeler, Moscow, Tenn.
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Now just to convince yourself that you can make a better incubator than you can buy, one that will have exclusive features especially advantageous to the inexperienced operator, send for these **Free Plans** and if they fail to satisfy you, we'll say no more.

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Automatic Valve keeps oil always same depth on wick, insuring uniform flame—steady heat. Mineral Fibre Wicks don't burn nor char—saves trimming.

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Acme Compound Wafer Regulators are positive in action, accurate to fraction of degree.

Both Lamp and Regulator made to fit any machine—anyone can attach them. More reasons in catalog. Send for it and learn how to save one-half the time, labor, expense and get better hatches with your old machines.

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Gentlemen: I am

going to put my

machine in the

Poultry Show here

this winter and I do

not believe there is

one that can come

anywhere near it.

I secured

82 chicks

out of 90

fertile

eggs and

all strong

and no

cripples.

Had I

been

home I could have sent a better picture. I got

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Yours respectfully,

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Lee's Egg Maker not only starts hens to laying but it keeps them at it. The increased egg yield will pay for Lee's

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and give a good big profit besides. Egg Maker is one-half granulated blood (deodorized), a highly concentrated form of meat food—just what all hens need to help them lay. It supplies materials eggs are made of—keeps hens busy. Comes at 25c., 50c. and \$2. All dealers sell it or sent direct.

Roup, Colds, Frosted Combs, Canker, Swelled Head and a whole train of winter disorders knock out the poultrymen's profits.

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twice a week in the drinking water cures them all and keeps fowls in the pink of condition. A 50c. package stops the loss and puts profit in your pocket. Dealers sell it or we will send it direct.

Don't let lice pester your poultry. Just spray the roosts, nests and every crack in the poultry house with Lee's Liquid

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No bother to use—no handling, dusting or greasing of fowls. Per can 35c., 60c. and \$1. Sold everywhere. Write today for Lee's FREE books and a "Mandy Lee" catalog. GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.



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Incubators and Brooders

(Awarded Gold Medal St. Louis and Portland Expositions)

because we have found it superior to all other kinds. Several other incubator makers are giving their testimony to our good judgment by advertising to also use California Redwood. It is not only true that Petaluma Incubators and Brooders are made of the best lumber in the world, but every other article used in their construction is of the highest grade, and therefore these "Standard of the World" Incubators and Brooders occupy the same relative position to all other Incubators and Brooders that the mighty California Redwoods do to other trees.

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Specialty Breeders For 8 Years

Bufs, Blacks, Whites

As usual another phenomenal winning. Nine regular prizes at Chicago January 23 to 30 in the strongest class ever brought together in the west. Before planning your order for eggs send for my mating list. A few choice birds for sale.

Remember I Positively Guarantee You Satisfaction

C. S. BYERS

Hazlerigg, Indiana

Gowell tells me that he has increased a strain of birds from 124 eggs a year to an average of 146 eggs, but it has taken six years, and it is quite possible that this strain may continue to increase. Still, we have no idea of what his next report will be, possibly it will be that he has reached the limit; possibly it will be that there is no limit, and it may be that the strain can be bred back to a 120 egg line in half the time or less than it took to build it.

I have been trying to increase the number of 200 egg hens in a flock of sixty that are all direct descendants of a hen that laid 200 eggs five years ago. Each pullet can boast of 200 egg parents and 200 egg grandparents. Still, out of these sixty only about four laid 200 eggs last year, and now it looks doubtful if any of the pullets will reach that point. Now this I blame to care; i. e., we fed these birds two years ago to get eggs. We did the same thing last year, and I fully believe that in doing this we so weakened the vitality, that we lowered the egg production. Now if Professor Gowell had had this same strain probably quite different results might have been obtained.

Much other experimental work of a practical nature has been or is being conducted in the experimental stations at present. The labor problem has become a serious item; in fact, I fully believe that that is the cause for over 60 per cent of all poultry failures today, and I am sorry to say that it is very seldom that you see anything charged for time in the poultry reports of today. It is this question of labor that has forced upon us the hopper feeding, dry mash, etc., and a large portion of the mail I receive daily is for some reliable information along this line.

In Connecticut we have attempted to test this dry mash, but probably you are all aware that it is very easy to spoil an experiment and at the eleventh hour a blunder was made, and in this particular case I have practically lost all the work that had been done along that line. Of course, it had gone far enough for me to draw my own conclusions, but there is quite a difference between forming conclusions and giving out data in the name of Uncle Sam as being reliable advice on which our poultrymen may depend.

When Professor Brown, of England, was visiting in this country last summer, he expressed surprise that so many people tried to keep poultry on such a small area. Two years ago I had occasion to visit a poultry plant at Woburn, Massachusetts, where the proprietor told me that he had kept from one thousand to three thousand hens for eight years; but that spring he could not rear the chicks. He feared tubercular trouble, and I must admit that there were many symptoms of tuberculosis, but still, we could not grow a culture from them, nor could we kill anything to which we fed the liver or intestines. I bought from his farm eight hens. Two of these died. I tried to hatch every egg, and what few chicks were hatched at first, died. Later not so many died, and today those hens give me chicks with as great vitality as we get anywhere. But these hens have had forty acres to travel over for these two years, where the Woburn man had about 500 square feet of yard room for twenty hens. This was the first case of this kind that I had seen, but New England is full of such cases today and we will have more of them if I am a prophet. We must remember that seven years in poultry breeding should show similar results to seven generations of people, but the latter would require one hundred years.

In Connecticut we are going in more and more for larger fields with the hens

The Advent of Reds Leghorns

Chicks for sale on Feb. 22, Mar. 20, Apr. 13, May 9 and June 3
1906 Winnings

Allentown, 1 1st, 2 2nd, 2 4th
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Hagerstown, 3 1sts, 2 2nds, 2 3rds, 1 5th
County Fair, N. Y., 2nd pen Reds, 2nd pen Leghorns
Lebanon, Pa., 5 1sts, 4 2nds, 2 3rds, 1 4th
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1907 Winnings

Madison Sq. N. Y., 1st and 4th pen 3rd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullet.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds Leghorns

Owner Madison Sq. N. Y., 1st and 2nd hen and 3rd cockerel

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White Wyandottes

That are white

I have mated up my pens for this season and am offering my many customers better quality than ever before. I have had my birds scored and they run from 91 1-2 to 95 1-4.

Eggs from this mating \$2.50

Other pens \$1.50

Good hatches guaranteed

Remember my stock is farm raised and is vigorous and are very good layers.

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Bred To Lay White Wyandottes

I am now ready to fill orders for eggs. My special mating this year is exceptionally good. It is composed of those blocky birds so much in demand. You cannot go wrong if you buy these eggs.

Eggs from this pen \$3

Others \$2 per thirteen

Good hatches guaranteed—if not satisfactory will refill the order at half price.

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Make a clean sweep wherever shown, bred from best foundation stock obtainable. Write your wants.

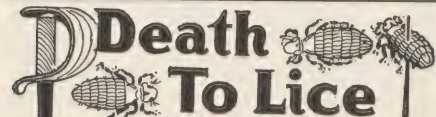
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With cozy new 3-room cottage like cut, and 25 acres for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Only two miles from the live town of Waverly, on N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Delightful climate, abundant water, unexcelled markets for produce. Splendid social advantages. "Go South—Young Man!" Write today for Booklets, lists of bargains in farms, lowest excursion rates, etc.

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Climax, light, easy to fasten, secure as a padlock. Sizes to fit any bird. Prices—12, 15c, 25, 30c, 50, 40c, 100, 75c. Send stamp for sample bands and catalogue.

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are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp.

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on the colony plan, feeding by the hopper method, and trying as far as possible to get the cost of the house down to a minimum as well as economizing in labor. We find that we can produce eggs for less money on this plan per dozen than by yarding and giving more care; that the death rate among the hens is less; that the chicks are stronger and the profit for dollars invested much larger than on the more intensive plans.

These methods have been tried on S. C. White Leghorns, also on S. C. R. I. Reds. In the former case the eggs were produced for about eight cents per dozen, while in the latter they cost about twelve cents, but notwithstanding this high cost of eggs with the Reds, there was little more profit per hen in the Leghorns than in the Reds, as the latter laid at a season when eggs were higher.

Speaking of costs, profits, etc., let me here say that if the experiment stations have done nothing else, they have started to show the farmer what these products cost, and have set him thinking. Today very few poultrymen know what their eggs cost per dozen from month to month. Very few realize that there is a general death rate of 10 per cent annually in their flocks, and it is seldom that a man can be found who has any idea as to the number of hours of labor his hens demand in a year.

When the poultryman offers an article for sale he asks what he thinks he can get, be that more or less than cost he has no idea, but it will be only a few years at the most when so much material will be in circulation along this line that the farmer will know what the cost ought to be if not what it is.

We have read considerable of late regarding the functions of grit, but Cornell has been the first to take it up and see just why the hen eats grit. Well, I will not attempt to give an advance report on Professor Rice's bulletin, but suffice to say that powdered grit was not satisfactory. This, however, like an abundance of other information has not yet been made public owing to lack of time.

We hear considerable about balanced rations for the cow, for the hog, and in many colleges today we find these same rations recommended for the hen. Now, my friends, the hen is not an animal, she is a bird; we are told her body is a mass of air cells, and when compared with the cow she has to have not only food to supply muscle, fat, etc., but silica is required for the feather, and she also requires meat and lots of lime. Again with the cow or horse you feed heavy and there is an overflow. This surplus food may be found in the manure as waste undigested. While with the hen, she has a granary, here the food remains until the system requires it, or until it can be properly assimilated. For this reason I have very grave doubts if there is much undigested food passed through the hen. At least two Stations are working on this line now, and the results we hope will be in print before another winter.

I have been very much surprised at the data received from several of the experiment stations regarding the cost of production. In some I find eggs have cost as high as eighteen cents a dozen and in some as low as eight cents a dozen including labor. This caused me to go into the matter more fully, and I find that speaking generally, the larger the range the less feed was required; in fact, where birds had free range the cost was anywhere from eight to ten cents, and in cases where the birds were on limited range the

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A well balanced feed for laying hens. Grains changed according to season. Very high in protein. The price of this ration is governed by changes in the market price of grain.

BEST CHICK FEEDS ON THE MARKET.

When In Want Of Anything For Your Poultry
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\$7.00 (Freight Prepaid) **Buys the Best 120 Egg Incubator Ever Made.**
\$4.50 Buys The Best 100-Chick Brooder.

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.00.

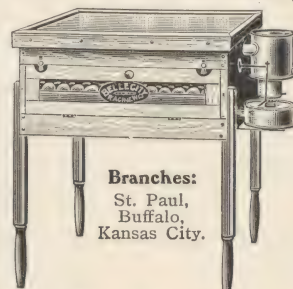
The Belle City incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank and boiler, hot water heat, self regulator, deep nursery, high legs, glass door, strong egg tray, best thermometer, egg tester, burner and metal lamp.

The Belle City brooder is the only "double walled dead air space" brooder made. Hot water top heat. Has large, wire yard, platform, burner and metal lamp.

Write today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It tells all about them; or send order now and save delay.

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CHECKERBOARD BABY CHICKS

That's the kind that's worth raising—the kind that's full of life, energy and health—the kind that live and mature quickly—the kind there's the most money in. And Checkerboard Chicks are raised on

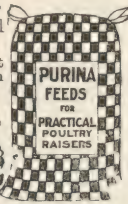
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Green bone fed raw, has more than four times the egg-making value of grain, because it is rich in "protein," lime and all elements that go to make eggs, bone, muscle and feathers.

That's why it doubles the egg yield—makes more fertile eggs—bigger hatches—stronger chicks—earlier broilers—larger market fowls.

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Cuts all green bone, with all adhering meat and gristle, easily and rapidly.

Any one can use it, because it automatically adjusts the cutting to the operator's strength.

It never clogs nor leaves chunks or splinters.

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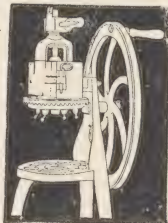
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To prove what it will do, we will send you one **ON TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL.**

If it works as we say, buy it after trial. If not, return it at our expense.

Send no money—just get catalogue and select machine for trial.

F.W. Mann Co., BOX 113 Milford, Mass.



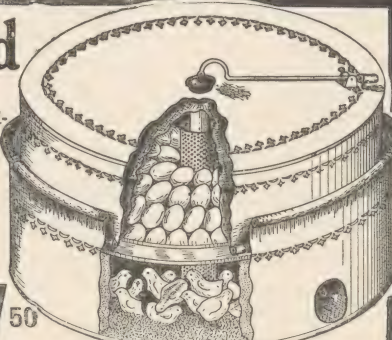
Hatch and Brood AT SAME TIME

Here's a new thing—a complete hatcher and brooder, one machine that performs both of these operations at the same time and does both well. The

METAL MOTHER Brooder-Hatcher

is a long step ahead of all others—the most remarkable invention in the poultry world. With it 2 qts. of oil hatches 50 eggs and broods the chicks—brood one batch while you make another hatch. Our nest system enables you to do this. A time-saving, labor-saving, oil-saving machine complete for \$7.50. Free catalog—tells how it works. Regular Cycle Hatchers and Brooders at \$5 each are great favorites. Write to

CYCLE HATCHER CO., BOX 265, ELMIRA, NEW YORK



RIGHT FOOD FOR POULTRY

We know our foods are right because they are the result of the most careful experience and tests. Besides that fact, they have a record of over 7 years of successful use by practical poultrymen.



If you want to increase your poultry profits use the food that has made profits for others. What Harvey's Poultry Foods and Supplies have done for others they will do for you. Try them and see.

Harvey's Chick Food Poultry Food, Harvey's Ground Beef Scrap, and Cut Alfalfa Hay are every one of them splendid result bringers in increased profits for the poultryman. They are carefully put up in properly balanced proportions and will be found strictly O. K. Sample sent free with the catalog. Our free catalog tells how to make poultry pay and illustrates our immense line of poultry foods and supplies. Write for it. It saves money.

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"QUALITY KIND" Poultry Supplies

Cornell Incubators Peep O'Day Brooders
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Hoak "O. K." Line

Incubators Brooders and Poultry Supplies

Where quality and low prices count. O. K. and Good Luck incubators hatch where others fail. No cold corners. Easiest regulated. Lasts longest. Requires least fuel and attention. Direct acting regulator. Many features only found in the Hoak construction. 10 years experience. Pure Air Brooders.

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cost was not under twelve cents. This, however, does not cover all experiment stations for many of them gave me no data along this line, but it has forced me to this conclusion, that it is very hard work for a man to run an intensive poultry plant and compete with the farmer in egg production or even in producing young stock, because we have any quantity of reports where cockerels have been grown to a much larger size and at much less cost on free range than is generally the case with birds on limited range. Let me here say, however, that I know of a few cases where birds have been grown to an extraordinary size in three and four months as compared by the intensive poultryman, but it was by a man who, for some peculiar reason, had a knack of growing chickens that is by no means common. Now if the cost of production cannot be lowered, then there is nothing left for us to do but cater to a trade that is willing to pay better prices than the ordinary article on the market requires, and I think there is an opening for some one to put out some good instructive literature on preparing birds for the market and for private trade; i. e., something to encourage a man in having some pride in the article which he puts on the market to compete with the stock put out by the professional packer.

Two experiment stations report that they have been trying to find the egg type of a hen; i. e., the hen that has a peculiar shape that will produce the egg. Some poultry papers have gone so far as to say that the bird must be a long bird; others say she must be wedge shape; others, again, say that the bird must have a large crop; i. e., that you can go among a flock of birds at night when they are on the perch, and if you select one with a good full crop, you would as a rule, have one that is a good egg producer. You will certainly have the best of that particular flock. Now we know this is the case with cows; i. e., that authorities claim that a cow must have a large barrel or capacity if she is to be a good milk producer. We read that in Suffolk, England, they make a specialty of trying to increase the capacity of the crop of a bird so that when it is old enough for cramming it will have room for more stock than it would under normal conditions. I am very anxious to hear of some person who has tested this large cropped bird; i. e., where the crop has been developed, and see if it has in any way affected the egg production. Of course, we have several well advertised methods of testing birds for egg production, and it would probably not be amiss to state here that we have tested several of these methods with more or less success, but we have found none of them yet that could be depended upon to any great extent, although as a rule, the theories that these people give will assist an amateur to detect a laying hen should he wish to kill some from his flock during the summer months.

Now I earnestly hope that this talk will help the hen-man in some way. I say hen-man advisedly, for there are hen-men and rooster-men. Those who cackle when others work and lead many to think they are doing much, but investigation soon shows that they are simply "joining in." But the hen-man is the one who "produces the goods", and the one from whom we are all looking for results.

I heard our friend, Mr. Collingwood of the Rural New Yorker, close an address on "My Friend the Hen" the other evening with the following verses: (I have his permission to repeat them.)

"The grand old eagle on the flag,
Has had his praises sung,

BANNER

POULTRY SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT EGGS?

Banner Egg Food and Tonic will start the hens laying and keep them at it all winter when you can get from 50c to 60c a dozen for fresh eggs. One teaspoonful in the soft feed to a dozen hens does the work. You can't get along without it if you would succeed.

Thousands of successful poultrymen will tell you the same thing. Prices 25c per lb; by mail 16c extra. 5 lbs. \$1.00; expressage extra.

An Egg Record, good for one year, free with each box, or we will send you one by return mail if you want it. EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B 28 Vesey St., New York City.

CHICK SAVERS

Davis Food and Water Fountains are life savers and life protectors for little chicks; keep water clean, pure, and fresh, are easily cleaned and filled, and chicks can't get drowned or wet in them. Can also be used for grit, grain, oyster shells, etc.

PRICES: 25c each, \$2.70 per dozen, F. O. B. Battle Creek. Postage 15c each. No bottles or cans included.

Write for our catalog of up-to-date Specialties for practical poultrymen, or ask your Hardware or Supply Dealer for our goods.

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Strongest, best on the market. Fences poultry in, stock out, and lasts. Costs less erected than common netting, because it requires no boards at top or bottom and so few posts—one every 50 feet. You can't afford to buy poultry fence without investigating Page. Write for descriptions.

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of high bred Poultry for 1907 is larger and better than ever. Printed in beautiful colors, with 10 striking Natural Color Plates of leading breeds. Illustrates and describes Sixty Varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks and Geese.

Tells all about practical poultry houses and equipment, how to build them, how to cure diseases, make hens lay and yield good profits. Gives information of decided value to every poultry keeper; Best Lice Destroyer, necessary poultry supplies and prices of breeding stock and eggs which are within reach of all. Book worth far more, but sent postpaid for only 10 cents. Send for it to-day.

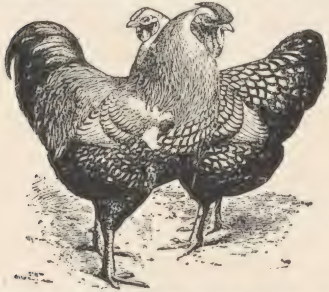
B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

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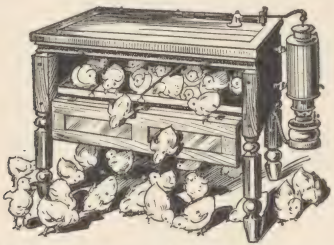
is the guaranteed cure and has stood the test for over ten years. Why not use the best. Money is refunded if not as represented. It does the work and that is what you are after. A 50 cent box will make 30 gal. of medicine and a \$1.00 box 70 gal. For sale at your dealers or by mail at above price.

GEO. L. HARDING, Manufacturer, Binghamton, N. Y. Box 46

Shoemaker's Poultry Book AND ALMANAC FOR 1907.



There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, with many fine illustrations. A number of BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES OF FOWLS showing them in their natural color. Tells all about all kinds of thoroughbred chickens, with life-like illustrations. Prices of eggs for hatching and fowls for breeding purposes. TELLS HOW TO RAISE POULTRY SUCCESSFULLY, their care and management and how to treat all diseases common among them. Gives illustrations and descriptions of convenient poultry houses, and plans to build them.



ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS and BROODERS with fine illustrations, complete description, and lowest prices. ALL ABOUT OPERATING THE INCUBATOR. This chapter is marvelously complete, and worth much more than the price we ask for the whole book. This Poultry Book is worth dollars to anyone interested in the raising of fowls. IT IS AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHICK-EN-DO, and no one can well afford to be without it. Will be mailed to anyone upon receipt of only 15c. Money refunded if not pleased.

G. C. SHOEMAKER,
Box 935, FREEPORT, ILL.

"ROOT" The Brooder That Broods"

IN the "ROOT" the chicks are warmed by soft contact heat—the chicks have all the warmth and comfort of the mother hen. They are nursed along until they gain strength and activity, until their resistive forces have developed, while it gives them the necessary warmth to promote growth and development.

¶ The "ROOT" plan is common sense; its conveniences are numerous; its conditions are just right—every part is made just as experience has shown to be best.

¶ Why lose good chicks, good energy and good money because of faulty, inadequate brooders? Why take chances and run risks when you don't have to? Write us to-day. We will gladly send you our literature free and tell you how you can test the "Root" on a money-back guarantee.

Root Brooders are shipped FREIGHT PAID direct from the factory.

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Cleveland, Ohio



THE NEW WAY TO HATCH

This is the only Incubator invented in years that radically departs from the old hatching methods. The Handy Hatcher copies the process Nature employs—we accomplish this by doing exactly what all other incubator builders have tried to avoid. Results prove that in this departure we have really solved the problem of true incubation and have the simplest, most perfect hatching machine ever devised. Write today for free catalog describing it. You'll be astonished and pleased with this unique idea and the way it works.

THE HANDY HATCHER
HANDY HATCHER CO.,
Box 1, ROSSVILLE, ILL.



By poets and by orators,
Since this good world was young,
A fierce and hard old fighter he,
But in our peaceful day,
A weary old back number is
The selfish bird of prey.

Our Uncle Sam from war's alarm,
May now take long release,
Behind his vine he now has time,
To ply the arts of peace.

Your Uncle wants no fighting bird,
Out in his peaceful pen,
Far better call the eagle down,
And raise the Business Hen.

Yes, give the hen a roosting place
Above the starry flag,
The Business Hen, long may she reign,
The country's pride and brag.

And bred from patriotism,
From her healthy eggs will hatch
The spunk to keep our Yankee land,
Still toeing at the scratch."

Avoiding Diseases.

After many years of experience I have reached a point where I believe that I can avoid poultry diseases to a very large extent. The first thing that I look out for is to keep everything clean about the poultry house and about the poultry yard. I clean the house every day and see that the yard is also kept clean. This can be done only by having the poultry yard divided into two portions and using one at a time and then for only a few weeks. The unused yard will be washed by the rains, in a measure, and the droppings that have accumulated will soak into the soil. The air and the sun will also help to clean it. In a little time the roots of the grasses will send up new shoots to take the place of those that have been eaten off by the fowls. In this way I keep the yards clean.

Another point that I have found it necessary to look out for is to have the house dry and the yards dry. Wet houses are a little worse than wet yards but both are bad enough. The house should be so situated that it cannot become damp from anything that is under it. This is easy enough to do if the floor of the house is raised a little above the ground. I have seen poultry houses so low on the ground that every good freshet in winter resulted in soaking the floor with water, in which condition they would remain for weeks. If the floors are six inches above the ground the snow, cannot back up enough to make it possible for this to occur. With such houses the only moisture that can get in is that from the feet of the fowls, and this will quickly dry up.

The third great essential in the preventing of diseases is to keep away mites and lice which carry diseases from one fowl to another. As a sanitary measure I find that keeping away these insects is a great success. Of course if there is no disease in the poultry house the insects cannot carry it, but in the case of a single bird coming down with the roup I find that the disease spreads quickly if there are many of the insects present on the fowls.

The fourth means of preventing disease is to feed a variety of food and giving some that is rather light, like green stuff or mash made of bran. Some of the worst diseases in the poultry yard are those that come from poor food, throwing the digestive organs out of condition. Surely one of the most destructive diseases in the poultry establishment is indigestion. I have never had a case of this since I began feeding a variety of foods, though before that, when I fed corn as the main ration, or even when I fed all the grains I lost some fowls every year from this trouble.—Farmers Review.

THE WORLD'S BEST HATCHERS

RECOMMENDED
AND USED BY
GOVERNMENT
EXPERIMENT
STATIONS



THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES AND CANADA

CYPHERS INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

are in Successful Use on More Government Experiment Stations in the United States, Canada and other countries than all other makes of Incubators and Brooders Combined.

These Reports Prove That Cyphers Incubators are Practically Automatic, Simple of Operation; Require No Supplied Moisture, and are Absolutely Self-Regulating and Self-Ventilating.

WHAT SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS SAY

This Answers the Question—"Which Incubator Shall I Buy?"

HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION.
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
We find your incubators give better hatches than any others we have ever tried. They are simple and easy to operate. Three 220-egg machines have been in use by students in the College, none of whom had ever before had any experience in running an incubator. Beginners have repeatedly secured excellent hatches with your machines.

Prof. of Agriculture.

MONTANA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cyphers Incubators have been used by us for five or six years and we have found them to work satisfactorily without the introduction of moisture in the matter of ventilation they require no extra care beyond that provided for by the manufacturers. The control of temperature may be said to be as near perfect as human skill combined with the limited expense can provide. I believe they fully come up to the claims of the manufacturers.

Director.

SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
I am delighted with the Cyphers Incubator obtained from you. Your machine is everything you claim for it. No moisture is required and I am particularly pleased with the regulator. It is not only accurate but strong and durable. I do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone wishing to purchase an incubator.

Poultryman.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
We began using our first Cyphers Incubator six years ago and now have 300-egg size. These machines do all you claim for them, and with a very small amount of care and labor. No one can ask for a machine that is more easily handled, or for one that will give better results. Having had considerable experience with incubators I regard the Cyphers as the best of any I have used.

Dept. of Animal Industry.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Your improved type Standard Incubators have given us uniformly satisfactory results throughout the past season. The best lot of chicks hatched by us came from the first hatch taken from the Cyphers operated in competition with five other machines representing three different makes. We ordered each kind of incubator one to three times.

Director.

SOUTH DAKOTA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
The Cyphers is, in fact, a non-moisture incubator, giving satisfaction even in our dry climate. From February to July we averaged 85 per cent of all fertile eggs incubated. So perfect is the regulator that during an entire hatch the thermometer varies less than one degree. I most heartily recommend the Cyphers to anyone desiring a first-class incubator.

Chief of Poultry Dept.

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue of 260 pages, entitled "How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators." It's a big one. We pay postage. It contains six of the most valuable chapters ever published on poultry. Chap. I.—Magnitude of the Poultry and Egg Industry; Chap. II.—Review of Our Great Poultry Markets; Chap. III.—Profit-Making Broilers, Roasters and Capons; Chap. IV.—The Profitable Pekin Market Duck; Chap. V.—Successful Chick Rearing; Chap. VI.—Profitable Egg Farming. Also photographs of Successful Poultry Plants, both Fancy and Commercial; Photographs of Government Experiment Station Experts; America's Foremost Exhibitors, Owners and Managers—their Poultry and Duck Houses, Incubator Cells and Brooding Houses; Our Complete Line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses and Supplies. If in return for this book, you will send us the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry, we will consider it a favor. Address Nearest Office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

HOME OFFICES & FACTORY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES: 21-23 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.; 310 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.; 26-30 UNION ST., BOSTON, MASS.; 2325 BROADWAY KANSAS CITY, MO.; 701 LINDEN ST., OAKLAND, CAL.; 119-125 FINCHURCH PAVEMENT, LONDON, ENG.

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Send for the Sure Hatch Book

"The new Sure Hatch Book is the finest of its kind ever printed." That's what everyone says who has seen it.

We want to send you one of these Free books. You can't afford to be without one, if you have chickens on the place or a place to have chickens.

This book has 102 pages of reading matter and illustrations—Scores of Photographs—taken right on the farms where chickens make money. It is written in good plain English, by practical chicken men, who know more about chickens and incubators than they do about big dictionary words. Chock full of sound sense.

Gives, practical, helpful advice on everything in the poultry business—from the eggs to the dollar—and it is all made as plain as A, B, C.

Of course, this book tells about the

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR

with its highest hatching record and lowest selling prices. Guaranteed for 5 years and built to last a lifetime. Runs itself and pays for itself with one hatch—think of it! In just a few weeks every cent you put into a Sure Hatch comes back to you, and with a profit at that.

These are not "hot air" statements. For ten years we have been saying the same things about the Sure Hatch, and it has never failed to make good.

Its success has built the largest incubator factory in the world—over 50,000 square feet of manufacturing space—and for the same reason, our sales are greater than any other.

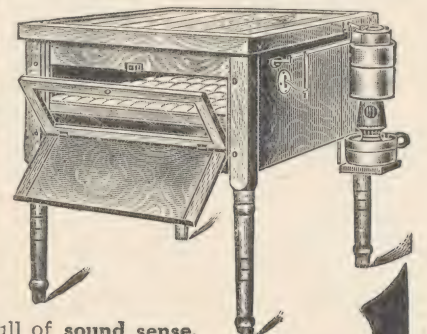
We are so sure that the Sure Hatch will "make good" for you, that we say plainly, if it doesn't, we take it back at our expense. Fair, isn't it?

Well, our new book explains everything. We pay freight. Write us today, and we will send you a FREE book by return mail.

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NOTE—July 1, 1906, our Main Office and Factory were removed from Clay Center to Fremont, Neb.



THE "PRACTICAL" TRAPNEST

Now tried by many prominent poultry breeders and acknowledged to be the best on the market. Send for circular.

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We have concluded to resume the publication of classified advertising, doing this in deference to the expressed wishes of a large number of our readers who have indicated their desire to use small advertisements. The rate is made low enough so anyone, even the breeder of a very small flock of fowls will be able to advertise stock and eggs at a low cost. The rate will be three cents a word each insertion. Count each initial and number as a word. Thus 2 standing alone will be counted as a word and 200 will also be counted as one word. Cash must accompany all orders for classified advertising. Advertisements sent without being accompanied by the money to pay for them will not be inserted. Short paid advertisements will be rewritten to meet the amount sent, when this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement. Our rule if cash in advance cannot be broken for anyone. Count the words carefully and send the full amount. If you must send stamps add five cents to the amount as we must sell then at a discount. Postoffice orders are safe and cheap. Registered letters are safe. Don't send checks for less than \$2.

American Class

Golden Wyandottes, Worlds Champion Madison Square Garden Winners. President's challenge cup winners. Record made 1907. Never before attained by any Wyandotte breeder in the world. My birds largest winners St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, New York. Shape color, quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inferior eggs replaced free. Circular. Charles Brundage, Mgr., Danbury, Conn. 5

Winning White Rocks. I can fit you out with a good trio or more at a fair price. My birds won at Chicago 1907. 2 cock, 3 and 4 hen, 2 pullet, 5 cockerels winning more points than any other exhibitor. Every one of these were birds I raised. Such stock will do you good. Eggs \$3 per 15. H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wis. 7

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. 7f

Eggs from Empire Strain White Wyandottes are sure to produce results. Our stock is snow white and has size and vigor. Eggs from best pens \$2.00 per 13, \$8.00 per 100. 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Hillside Poultry Yards, Herbert B. Rowedder, Prop., Jamaica, N. Y. 5

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, wonderful layers, vigorous, beautiful, and profitable, the ideal bird for the farmer, fancier or the suburban home, 25 prizes won at New York, Hagerstown and Mineola, send stamp for egg circular. Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, New York. 8

Columbian Wyandottes. I have the largest and best stock in America. Won 33 first and special prizes at the New York and Boston shows this year. Eggs from prize matings; 1 setting \$5, 3 settings \$10. Choice birds for sale. A. C. Hawkins, Lock Box 32, Lancaster, Mass. 7

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Winners at Boston, New York, Newark, Trenton, Allentown, Hazleton and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular showing matings and winnings. Louis Anderson, Bloomsbury, N. Y. 7

Barred Plymouth Rocks our specialty. 15 eggs \$1.50, four settings \$5.00, with honest treatment free. We want your good will. Orders booked. The Henry Hennerly and Fruit Farm, Effingham Co., Mason, Ill. 5

E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain" Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. My birds won twenty regular and ten special prizes this season. John J. Harvety, Wirt County, Elizabeth, West Virginia. 7

Springgarden Strain Stay White Wyandottes. Get in line by ordering a setting of eggs, pen, trio, pair, cockerel. Bred from Lion and Mates. Strongest female line in east, record 176 eggs. C. Darone, York, Penna. 7

Eggs for hatching from my best matings of high class Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, at ten cents each. Edgewood Farm, W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill. 8

S. L. Boyce, of Luystown, Missouri, has the best utility White Plymouth Rock linebred birds in the world. The laying kind and the beauty kind. Write your wants to him. 7f

A few exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels from a 60.00 trio, for sale at 3.00 and 5.00 each if ordered at once. Eggs 3.00 a setting. Mrs. Ben Davis, Galvesville, Wisconsin. 5

Silver Penciled Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes. Madison Square and Boston winners head breeding pens. Circulars free. George F. Eastman, Route 2, Granby, Mass. 7

Write Rosedale Poultry Yards for Rhode Island Reds of the right sort from the right place at right prices. Winners in hottest competition. Philip Caswell, Prop., Newport, R. I. 7

Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Grand size, shape and markings. Eggs from First pen Madison Square Garden 1907. E. B. Andrews, 9 West Seventeenth St., New York. 5

Beck's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, winners at Chicago, Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, etc. The "High Class" kind exclusively. Nice circular. E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind. 5

Mattocks White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs, etc. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill. 7

Columbian and Partridge Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown including the great Cleveland show. Stock and eggs. J. L. Edwards, 120 Prospect St., Oberlin, Ohio. 7

Hansen's Rhode Island Reds winners at World's Fair, Chicago, New York and many other big shows. We have the quality. C. N. Hansen, Warsaw, Kentucky. 7f

A booklet from de Wolf Farm, (Pappoose-squaw) Bristol, Rhode Island, on Rhode Island Reds, will aid you in buying birds and eggs intelligently and to advantage. 6

Prize winning Columbian Wyandottes, Arnold strain and farm raised. None better at any price. 15 eggs \$2.50. Orders booked. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y. 6

Buff Rocks Exclusively. Three prize winning cockerels left. Average score of my 1907 pens 93. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. P. A. St. John, Sparland, Illinois. 6

Columbian and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, American Dominiques and Light Brahma Bantams. Circular. Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y. 7

S. C. R. I. Reds winning every first and second, Central Mo., show. Eggs 3.00 for 15. Mrs. Jno. A. Woods, Fayette, Mo., Route 4. 7

My Barred Rocks are finely barred and bred to Standard requirements. Eggs \$2. 3 settings \$5. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 6

White Wyandottes of the best quality. Eggs for hatching. Send for booklet. Gallatin & Sons, York, Pa. 5

Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$3. 13 eggs \$1.50 Supply catalogue free. Owen Coons, Mohawk New York. 3

Columbian Wyandottes. Catalogue and egg circular free. Chas. E. Cram, Carey, Ohio. 7

White Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 13. Chas. Gwalton, Boulder, Colorado. 6

Doc. Youtz for your Barred Plymouth Rocks, 1.50 sitting. Sunbury, Pa. 7

Asiatic Class

Light Bramas, mammoth strain. The Great World's Fair Winners. We have a fine lot of birds for sale, prices right, satisfaction given. Eggs \$3 for 15. H. T. Rogers, Cainsville Mo., (The Elms) 5

Black Langshans. Eggs from Chicago winners, 300 per setting. Orders filled as received. Satisfaction fully guaranteed. Sunshine Poultry Yards, C. A. Stewart, Prop., Peotone, Ill. 5

English Class

Buff, White, Black Single Comb Orpingtons. Every bird in our breeding pens from direct descendants of best blood money could buy or skill produce. Noted especially for their large size and excellent laying qualities. All birds trap nested. Eggs run high in fertility and young chicks very strong and healthy. We use the "World Renowned Briggs" system of feeding. No sloppy mash fed birds on our premises. Egg orders booked now at \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26. Birds from 3.00 each and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence a pleasure. Address, Har-Lou, Oil City, Pa. 7

Black Orpingtons. At a sacrifice to make room, 40 females, 8 males. Females yearling hens and early well matured pullets. Males big, early cockerels. These are not culls but choice birds of the richest breeding. Females \$2 each; males \$2. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. A. T. McAdow, Lamar, Mo. 7

Silver Gray Dorkings exclusively 18 years the very best as my records show. More first prizes won last 10 years at New York, Boston and Pan American than all my competitors combined a total of 41 against 33. Eggs \$2.50 for 13 \$4 for 26. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 8

Orpingtons—White, Black, Buff, Rose Comb White; pure color, grand shape; Big lusty cockerels, nice large pullets, few choice hens, for sale, send for descriptions and prices, also for egg circular. Knowles, Young & Co., Box P. North Adams, Michigan. 5

S. C. Black Orpingtons. Won 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th cockerel: 1st pen, 4th pullet at great Convention Hall Show, Kansas City, 1907. A few fine cockerels for sale. Also some extra good S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels cheap. E. E. Kirby, Grain Valley, Missouri. 5

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, standard weight, buff to skin. Two grand pens. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. Fox River Poultry Farm, Lock Box 479, South Kaukauna, Wis. 5

My Single Comb Buff Orpingtons are bred from prize winners. They will please you. Eggs \$2, 3 settings \$5. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 6

Orpingtons, Single Comb Blacks, the best that I could buy. Eggs for hatching \$2 per dozen. W. H. Woodworth, M. D., Delaware Ohio. 9

French Class

My Houdans are from the highest scoring, highest egg record birds in America. Write for description and price. Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 6

Mediterranean Class

Single Comb White Leghorns. Heavy winter layers. I won 1st, 2nd pullet, 2nd, 3rd hen, 3rd cockerel at Providence, December, 1906. Laying pullets \$1. Chocely mated trios \$4 and up. Eggs 15, \$2, \$3 per 15. If you want quality write Ralph E. Taylor, Hope Valley, R. I. 7

Rose Comb Minorcas, marvelous layers of large white eggs. First prize winners at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati. Eggs quality high. Prices low. Eggs for hatching guaranteed. G. A. Clark, Seymour, Indiana. 9

Schilling's S. C. Buff Leghorns won at Madison Square 5 ribbons on 5 entries including shape special female. Eggs \$3 per 13, 2 settings \$5. B. O. Shilling, 443 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y. 9

Entire stock of White Face Black Spanish to be sold including four first prize winners Chicago shows 1906-7. Write for prices. R. H. Wolf, 610 W. 61st. Place, Englewood, Ill. 5

Single combed White Leghorn eggs from trap-nest-bred stock. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100, 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Circular free. Riggle Bros, Vandergift, Pa. 7f

S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels from Prize Winners, \$2 \$3 and \$5 each. All stock guaranteed as represented. Write today. Chas. W. Gault, Champaign, Illinois. 6

My Single Comb Brown Leghorns are beauties from the best egg laying strain in this country Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock for sale. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 6

Eggs from 30 pens Black Minorcas, guaranteed to hatch regardless of distance. Stock for sale. Large catalogue. George H. Northup Box S. Raceville, N. Y. 6

Thoroughbred White Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. R. Beckman, Erie, Pa. 6

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns exclusively. Prize winners. Heavy winter layers. Send for circular. H. J. Fisk, Falconer, N. Y. 6

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Farm raised. They are fine. Egg circular free. A. P. Holt, Lyndon, Ill. 7

Hamburg Class

Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Four regular and two specials on four entries at Madison Square Garden 1907. Eggs and stock for sale. W. Tuinnciffe, Elizaville, N. Y. 5

Ducks

2500 Ponderous Pure Bred Pekin Ducks For Sale. Eggs by the 100 or 1000. Large contracts accepted and promptly filled. 160 acres, established 16 years, stamp for reply. Golden West Duck Ranch, Joliet, Illinois. 8

Games

Black Sumatra Games, best exhibition. Birds only Canadian import. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. Fox River Poultry Farm, Lock Box 479, South Kaukauna, Wis. 5

Turkeys

Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Nice big fellows. Trios \$12. Some special birds at from \$5 to \$25 each. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill. 7

For sale—Naragansett turkeys. Eggs in season. Mike Mitchell, McLeansboro, Ill., R. S. 5

Bantams

Bantams. Buff Cochins Bantams exclusively—line bred for twelve years. Famous Woodcleft strain. Have sold hundreds and can spare a few single birds, pairs, trios or breeding pens mated for best results and birds that will please you. Get your order booked now for eggs from exhibition stock at \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26. L. L. Lucas, Oil City, Pa. 7

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese Cochins, Games' etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis. 7

Won more first prizes Pan American on Golden and Silver Sebrights than all competitors combined. Buff and Black Cochins Bantams, Winners. Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, N. Y. 6

Buff Cochins Bantams. Some extra fine birds for either breeding or exhibition purposes. Twelve years line bred. L. L. Lucas, Oil City, Pa. 7

Geese

Toulouse Geese \$10 a trio. Nice big fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill. 7

Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Eggs \$2.00 per 7. Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 7

Several Breeds

Here we are in line with our R. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Single White and Brown Leghorns. Some of the finest in the land. Write for circular and get prices. Nicholas Poultry & Egg Farm, Carlisle, Ky. 5

Columbian Wyandottes of quality. I raised the champion pullet of Connecticut, season 1906. A few sittings from two grand pens, 5.00 for 15. Also White Fluffs. They cannot fly. Eggs 3.00 for 13. F. P. Reveley, Box 88, East Haven, Conn. 5

Point Pleasant Poultry Farm, prize winners at Madison Square and Herald Square: Barred White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs \$2 per setting. A. W. Silkworth, Prop., P. O. Box 225, Mattituck, L. I. 7

Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. The real trapnested winter layers. Pens headed by cockerels from heavy laying hens. Leghorn eggs \$2.00. Wyandotte eggs \$2.50. M. L. Spink, Big Lake, Minn. 7

Extensive catalogue free. Prize Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Hares, Dogs. Hatching eggs specialty, 5.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sells stock. Pioneer Stock Farm, Telford, Pa. 7

Cornish Indians, Buckeyes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. First at Hagerstown, Allentown, Harrisburg, Middletown. Eggs the best. That's all. Circular O. free. R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa., Route 2. 7

Wanted—5000 old Common Pigeons at 30c pair. Highest prices for Homers, Guinea fowls and live rabbits. "U" Gilbert, 1128 Palmer street, Philadelphia, Pa. 7

Black Langshans and White Wyandottes cockerels, Duston strain. Bronze Turkeys large, and growthy. Address Worl Bros, Hagerstown, Indiana. 5

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Versey St., New York City. 7

S. C. White Leghorn and Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, vigorous, Standard bred fellows that we will ship on approval at from \$2 up. Riggle Bros., Vandergift, Pa. 7f

Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. If you want good cockerels or pullets write me for further particulars. A. Lutz, Peotone, Ill. 7

White Holland Turkeys and Buff Wyandottes. Vigorous, farm raised stock. Stock and eggs for sale. Elmer Barton, Peotone, Illinois. 7

Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1912 McVicker Ave., Topeka, Kansas. 7

Gray Call Ducks and Columbian Wyandottes. Eggs \$3.00 per setting. For further particulars address Frank J. Gross, Peotone, Illinois. 7

Give us an order for our Classified Department and make us prove our claims

Miscellaneous

Wanted: Man capable of taking charge of large poultry plant. Must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of poultry work. Also two or three less experienced men to care for poultry and farm produce. None who have been unsuccessful in past need apply. All applicants should state salary expected and give satisfactory references. Schenectady Poultry and Farm Produce Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Scotch Collies, a fine litter of pups sired by "Wolverine Clinker" from Silver Piletta (Edgebaston Pilot Stock). No better in America. Send \$10 for a fine pup. W. E. Stanfield, Asso. editor of POULTRY, Peotone, Illinois.

For sale—Shetland Ponies, Ferrets, Poultry, Pigeons, Pheasants, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Cats, Goats, Dogs. 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Lefel, Springfield, O.

For sale or exchange—Shoemaker Incubator and Brooder, 60 egg size, as good as new. Will sell cheap for cash or will exchange for White Rocks or Light Brahma Chickens. Charles Harlow, Yazoo City, Miss.

Mangel Wurzel, seeds that grow. The great winter food for stock and poultry. Leaflet mailed free. Gallatin & Sons, York, Pa.

Breeder's Cards

Black Langshans

Bred exclusively. Illinois state show winners. Prices reasonable on stock and eggs. W. R. Turnbull, Waverly, Illinois

White Orpingtons

Winners wherever shown, including 1st hen at Chicago. Eggs and stock for sale. Chas. Derr & Co., Litchfield, Michigan

A Clean Sweep In S. C. White Leghorns

At Chicago, 1907, winning 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Write your wants. Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

ANCONAS

Winners at great Cleveland show. Most beautiful fowl, greatest of layers. Eggs and Stock. Dr. F. O. Dudgeon, 7104 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

Canada's Best Buff Leghorns Clean Sweep at Chicago

Again proves their quality. Send for catalog. Nate K. Cornwall, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

1887 WESTERN HOME POULTRY FARM 1907

Special sale R. I. Red Chicks. Write. Eggs \$3 up from R. C. White Orpingtons. Also S. C. R. I. Reds, Buff and Black Orpingtons. Catalog free. J. W. Eastes, Box 101, Galesburg, Ill.

Want a Treat of Eggs and Meat Try Little Dover Buckeyes

\$3 to \$10 per setting of 13 eggs. Pens mated for us by originator. Little Dover Farm, Sabot, Virginia

Buff Leghorns

A clean sweep at Michigan State Show January 5-9. If you are looking for quality write Dr. R. J. Palmer, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich

DUCK EGGS

For hatching from choice white Pekin or Indian Runner stock. \$1 per setting. Some good breeders for sale. The Valley Poultry Co., Garrettsville, Ohio

A. H. EMCH White Wyandotte Specialist

Stock and Eggs in Season 705 Division St. Toledo, Ohio

Mammoth White Holland Turkeys

Scoring from 93 to 97 points. White Wyandotte chickens scoring from 92 to 96½ points. Imperial Pekin ducks. Eggs for hatching in season. Mrs. C. F. McLochlin, - - - Gray, Iowa

Partridge Wyaandottes

A SPECIALTY. Won at Malone Fair, strong competition. 1st cock, 1st hen, 1-2 cockerel, 1-2 pullet, 1-2 pen. Some fine stock for sale. C. P. Richey, Box P. Malone, New York



Home of the Business Hen R. C. Brown Leghorn

Eggs \$2 per 15 H. D. Adams, Titusville, Pennsylvania

BUFF ROCKS

Choice cockerels and pullets to improve your flock. They have the color and vigorous constitutions, the result of ten years careful breeding. Cockerels \$3 up, Pullets \$2 up. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15. I guarantee satisfaction. A. L. Fawcett, Box 4, New Albany, Pennsylvania

An Apology to U. R. Fishel

In the January issue of this publication, I said in my advertisement appearing on page 20 that at the Jackson show in December, two cock birds of mine defeated a bird coming direct from U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind., for which the owners claimed to have paid \$200. Mr. Fishel on seeing the ad. writes me that the bird in question was not a "Fishel bird," and asks me to retract the statement.

At the time of writing the above advertisement, I believed I was stating the facts, for I had information, which I considered reliable, to that effect, but, as I cannot absolutely prove that the bird was a Fishel bird, I hereby recant that portion of my January advertisement, but desire to assure you that at the time of writing said ad I believed the bird was sold by Mr. Fishel.

Candidly yours,
LYMAN HILL, Jackson, Mich.
(See my ad on page 19 this issue.)—Adv.

The Faverolles Club of America.

A meeting of Faverolles breeders was held during the show at Madison Square Garden which resulted in the formation of the Faverolles Club of America. Twenty-six members were enrolled and there are many more who will probably join at once. The following gentlemen were enrolled as officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. H. W. Bordwell, Tunkhannock, Pa.; vice-presidents, Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y., and C. S. Hanna, West Hebron, N. Y.; executive committee, Eben Ritchie, Shelton, Conn.; R. B. Fitz Randolph, Trenton, N. J., and C. E. Goodman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, M. J. Whitty, Wiseacres Poultry Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. It was decided to adopt the English Standard, modified to suit the American Poultry Association score card system, with the addition of disqualification for clean legs, four instead of five toes and absence of muffle. The Club will hold a Club show at either Boston or New York next year and some of the members have subscribed handsomely for a challenge trophy for best pen of Salmons to be won three times in succession or four times in all. Salmons and Ermines are the two varieties as yet recognized by the Club. This great breed of real utility fowls has come to stay and now that there is a specialty club to look after its interests its popularity will be greatly accelerated. The secretary will be pleased to furnish any further particulars to those interested.

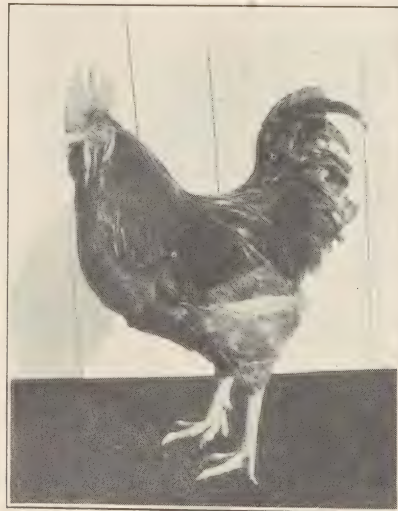
At the Vernon-Barton Poultry show, Sheldon, Missouri, Gus. L. Hamline, Lamar, Missouri, won first and second on cock; first, second, third and fourth on hens; first, third and fourth on cockerels; first, third and fourth on pullets and first and third on pens with his White Wyandottes. This is a fair sample of what our advertisers do at the shows. Mr. Hamline's advertisement last month did not state what variety he was breeding. The same error does not occur this month as you will see when you read his advertisement.

The White Holland turkeys are among the heaviest layers. They have a plump body, and flesh of the finest texture, and are hardy and docile in disposition.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th straight on pullets, 1st cock bird and 2nd on cockerel in warm competition at the Missouri State Poultry Show, 1906. Don't place an order for eggs until you have seen my circular of pen matings. I want your trade. I will try to please you.

T. E. DUNPHY, Owner
Red Bird Farm, Nevada, Mo.



The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the **World's Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes** **Prompt Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed**
Ralph M. Sturtevant, Beloit, Wisconsin

Rosedale Poultry Yards

Rose and Single Comb

Rhode Island Reds

From Their Native Land

Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and Madison Square Garden. They won in hottest competition
Write for 1907 mating list and prices

Philip Caswell, Prop., Newport, Rhode Island

Bronze Turkeys

Large Husky Fellows

If you want Turkeys that are vigorous and healthy get your foundation stock from me. I will gladly furnish detailed description and weights. Tell me exactly what kind of a bird you want and I make you a price that will surprise you.

Frank J. Gross, Peotone, Illinois

Mishler's Rose Comb Black Minorcas

At the Chicago show January 23-30 in one of the best class of birds ever brought together I won 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets, 1st pen and two specials. I have added to my pens the cock bird winner of 1st as cockerel at Boston and Madison Square, 1906.

Now is the time to order eggs for hatching. Still a few cockerels left.

Lloyd C. Mishler, North Manchester, Indiana

Black Langshans Winnings For 1906-07

Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pen, 5 specials. Missouri State Poultry Show at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, 1st and 5th cockerel, 2nd hen, 3rd and 5th pullet, 1st pen. Sweepstake Silver Cup for highest scoring pen of black fowls any breed. Kansas State Show at Wichita, 3rd and 4th cock, 3rd hen, 4th pen. S. W. Missouri Poultry Show at Springfield in a class of \$5 Langshans won five 1st, three 2nd and one 3rd, including 1st and 2nd pen. 50 choice cockers for sale. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. No more Buff Cochins Bantam stock for sale. Bantam eggs \$1 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A. B. WHITE Nichols, Missouri

Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

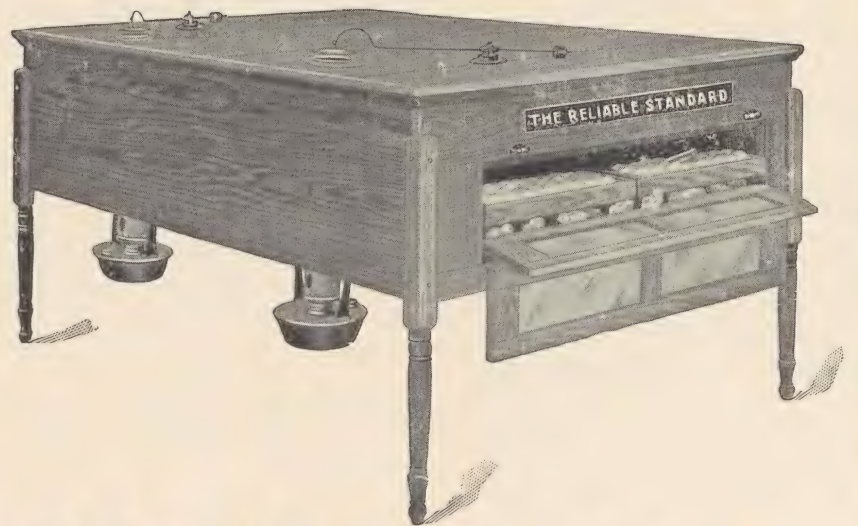
Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting Utility stock \$2 per setting
Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.

The Jubilee Year of the RELIABLE INCUBATOR



IT IS not many Incubator Manufacturing Companies that have lived long enough to celebrate their "Year of Jubilee". The concern in any business which has lived---has grown and expanded in every direction long enough to celebrate its Jubilee has proved that it has "made good" in every way everywhere and at all times. **THE RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND BROODER COMPANY, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS,** is celebrating its Jubilee this year and this

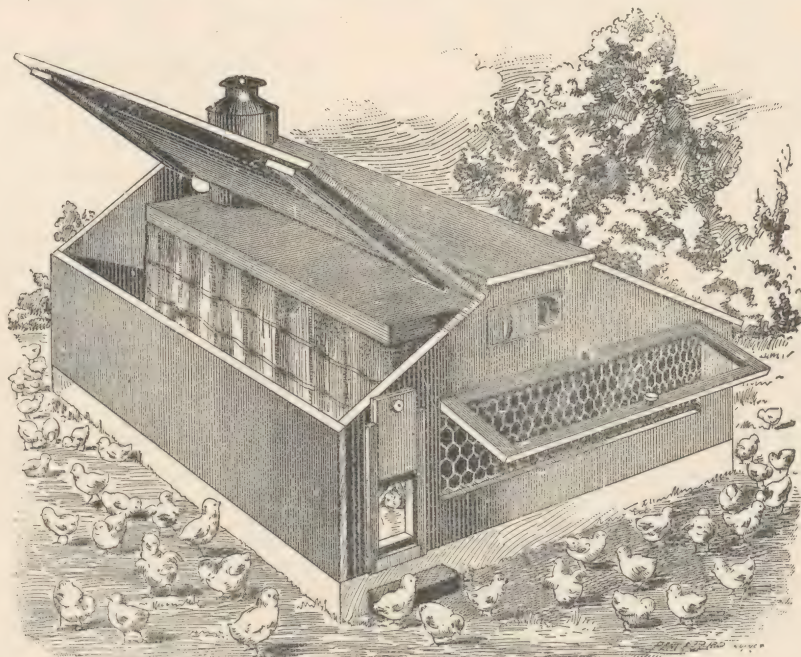


Is A Notable Event in the History

of artificial incubation. This company took the lead early in the history of artificial methods in this country and has kept the lead ever since. It makes every style of Incubator and makes each one as if it were made for a **DIRECT ORDER**. No slighting of the smallest detail. **FROM THE LARGEST PIECE TO THE SMALLEST SCREW** every part must **BEAR STRICT INSPECTION** and every piece must be pronounced **PERFECT** before it can be put into a machine. This is why the products of this company have occupied so large a space in the development

Of the Poultry Industry in this Country

The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company manufacture **EVERYTHING** for poultrymen. This does not mean almost everything. It means that this company can furnish the beginner with **FENCING, FEED TROUGHS and HOPPERS, BONE CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, FEED COOKERS, FEEDS, REMEDIES, HEATERS, EGG CRATES and CARRIERS, STEAM HEATERS** for poultry houses and **BROODER HOUSES, CAPONIZING SETS** or anything else in the way of **POULTRY SUPPLIES**, besides their always **Reliable Incubators and Brooders**.



The Great Jubilee Catalogue For 1907

contains hundreds of pictures, describing and illustrating the things for poultrymen which make keeping poultry easier and more profitable. This splendid book is sent absolutely free to anyone who will ask for it.

Send For It Today

and get more information about how to make money with poultry than you could get for a dollar in any other form.

Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company, Box 55-A, Quincy, Illinois.



A Fishel Type White Rock Hen

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Are better this season than ever before. Never have I had as many choice exhibition birds or selected breeders or good utility stock to sell as I have at the present time. I know I am in a position to give you better value for your money than any one else for the reason I have thousands to select from while others have but a few hundred. Remember all my birds are farm reared, strong, husky birds. I had forgot to mention the fact that the U. R. Fishel White Rocks were

Selected by the U. S. Government

In preference to all other varieties to be used on their experimental farm. You surely can not go wrong if you follow in the footsteps of the U. S. At nearly every poultry exhibition East, North, South or West, the past season, the winning White Plymouth Rocks were Fishel bred birds. This with the excellent record my birds made when shown by myself surely convinces you they are

"The Best in the World"

I have just issued a 56-page catalogue containing 4 beautiful color plates, in fact this is the most elaborate Poultry catalogue ever issued and contains information every one interested in poultry should know. Send 2 dimes for a copy, worth dollars to any one.

EGGS—\$8 per 15, \$15 per 30, \$25 per 60

U. R. FISHEL, Box P., Hope, Indiana

THE FROG BOOK



Gives the practical knowledge "How to Breed and Raise Frogs." Price postpaid, \$1.00

Truly White Wyandottes

STOCK—Single \$4.00, Pair \$7.00, Trio \$10.00
EGGS—Per 15, \$3.00, per 30, \$5.00, per 100, \$15.00

Truly White Collie Dogs

MEADOW BROOK FARM CO.

Allendale New Jersey

Biltmore Farms Poultry

Still Doing Business at the Old Reliable Stand

Show Birds and Utility Stock Plymouth Rocks

Barred and White

White Wyandottes

Male Birds \$3 to \$10, Female Birds \$2 to \$5
Settings of Eggs \$1.50 to \$3 \$10 per Hundred

Special Offerings

Twenty-five per cent discount on 25 Rough Coated Scotch Collies, 1 pen Buff Cochins, 1 pen Golden Wyandottes, 1 pen Bantam Buff Cochins, 1 pen Light Brahmas, 1 pen Red Pyle Games (Bantams) 1 pen Black Breasted Games, 1 pen Japanese Black Tails.

Narragansett and White Holland Turkeys
Toulouse Geese, Imperial Pekin Ducks

Send for Special Prices

Biltmore Poultry Yds., Biltmore, N. C.

Goose Lake Poultry Farm

Standard Bred Stock—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Varieties—Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. and S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Black Minorcas, R. C. and S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Turkeys and Pekin Duck.

Stock for Sale at Reasonable Prices

Eggs \$2 per 13, \$10 per 100

Buff Turkey Eggs 25c Each

Pekin Duck Eggs \$1 per 11, \$5 per 100

Send stamp for fine illustrated catalogue giving description of plant, stock, matings and a condensed statement of the care and management of poultry. Address

William Osborn, Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

Barred Rocks

I have bred Barred Rocks exclusively for past twelve years. The quality of my stock, now is, I feel confident in saying "equal to the best." My Michigan State Show winnings proved this. Correspondence solicited from all who are looking for

The Right Kind of Barred Rocks

Eggs and Stock

F. M. PATTON, Amherstburg, Ontario

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

At St. Louis Show January 8 to 13, 1907

I won 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 fourth. The Silver Cup for ten highest scoring White Plymouth Rocks and the Sweepstake Cup for ten highest scoring birds in American class.

At Missouri State Show December 11 to 14, 1906

I won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, the Sweepstake Silver Cup for best shaped Plymouth Rock Cock and the Ivory Soap Cup for whitest fowl.

At Illinois State Fair October, 1906

I won 5 firsts, 3 seconds and 2 thirds.

Eggs \$5.00 per 15

Fairlawn Poultry Yards

Wm. Miller, Crescent, St. Louis County, Missouri

Dalley & Douglas Standard White Rocks Best In America

At Detroit January 5-9 in a class of White Rocks unparalleled in quality and numbers throughout the state of Michigan our winnings were

First and Third Cock

Second and Third Cockerel

First and Fifth Hen (Tying for Fourth)

First and Fourth Pullet

First and Second Pen

Silver Cups for champion male and best display and Club Specials for ten highest scoring birds

Our winnings substantiate our claim as having THE BEST in America. Our customers are satisfied in our manner of dealing. We solicit your trade in White Rocks and shall endeavor to maintain our record.

Dalley & Douglas, Flat Rock, Michigan Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

Hartman Stock Farm Poultry Yards Station C, Columbus, Ohio

Partridge Wyandottes Our Speciality

Prominent winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1906 and 1907. EGGS \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100

White and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks of Quality

Having sold all our surplus stock, we have reserved all the choicest specimens of our varieties for the egg trade the coming season, and are now booking orders for delivery any time after March 1st, at \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. We are also offering incubator eggs from large, strong and vigorous Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and White Leghorns, the kind that lay eggs and lots of them at \$5 per 100.

Please mention this paper

A. B. Hark, Manager

We have no catalog or circular

ALL TO THE BUFF

When Selecting Stock Bred From the Choicest Blood Lines in the World Purchase Where Such Really Exists.

AMERICA'S GREATEST BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Bred From the Following
Winners in My Yards

The Famous "750 Dollar" Cock "Saracen", winner of 100 Dollar Sweepstakes as cockerel in 1905, and as cock in 1906 at Boston. Hen "Elma", First Boston, 1905, as pullet, first at Great Eastern, New York, 1906, First and Special for best Buff in show at Auburn, N. Y. At great Trenton show 1906 in competition on four entries, won First and Second Cock, and Second Hen. Many winners at other shows were in breeding pens the past season. The quality of chickens is the very highest.

Young and Old Stock For Sale

R. L. Hutchings, RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively

America's Best General Purpose Fowl

A choice lot of birds for sale. Eggs for hatching in season from choice matings \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Write for what you want. Twenty-five years experience in breeding fancy poultry. Life member of the A. P. A.

J. B. HOWE, Kentland, Ind.

White Plymouth Rock Specialist

Free Fine Illustrated Catalog

Of Barred Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. White Minorcas, Mammoth Pekin Ducks.

Stock and Eggs For Sale

East Donegal Poultry Yards

Edward G. Noonan Prop., Marietta, Pa.

Barnum's Barred Rocks

Detroit January 5-9 Michigan State Show

In the best class of Barred Rocks ever shown in Michigan I won American Barred Rock Club Cup for best Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet, 3rd cock, 5th pullet and 5th pen and special for best shaped male. Eggs from pens that are mated right. Stock at prices that will please you.

J. A. BARNUM

Coldwater - - - - Michigan

Pekin Ducks S. C. Buff Orpingtons

I have made a specialty of ducks for the past five years and can sell you stock equal to any, and a little larger in size than most of them. Prices very reasonable. Eggs in season. Some bargains in eggs from high quality Orpingtons. Have sold all the Orpingtons I can spare. I bought the 1st prize ckl. at Missouri State Show which will head one of my breeding pens.

A Square Deal to Everyone

W. A. RYNO

Mgr. Clarketon Farm Granby, Mo.



“ CORNELL ”



HE cheaper the article, the more extravagant the claims made to sell it! You know this as well as we do—still we can not blame you if you are confused and all “At Sea” when about to place your Incubator order.

We do not claim to make a machine that will **average** 100 per cent. hatches. Perfection is not a human attribute.

We do not attempt to **operate a poultry farm in direct competition with you**, our customer,—run it with **your money** and promise to pay you, in palliation, a small dividend. Are you going into the rearing of Poultry on the **fly-by-night promises** of dubious dividends, and let the other fellows **have all the fun?**

If you only want a few dollars' worth,—buy an old hen and 13 eggs for \$1. You will raise to maturity eight broilers at a total cost of \$2.25. The birds will find a ready market at fifty cents each,—the old hen will bring the same,—a return of \$4.50 from an investment of \$2.25. **A clear profit of 100 per cent.** Just think it over; then listen to **facts.**

One Argument is the Factory Behind the Hatcher

The **Cornell Incubator Factory** (not rented, but built and owned by ourselves), as equipped to-day, is the **largest** and most **complete chick machinery factory** in the whole world.

If you doubt our statement, **come to see us** at Ithaca. If we do not substantiate our claim by “**showing you,**” we will **pay your traveling expenses both ways.**

Our main factory building is 358 feet long, 44 feet wide and four stories high. The mill contains the most “Down to Date” Wood Working Machinery money can purchase. Each machine is operated by an individual Electric Motor, of which we have 36 varying in size from 1-2 H. P. to 35 H. P.

Our new Sturtevant Dry Kiln of brick is 67 feet long, 36 feet wide, with a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber each month.

Our new Boiler House of brick is 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide; and we have just installed an additional 80 H. P. Economic Boiler.

Our new Office Building of brick is 128 feet long, 26 feet wide and three stories high. Our printing office occupies the first floor and represents an investment of \$10,000. We have two Harris Automatic Two Color Presses, a Rotary Press, Paper Cutters and Folders, and are now printing our 1907 Catalogue.

With the **guns** and the **men behind the guns**, we are prepared to give you the **best** that is made in **Incubators, Brooders,**

and **Poultry Farm Appliances;** and we also add **fair treatment free of cost.** It counts.

Our **Information Bureau**, in charge of a practical Poultryman, will assist you to **succeed in your business.**

Another point of vital importance to you. We did our experimenting years ago. We have **not changed** the position of even **one nail** in the construction of the **Cornell** during the past three years.

There's a reason for it! But why is it that the other fellows change regularly each season?

There's also a reason!

Write at once for our **Free Catalogue.** It describes **Cornell Chick Machinery and Cornell Methods.**



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New York City Warehouse and Salesroom, 12 W. Broadway.

POULTRY



Biltmore Farms Poultry

Still Doing Business at
the Old Reliable Stand
Show Birds and Utility Stock
Plymouth Rocks
Barred and White

White Wyandottes

Male Birds \$3 to \$10, Female Birds \$2 to \$5
Settings of Eggs \$1.50 to \$3 \$10 per Hundred

Special Offerings

Twenty-five per cent discount on 25
Rough Coated Scotch Collies, 1 pen
Buff Cochins, 1 pen Golden Wyandottes,
1 pen Bantam Buff Cochins, 1
pen Light Brahmas, 1 pen Red Pyle
Games (Bantams) 1 pen Black Breasted
Games, 1 pen Japanese Black Tails.

Narragansett and White Holland Turkeys
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Send for Special Prices

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Truly White Wyandottes

STOCK—Single \$4.00, Pair \$7.00, Trio \$10.00
EGGS—Per 15, \$3.00, per 30, \$5.00, per 100, \$15.00

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MEADOW BROOK FARM CO.

Allendale New Jersey

Barnum's Barred Rocks

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In the best class of Barred Rocks ever
shown in Michigan I won American
Barred Rock Club Cup for best Cock,
Cockerel, Hen and Pullet, 3rd cock, 5th
pullet and 5th pen and special for best
shaped male. Eggs from pens that are
mated right. Stock at prices that
will please you.

The Cockerel Mentioned above is For Sale

J. A. BARNUM

Coldwater - - - - - Michigan



B E C K ' S

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

They have the shape size,
and color. They have won
first prizes at Chicago, Ft.
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Eggs \$4 for 15. Get circular

E. E. BECK, HAMMOND, IND.



A Fishel Type White Rock Hen

Rock Hill Poultry Farm Blue Ribbon Poultry

White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes,
S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams

After winning over two hundred ribbons at four of the largest shows
held in 1906, Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Trenton and
Hagerstown, we start the New Year by winning forty ribbons and two
Silver cups at the World's Greatest Show, Madison Square Garden, 1907.
We wish to call particular attention to our

First Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel

a son of our first prize 1906 cockerel, thus making twice in succession
we have won this most coveted prize. Another one of our Blue
Ribbon Winners was First Prize White P. Rock Pullet, she captured five
special prizes including the IVORY SOAP CUP and was conceded
to be the CHAMPION female in the show.

Send for illustrated catalogue with price list of eggs from
the 'BEST MATINGS I have ever seen

F. W. COREY, Mgr.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, New York

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th straight
on pullets, 1st cock bird and 2nd on
cockerel in warm competition at the
Missouri State Poultry Show, 1906.
Don't place an order for eggs until
you have seen my circular of pen
matings. I want your trade. I
will try to please you.

T. E. DUNPHY, Owner

Red Bird Farm, Nevada, Mo.



White Wyandottes Black Minorcas

That have been winning in strongest competition this season

Hagerstown Washington Philadelphia

Four 1sts, nine 2nds, two 3rds, three 4ths, two 5ths, eight specials including "White Special" at Hagerstown; Best display in White Wyandottes and Special White Wyandotte hen; also special on Blk. Minorca cockerel at Washington, D. C. 28 birds shown and 28 ribbons including specials.

EGGS from prize matings, one setting \$5, two \$8, three \$10, five \$15, \$20 per hundred. Best quality breeding and exhibition stock a matter of correspondence.

Greenberry Farm Poultry Yards, O. E. Remsen, Prop., P. O. Box 176, Annapolis, Maryland.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Are better this season than ever before. Never have I had as many
choice exhibition birds or selected breeders or good utility stock to
sell as I have at the present time. I know I am in a position to give you
better value for your money than any one else for the reason I have
thousands to select from while others have but a few hundred. Re-
member all my birds are farm reared, strong, husky birds. I had for-
got to mention the fact that the U. R. Fishel White Rocks were

Selected by the U. S. Government

In preference to all other varieties to be used on their experimenta-
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U. S. At nearly every poultry exhibition East, North, South or West,
the past season, the winning White Plymouth Rocks were Fishel bred
birds. This with the excellent record my birds made when shown by
myself surely convinces you they are

"The Best in the World"

I have just issued a 56-page catalogue containing 4 beautiful color plates,
in fact this is the most elaborate Poultry catalogue ever issued and
contains information every one interested in poultry should know.
Send 2 dimes for a copy, worth dollars to any one.

EGGS—\$8 per 15, \$15 per 30, \$25 per 60

U. R. FISHEL, Box P., Hope, Indiana

Cannon's Superba Barred Rocks

That made such a wonderful record
at the Missouri State Show, De-
cember 1906, in the hottest class
of Rocks ever shown at the show
winning

1st Cock

3rd Pullet

1st and 4th Hen

Silver Cup Championship Male

Special Best Shaped Female

Special Two Highest Scoring
Females

Choice Breeding Stock For Sale

Eggs from these winners \$3.00
and \$5 a setting. Circular.

Dr. H. L. Cannon

Windsor Missouri

White Plymouth Rocks

Exclusively

America's Best General
Purpose Fowl

A choice lot of birds for sale. Eggs
for hatching in season from choice
matings \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30.
Write for what you want. Twenty-five
years experience in breeding fancy
poultry. Life member of the A. P. A.

J. B. HOWE, Kentland, Ind.

White Plymouth Rock Specialist

Free Fine Illustrated Catalog

Of Barred Buff and White Plym-
outh Rocks, White Wyandottes, S.
C. White Leghorns, S. C. White
Minorcas, Mammoth Pekin Ducks.

Stock and Eggs For Sale

East Donegal Poultry Yards

Edward G. Noonan Prop., Marietta, Pa.

White Wyandottes

Exclusively

Our birds have won their share of the ribbons
at Saratoga, Blandon, Hazelton, Johnston and
Ephata, Pa., Rutherford, Paterson, Vineland
and Bridgeton, N. J., shows the last five years.
Eggs for hatching, one setting \$3, two settings
\$5, or 50 eggs \$8. Book your order NOW.

Cumberland Poultry Yards
Dept. P. Bridgeton, New Jersey

ORCHARD VIEW Poultry Farm

Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Indi-
ana and Illinois state show winners. bred to
win and bred to lay. Cockerels—no females.
Book your egg orders early.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their
share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either
breeders or show birds. I have several
hundred to pick from. Let me hear from
you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopston, Illinois

Onahill Farm

R. C. White Leghorns

Make a clean sweep wherever shown,
bred from best foundation stock ob-
tainable. Write your wants.

M. G. Bryant, Hudson, Mich.
Proprietor On-a-hill-Farm.

Buff, Black and White ORPINGTONS

1907 CHICAGO WINNERS 1907

We won on Single Comb Buffs 1st and 2nd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel;
2nd and 3rd hen; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Silver cup for best display;
Silver cup for best colored female; silver cup for best colored male; \$60
gold specials on Single and Rose Comb Black and Whites. We won

Ten Firsts and Eight Second Prizes.

J. M. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

BOX A,

Send for our 1907 Egg Circular.
NORTH ADAMS, MICHIGAN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN
One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

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White Wyandottes Owned by .A J. Shannon, Appleton .Wis.



MILLER PURVIS, EDITOR.

IT HAS been in our mind for a long time to make a little preachment about marketing poultry products, and to call attention to some curious and unreasonable prejudices that exist in the minds of producers and consumers alike.

In the matter of the color of eggs the largest markets vary in their requirements. Boston, for instance, has always shown a preference for dark shelled eggs—brown eggs they call them—although numerous analyses of eggs have shown that the color of the shell is immaterial, the contents of those with white shells and those with dark ones being identical. That this prejudice is giving away in New York to some extent is proved by the following which we find in that very reliable journal, the Rural New-Yorker. It will be noticed that the item quoted also shows that some other market prejudices are being broken down in New York. We quote:

“The New York market discrimination in favor of white eggs is lessening. There is still sufficient preference to warrant a top quotation for whites, but this quotation does not represent nearly so many sales as formerly. Every week there are sales of fancy white at price of brown. White eggs are likely to be discounted if small or of uneven size, and dealers who at one time were able to get a few cents premium for the entire run of White Leghorn flocks if quickly gathered and shipped now find difficulty in getting more than a straight market price unless the eggs are graded as to size. This would not be practical in farm flocks where only a case or two per week is gathered. The western eggs, which are handled by so many of the large dealers and Mercantile Exchange operators, are graded, so that a whole case will run uniform in size, and small and dirty eggs are sold separately. When shipments of fresh collections come through promptly from the Central West, consumers prefer them to the general run of fresh near-by eggs of odd sizes.”

Only a few years ago white eggs brought a premium even if they were not graded. Now they must be of standard size and first-class in every respect to bring more than dark shelled ones. Not very long ago western eggs were in bad odor with New York commission men. Now if they are graded and perfectly fresh they bring as good prices as near-by eggs. This shows that the consumer is beginning to discover that there is a difference in eggs and seeks first, large size and then high quality, or perhaps it would be better to say he demands both size and quality for the highest price.

We believe the time is not far distant when eggs weighing less than twenty-four ounces to the dozen will be so discriminated against in the markets of the country as to practically drive them out. This will bring about the practice of weighing eggs and secure for the consumer all he pays for. It will stimulate the production of eggs of standard size and promote the egg industry.

Another senseless prejudice that is rapidly disappearing is the one against black fowls. This prejudice has worked inconceivable hardship against the Black Langshans and the

Black Javas. So great has it been that Black Javas have almost disappeared from the country, although for practical worth they stand with the best of the American class. The man who would not buy a black chicken because of the color of its feathers would proudly carry home a turkey, with its heavy weight of dark meat, and eat it as if it were a dainty, when as a matter of fact the flesh of the turkey is in no way superior to that of a Black Langshan or a White Plymouth Rock or any other chicken. If it were not the custom to eat turkey at Thanksgiving there would be little demand in this country for them, compared with the demand for ducks and chickens. Turkey meat is not good enough to create a persistent demand for it at any time in the year, except the particular day when all people eat turkey, no matter what the price may be.

Then came the Black Orpington and made friends for itself and incidentally for other black varieties. People are beginning to understand that the accident of color does not effect the flavor of the flesh of a fowl. There is a distinct place for black fowls. No one knows this better than we. We have fowls that are black and fowls that are buff. Both are kept within the smoky limits of Chicago. Both get liberal sprinkling of coal soot day after day. The black fowls are not affected, as far as appearance goes, but the lighter colored ones soon get smoked in a way that is very observable. Some neighbors who have white fowls bewail the effects of smoke and wish for just as good birds of some other color. For villages, where smoke does not become a nuisance, and for farms where fowls have clean turf to live on, white is all right and white fowls are no doubt the showiest ones we have for such places, but unfortunately we can not all live in clean and wholesome country places and we must select the best we can find for our locality. We have absolutely no prejudice in the matter of color. We believe one breed just as good as another, and when they are nicely cooked they all look alike to us and we have not yet educated ourself to distinguish any difference in taste, palatability, digestibility or nutritive qualities among the several varieties. The best breed for any one is the breed he likes best. This rule is so invariable that it might be called a law from which there is no exception.

SOME of the brethren take great credit to themselves because of the fact that all the matter which appears in their publications was written especially for their columns. Original matter is all right, if it is really good matter, but as we have said before we would rather publish a clipping that is first-class than to publish a whole issue of original matter that is pure rot. We are often reminded of the remark of a witty gentleman about a certain recently published work. He said the only trouble with it was that the original matter in it was not good and the good matter not original. We do not hope to see the time that we shall have a monopoly of all the good literature on poultry keeping that is published and as long as we are permitted by the courtesy of brother publishers to extract good matter from

their columns we shall continue to do so. In this connection we are able to relate a good joke on us. At one time we published a page or two of clippings under the general head of “Best Stories From our Exchanges.” For no particular reason we discontinued grouping our reprinted matter under this head and a subscriber wrote asking us to return to our former custom as he “considered that department the best one in the paper.” Don’t think we felt at all badly about this. In fact it coincided with our views to a large extent and we felt flattered that we had been able to select matter which met such high praise.

It is our intent to give proper credit for all the matter we select from our exchanges, a courtesy which we are sorry to say is not always extended to us, as an enterprising and discriminating brother editor used seven different articles from our columns in one issue of his publication giving credit to but one. He seemed to forget that the copyright law was passed for the purpose of protecting publishers from this sort of petty thieving. If we cannot secure the best original matter we are going to advertise our contemporaries by selecting from what they print and giving them credit for what we take.

WE WOULD fail in our duty to our subscribers if we did not ask them to carefully read the article in this number by F. O. Wellcome. As an example of felicitous expression in stating exact facts we rarely have seen anything as good. He says: “We are exceedingly prone to overvalue the views of so-called practical men whose judgments are often shrunk and warped by their personal experiences and interests, and the narrowing influences of traditions, prejudices and the daily grind of strenuous labor.”

Here Mr. Wellcome states the factors that make for misrepresentation—often entirely unconsciously made—by those whose work naturally and necessarily circumscribes their views within the narrow horizon of their own environment and the limited rounds of their daily routine. Any man or woman who thinks long and continuously along a certain line will, in the end, lose the faculty of perceiving things in their true light. They may, speaking largely, not be greatly in error, but their view becomes “out of drawing”, their perspective faculties are dimmed and they accept as entirely true things which are only partly true. We know this is true of ourself. We have been interested so long in a particular variety of fowls that we can see more beauty and more practical value in them than in any other breed. We do not and could not agree with Mr. Wellcome in this matter, because we have been looking at a different picture. Look long and steadily at a brilliant red piece of cloth and the vision become impaired to the extent that other colors seem to have changed and it takes some minutes for the eyes to become restored to that normal condition which admits of seeing truthfully the delicate gradations of shade and color that is easily detected under natural conditions. Mr. Wellcome does not infer that the specialist is dishonest. He states the fact that his judgment is “warped and shrunk” and to a certain extent



untrustworthy and, therefore, not reliable.

The truth of the proposition is axiomatic in that it needs no demonstration. If it were not true all men would agree that one breed or variety was the very best one, a condition that never has and never will come about.

Another precise statement made by Mr. Wellcome is that "kindergarten instruction is necessary, but the kindergarten opinions that are so copiously disseminated in many poultry and agricultural periodicals are no doubt responsible for the loss of many thousands of dollars annually to worthy advertisers and unsophisticated buyers."

If we had tried to say the same thing we would have liked to have said it in the same way. It is the "kindergarten opinion" that has led thousands to embark their all in the poultry business only to lose their investment entirely, become discouraged and drop out for good and all, because they have been filled with enthusiasm through a statement containing but few of the elements of truth.

Times almost without number we have been asked for advice regarding taking up the poultry business as a means of making a livelihood. Those who have come to us have in a large majority of cases entertained the most exaggerated views as to what might be done with a few dollars on a limited area. We have dashed the hopes of some by telling them the truth and in a few cases those who have sought our advice have not listened to our counsel and have gone on to disaster. A few have persisted and have succeeded, because they were made of the stuff that grows stronger when it meets with obstructions. As a general rule the failures that have occurred in the poultry business have been through accepting "kindergarten opinions" as gospel truth, when, really, they were but the bubbling over of enthusiasm born of inexperience.

Herein, we believe, lies a great responsibility, which publishers of poultry magazines are called upon to bear. They are the final arbiters from whose judgment there is no chance to appeal. If they do not accept and publish inexact statements a public hungry for facts concerning the poultry industry will not be led into making unwise investments or building glittering castles in the air, only to see them fall into ruin and "like the fabric of a dream leave no wreck behind," unless it be vain regret and idle self-reproach.

The editor of a poultry magazine stands where he can see the view from every point. The bright side and the dark side are plainly revealed to him. If he does his whole duty he will use his utmost endeavor to print only those things which are capable of demonstration, or if he goes into the realm of theory, publish the theories as such, frankly taking his readers into his confidence so they will not labor under any misapprehension on this point.

A recent case in point is taken from our own experience. We received a well written story relating how a woman in a western state had hatched many thousand chickens and raised a very large percentage of them. The photographs which accompanied this article showed the woman mentioned standing behind a row of incubators overflowing with newly

hatched chicks. We haven't a doubt the chicks were hatched. We have no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the story, but to have published it without comment would have left our inexperienced readers to infer that any one could do as well, which would have been creating a false impression and it might have led to serious loss on the part of some one on whom loss would have fallen seriously.

Here was a case where publishing the facts would in all probability have had the same effect as would the publication of an over statement, for it would have been the facts concerning a special condition which is by no means general. The exact truth, if not modified may lead to error in others. A bald statement without explanation, even though it may be true, may be as injurious in its effects as an elaborate and well-constructed lie.

Sometimes we quote the Bible to the effect that "all men are liars." By itself this is a very sweeping statement from King David but when we look the matter up and see that the ancient king of Israel said: "I said in my heart all men are liars," we find it to be merely a statement of a condition of mind instead of a sweeping declaration, which was not true in old times, nor ever true until modern civilization made of us a race of cynics, uncharitable and impatient of the sins of others. Even now we do not believe it is true. Which is entirely aside from the matter we began to discuss.

The moral of all this is that editors have need to be very careful in making their selection from the mass of material offered to them for publication, because some thousands of people think each of them the embodiment of wisdom when it comes to matter of poultry information. Their plain duty in the premises is to maintain the position in which their readers have placed them by being careful to give them only that which will prove practicable when put to the test.

THERE has been considerable discussion between the boards of health of the various cities, the owners of cold storage plants and commission merchants, over the question of whether poultry should be stored for future use, drawn or undrawn. Peoria, Illinois, undertook to solve the question and experiments were made by the board of health of that city for the purpose of determining the difference between drawn and undrawn chickens when placed in cold storage, and it was found that in the case of undrawn chickens gruesome bacteria invaded the body of the bird in the course of a few hours, while in the drawn bird no such conditions existed. This led to the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of any animal, fowl or game used for food purposes which have not been properly drawn at the time of slaughter, and it provides for a penalty not exceeding \$100.

The Peoria health commissioner received a letter from Dr. Cavana, of New York, in which he stated that the findings of the Peoria health department in connection with the experiments with undrawn poultry were identical with the findings made by New York bacteriologists working along the same lines,

with the exception that the Peoria bacteriologist failed to find bacteria in the muscles of the fowls. In the New York experiments they found the bacillus coli in the breast muscles of over 150 cold storage undrawn specimens, and the Peoria health department is requested to continue its investigations and report to the New York expert, who is backing a bill to be presented to the state legislature to prevent the cold storage of undrawn poultry.

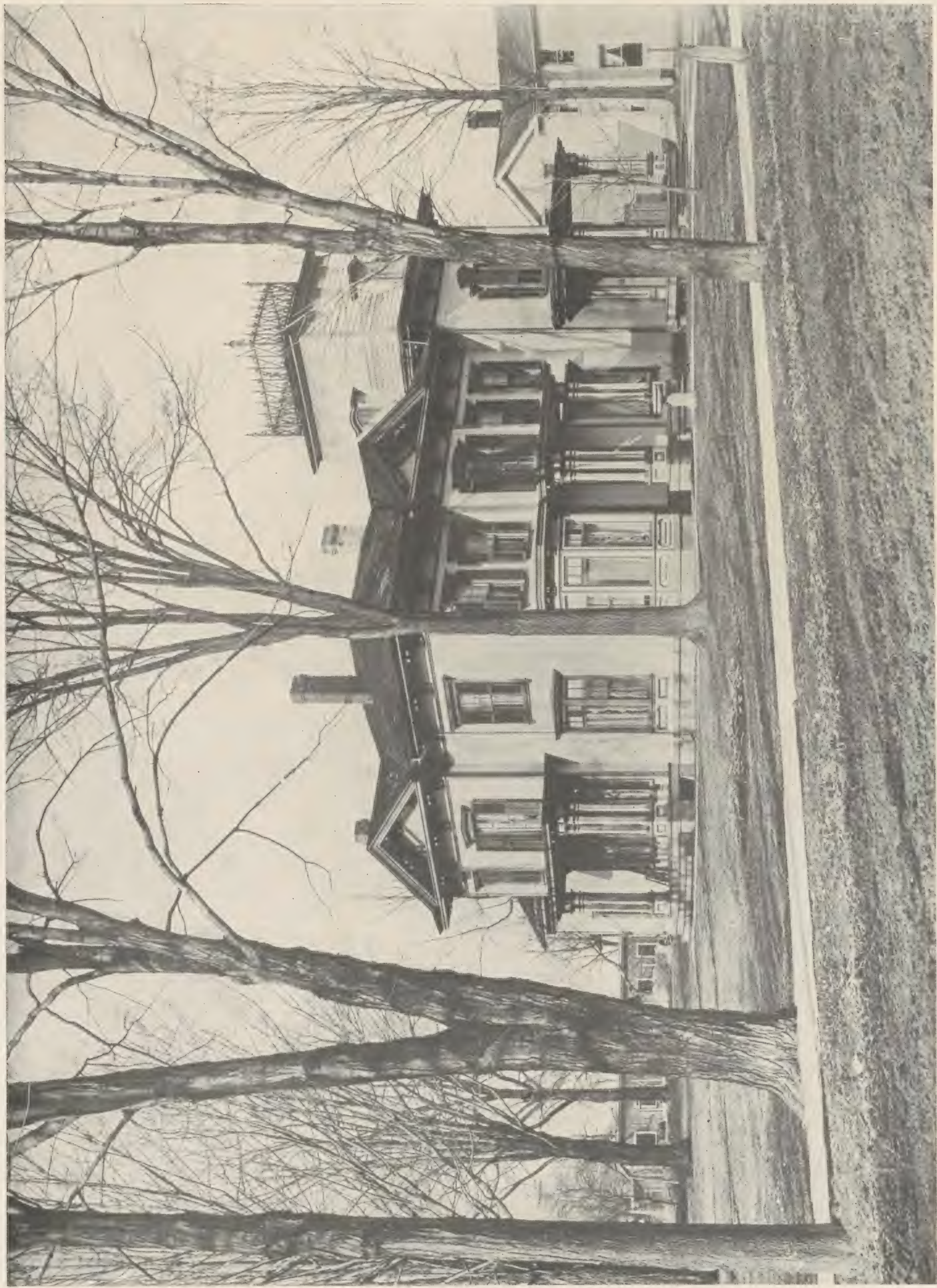
If further experiments confirm the ones recently made it seems that undrawn poultry is destined to be driven out of the market in all cities, as it now is in some of them. As a matter of personal preference we would not eat cold storage poultry, but as long as we are likely to have it served to us at hotels and restaurants we shall be glad to know that it has been drawn at the time of slaughter.

CONSIDERABLE space is given this month to matters pertaining to the management of incubators and the treatment of very young chicks. Dr. Burr gives us a long article of White Diarrhoea in chicks, a very important matter as this disease, known also as "bowel disease" and "sleepy sickness," is the cause of immense losses every year. Dr. Burr shows that the disease may start in the condition of the hens which produced the eggs from which the chicks were hatched, from the management of the incubator and other prenatal causes, and from the management of the brooder during the first few days after the chicks are hatched. This article is a thoughtful one and is the result of extensive operations. As far as we have knowledge it is about the most comprehensive and plausible discussion of this important subject that has yet been published. The New York college of agriculture, at Cornell university, is giving considerable time to research along this line but the conclusions arrived at are not available. In any event the recommendations made by Dr. Burr are eminently sensible and following them will be productive of benefit if it does not lead to the entire suppression of this disease.

Secretary Orr gives us an article on the prolificacy of Silver Wyandottes. When we first read it we are somewhat inclined to doubt the statements made, not because we thought Mr. Orr would deliberately make a mis-statement, but we thought some error must have occurred. We secured statements from both the gentlemen named, with detailed records, which were so evidently genuine that our doubts disappeared and we publish the story fully believing it to be true in every particular.

For the further information of the readers we secured from Mr. Voelz a statement of how he feeds his hens and will soon publish this as a further contribution to the literature of the subject.

A few years ago a fancier did not think of paying any particular attention to the egg-laying qualities of his fowls. He sought shape and color to the exclusion of every practical quality unless these came to him by accident. Now fanciers are thinking deeply on the subject of egg-production and by so much the value of their birds is increased.



Residence and Poultry Plant of W. E. Adair, Cohocton, New York

Piano Box Brooder-Colony House



FROM time to time I have noticed in different poultry papers, and elsewhere, various attempts to utilize the common piano shipping case in the construction of poultry houses. With all due respect or the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the

W. E. ADAIR

most interesting and useful. The colony-brooders described herein, were all produced from the ordinary piano box, which may be procured from any piano dealer, the average cost being about two dollars each, according to quality.

The most gratifying part of it all is to be able to say, "I did it with my little hatchet;" with the additional aid of a few more or less crude tools.

In my own practice I have devised a heating apparatus, which after several years use, I have found to work entirely satisfactorily. I have also used with great satisfaction, as will be seen farther on, the "Universal" hover outfit, made by the Prairie State Incubator Company, which is especially well adapted to this style of brooder, being easily attached and quickly removed when not needed longer after chicks outgrow necessity for artificial heat, leaving entire interior floor space for increasing need of the growing chicks for roosting quarters and as a colony house generally. Roosts may be added later if desired, but we do not use them, for the reason that when

on a line drawn from the division between upper and lower parts of the front, to a point near the top corner at the back, as shown in the engraving, which makes the front of the piano box the back of the brooder that is to be. Then remove lower part of front of box and mark with a pencil around bottom of box on the inside, after which knock off bottom, and saw off edge on all four sides at pencil marks. The object of this is to bring bottom of box up inside, the proper height, placed on well nailed cleats, to provide for heating apparatus underneath. The "Universal" hover requires that top side of bottom of box shall be just seven inches from bottom edge of box. The printed instructions accompanying this outfit from the makers, renders it easy for any one properly to arrange the box and attach the hover.

Figure 2 shows the piano box after using, with the "Universal" hover attached, the brooder all closed up for the night, or against a storm or severe weather.

It will be possible, ordinarily, to save enough material from discarded parts of the piano box to furnish corner boards, cornice, casing, etc. If not enough for roof, any sound boards will answer for this purpose, as the roof should be covered with good tar-paper, the tar being renewed once a year to prevent leaking and decay.

Figure 3 shows same house when opened up for cleaning, airing or for warm weather. It will be noticed that front window swings out from the top. In that end of the box which faces the east when properly placed, is a window twelve inches square, allowing sunlight in early morning to cover the floor of brooder, outside of hover, in exercising room, with its life-giving and invigorating effects on the chicks. Back of large front (south) window, is a removable frame, covered preferably with half-inch wire netting, to keep out the numerous four-footed enemies of chickens. The large upper swinging door, with wire netting covering inside, allows for plenty of circulation and pure air day and night as needed. Three one-inch holes on either end of brooder, near top, covered with fine wire screen, with slides, afford ventilation.

Figure 4 shows a little different style of

makers, I have yet to see one of these houses that seemed worthy or creditable.

Having been in the music business all my life, possibly I may have a more wholesome regard for the piano box and its possibilities than has the ordinary layman. My interest in the piano box also springs from the viewpoint of the poultryman, having utilized it in various manner on my own poultry plant for several years, with the greatest satisfaction and success.

The readers of POULTRY will recognize that the ordinary piano box poultry house, as commonly contrived, is crude and unsightly in any respectable surroundings, many times being an "eye-sore" about an otherwise good looking establishment.

From my own experiments, the piano box as a poultry house can be made an ornament to any lawn or poultry yard, by its attractive appearance, to say nothing of its practical value.

While I do not claim to be an expert with tools, still I believe, so far, they will award me the "palm" for having produced the most sightly and most successful piano box combined brooder and colony house yet inflicted on the poultry fraternity in appearance and effectiveness.

For some years I have been a wholesale traveler, getting home at intervals of a few weeks only. In the interim, my poultry business has been under the immediate supervision of my wife, the most competent and expert poulterer I have been able to find. Her instinct and judgment teaching her how best to successfully brood and feed the "little orphans" and in a manner superior to the ordinary caretaker. I usually have a couple of months vacation through July and August, during which time I find great delight in building brooders, incubators, houses and yards, and in all sorts of odd jobs about the plant. Among employments, I have found that of converting piano boxes into brooders and colony houses the



Piano Box House Figure 2

chicks go upon the roosts too young it causes deformity of the breast bone.

During the first year of my poultry experience, my wife brooded and reared, mostly in these piano box houses, about eight hundred Single Comb White Leghorns, and before our main winter house was completed that fall the pullets had began to lay in these houses, and were vigorous, fully developed, and every way a satisfaction and delight. Up to the present time we have never been able, in our large brooder house, to surpass the results first obtained in these small colony brooders, which demonstrated their success and effectiveness.

Figure 1 shows the ordinary piano box before using. These boxes do not vary much in shape and size, although the quality of the material and workmanship differ greatly. It is advisable to select as far as possible, those boxes which contain good, sound lumber, and which are put together in a workmanlike manner.

The first operation is to saw off the top of the box diagonally, for proper slant of roof,



Piano Box House Figure 3

colony brooder, in which I construct a home-made hover and heater of my own device, which works admirably, and offers some ad-

vantages in cost. The lower floor is raised in box about twelve inches. This leaves a "basement" room which is very useful as a haven of refuge for the chicks during the sudden thunder showers which spring up so quickly in the early spring and summer months, as ordinarily the chicks would all try to get in the house at the same time, which of course is an impossibility, resulting in most of the flock getting a drenching with all its attendant evils and disastrous results, ail of which is too familiar to poultrymen. This compartment also makes a dusting room, and a cool and shady retreat in hot weather. For the first few days the door in front of the basement department should be closed until chicks learn to go in hover at night of themselves. Otherwise, "chicken sense" would mislead many into going under the house, thereby getting chilled, if not indeed losing their lives before morning, if not discovered in time and put to bed properly.

Figure 5 gives rear view of this brooder,

the box, as shown, gives a more tasty appearance, and when the brooder is completed and painted in two colors (our choice is yellow, trimmed with white) it is extremely handsome and attractive.

Figure 6 shows another type of piano box colony house in a yard on my poultry plant, used for older chicks exclusively, after they graduate from artificial heat. We have about fifteen of these houses in use at this time, with entirely satisfactory results.

Two men can pick up and carry these houses by the handles shown, to afford new location and fresh grass for the range of the chicks, as may be desirable. Their portability is a strong feature in their favor, as the advantage of frequent change of location is well known to all poultrymen. These colony-brooders may be placed all about the farm, at proper distance from each other, to afford sufficient range and pasturage for the constantly increasing needs of the growing chicks.

One of the most satisfactory laying and

other houses, feeding the whole grain in litter on floor. Mash feed trough, grit boxes, alfalfa racks, drinking fountains, etc., are all hung on walls off the floor, in all our pens, which leaves entire floor area for use of the fowls. At one end of the described building is a room supplied with "cages" for storing individual fowls, extra cocks, and for conditioning, etc.

Over most of our out-door runs we use three-inch wire netting to prevent Leghorns from flying out, as is their natural inclination. We do not like to clip their wings.

We use a ten-pen house for breeders, in which nearly all the work connected with their care, such as feeding mash, watering, gathering eggs, cleaning dropping boards, etc., is done from the aisle, which runs the whole length of the house. The front of each pen is arranged with upright slats through which fowls eat mash from floor troughs, standing along aisle. When the whole ten pens of fowls "get busy" at their mash, all at



Piano Box House Figure 4



Piano Box House Figure 5



Piano Box House Figure 6

roof raised, removable floor section under hover compartment, (heater shield attached), also hover board, or cover, removed. The heater drum over lamp is not removable, and is of a common type quite familiar to poultrymen. Provision is made for fresh air from outside in sufficient supply, subject to regulation, and other comforts for the chicks. Curtains are hung from hover board around heater drum, falling down about one inch from floor with half-inch round perforations in cloth near top to allow exit of foul or overheated air. A curtain also hangs over front exit from brooding chamber.

Small windows on two sides of brooder allow entrance of sufficient light in outer or secondary compartment, to enable chicks just from incubator to see feed on floor first day or two, before they are old enough to leave brooder chamber. About four one-inch holes should be bored on outside in front and in end farthest from lamp, in basement section, to allow lamp to "breathe" and for any foul gases arising from lamp to escape.

These brooders are large enough to properly care for at least fifty newly hatched chicks, without any danger from over-crowding. Indeed, they will care for seventy-five or one hundred as successfully as any other brooder of that rated capacity, but we have found that it does not pay to overcrowd, and with fifty chicks at first, better growth will surely be obtained. Even this number should be reduced a couple weeks or so later on, as the chicks increase in size and development.

Running a corner board around edges of

breeding houses we have has only lately been completed and is seventy feet in length and fifteen feet in width, divided into eight pens. The highest side of this house is on the south, a double swinging window in each pen, doors between each pen, with spring hinges. The floors are of cement, covered with about one inch of coarse sand, over which we keep a deep litter of straw. In this house we have never seen a rat, which is more than we can say regarding our other house which is supplied with a board floor. All our buildings have double board walls, with good quality building paper between layers.

We use self-feeding hoppers in this house, in the same way as hereafter described in the

the same time, the sight as viewed from end of the aisle, of so many bobbing heads with red lop-combs and white necks pecking away at their feed through the slats, is a very interesting one indeed.

We use self-feeding hoppers in each of our thirty pens for mixed feeds, grit shells, etc. Whole grain is fed in deep litter on pen floors. We keep meat scrap, cut clover, roots, etc., constantly before the fowls with well supplied dusting boxes, and pure running water at all times. A warm, crumbly mash, containing a variety of ground feeds, steamed alfalfa meal, cut clover, boiled vegetables, with all the table scraps we can get, is fed in the afternoon every other day.

Rhode Island Reds-How Dark?--Ira Crowther

THE ABOVE question seems to be of great interest today among those breeders of Rhode Island Reds who are interested in breeding to the highest exhibition quality. My opinion is that we should breed as dark as possible and at the same time maintain a good per cent of those solid even colored birds. The demand is for "good dark red birds." I believe that 99 per cent of my inquiries for stock read this way, which clearly shows the demands of the buying public. The dark rich red males as well as females are certainly more beautiful and I believe these females are better layers and show less tendency to sit.

By dark red I do not mean those blackish mahogany reds. I have used a mating this season that promises the best results I have

ever had. The females could all be termed medium red I think but the male is a very dark rich red and almost of one shade of red all over except of course where black is specified. Undercolor extremely rich, almost as deep as surface color, and this is where the secret of success lies. This means consistency of color, and for successful breeding for show quality this point is imperative, the undercolor must be correspondingly dark and rich with surface color. The male or female with dark surface color and undercolor running to almost white next to the skin are of little use in the breeding yard. For high exhibition color keep the word, consistency, in mind all the time, it means the color in all sections, except where black is specified, must be one shade.

Cause and Cure For White Diarrhoea



HAVING HAD twenty years experience as a medical expert, and thirty years a chicken crank, and having handled in incubators during the past four seasons over thirty-five thousand eggs; running my machines as in a laboratory and my brooders as the infants' ward of a hospital, may give to these facts and theories some weight. White diarrhoea gets its name from a thin whitish, sticky discharge from the vent of chicks which on exposure to the air thickens and adhering to the vent causes stoppage and the accumulation within of faecal matter and urine, thus causing death. It is a symptom of several abnormal conditions, most of which being preventable, it is the purpose of this article to call attention to them.

The causes of White Diarrhoea may be divided into three classes: (1) Prenatal caused by weak, fat, immature, or improperly fed breeding stock, or by stale eggs at the time of setting. (2) Defective incubation. (3) Errors of feeding and brooding.

The causes in the first class are well understood and the remedy lies in the selection of only healthy mature stock, not forced for egg production prior to the use of eggs for hatching, plenty of fresh air, water and exercise. The eggs from immature pullets hatch well but a percentage of the chicks are thus troubled. The main cause of this symptom, however, is found in defective incubation and in fully three-fourths of the cases on opening

BUCHANAN BURR, M. D.

the chick you will find the yolk sac only partially absorbed, or converted into a large cystic tumor, showing that the cause of the trouble lies in something which has prevented its perfect absorption. As this sac is taken within the abdominal walls during the last few days of incubation, it must be some factor in hatching which has altered it chemically or physically, which prevents its normal absorption and as there are several of these more or less important, I will take them up separately leaving the third class of causes until later.

Assuming that the egg when placed in the machine was a healthy egg, and should under proper conditions hatch a normal chick, the conditions of incubation which affect the yolk sac and its absorption are: (1) Too high temperature in the machine after the fourteenth day, especially, as prior to that time the yolk is surrounded by the albumin from which the chick is forming and is to a certain extent protected, and by too high temperatures I mean those caused by a high flame and wide open damper where the thermometer may only show 104 degrees but tell-tale thermometers placed in different parts of the machine show temperatures varying from 106 to 108 degrees. The remedy for this is to run the machine with as low a flame as possible, to keep up the temperature, remembering that after the tenth day the embryo furnishes

nearly heat enough for its growth, if the loss of its animal heat is prevented, by the heat from the lamp and that twenty-four hours at 80 degrees during this period is safer than two hours of 106 degrees. (2) Lack of ventilation is probably as potent a cause as too high temperature; this is proved by the fact that since the introduction of the slatted machines the percentage of non-absorbed yolks has greatly diminished. The treatment here is to air the eggs, not twice daily, but three or four times, according to the weather, as it is a physical proposition that the more heat necessary to keep up the temperature, the better the ventilation. This lack of ventilation acts in two ways, by diminishing the vitality of the chick and altering the chemical composition of the yolk sac. Every incubator cellar should have a pipe of a size proportionate to the number of machines in use, starting about four inches from the floor and running through and above the roof, to draw off the carbonic acid gas from the lamps and developing embryos, otherwise this gas being heavier than air settles as it cools and lies in a more or less dense strata on the floor, being stirred up every time any one passes and vitiates the air for the lamps and eggs. This pipe will carry it off as formed, leaving a plentiful supply of oxygen for the chicks. (3) The crowding of too many eggs in the machine by preventing the free moving or turning of the eggs is a minor cause as the stagnation prevents the normal development of the chick and alters the consistency of the sac. (4) The turning,

This halftone was loaned to us by Mr. Hawkins. It shows a pen of his prize winning Columbian Wyandottes.

From a drawing by Sewell.



FIRST PRIZE WINNING EXHIBITION PEN AT
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 1907
A. CHAWKINS LANCASTER MASS.
OWNER & BREEDER

testing, or otherwise disturbing the egg after the seventeenth day of incubation disturbs the position of the embryo in relation to the yolk sac, which is now being enclosed within the abdominal walls and in its efforts to readjust its relation to the sac the blood vessels may be twisted or the sac itself injured. A minor cause which really belongs under the first class and not here, is the deflected air cell, the normal position of which is in the center of the dome of the shell, but in a certain percentage of cases lies obliquely across the dome or even on one side of the egg. This abnormal position of the air cell is purely congenital born in the egg when it is formed and



White Cochon Cock owned by H. K. Latourette, Fenton Mich. Winner Challenge Cup, Boston

corresponds to abnormal placement of the embryo in other animals and is not caused nor affected by any position of the egg after it is laid. What the cause of this abnormal position is I do not know, but believe it to be an individual peculiarity of the hen.

It is readily to be understood that the uneven enlargement of the air cell will interfere with the movement of the embryo and thus not only be a cause of the symptom under consideration but also of weak, deformed and paralyzed chicks. The chicks hatching from these eggs usually pip at the small end of the shell and have to be helped out.

Of the causes of White Diarrhoea after hatching we have those due to feed and those due to brooding. The principal cause due to feeding comes as one can readily see from feeding too soon after hatching, as the chick when born has its entire abdominal cavity filled with the unabsorbed yolk, the viscera being pushed back and up to make room for it. They should not be disturbed for from

forty-eight to sixty hours after hatching, being left in a temperature of about 95 degrees during that time. Any food given before the yolk has been nearly absorbed will start up peristaltic action in the gizzard and intestines and these being crowded out of place will cause peritonitis and death or cause the absorption of the yolk to cease and lean to the symptom we are discussing. Almost as fatal to the chick is the pernicious habit advocated by most writers and dealers in chick feed, of feeding bright, sharp, grit at the first meal to chicks. A chick will pick up anything bright and the large quantity of sharp grit taken into the tender and empty gizzard sets up a violent inflammation extending into the intestines, causing closing of the bile duct and death through the White Diarrhoea. As the grit is only needed to form the frame work of the feathers and bones and to a less extent to mechanically separate the food, ordinary clean, sharp sand and fine gravel on the floor of the pens where they are fed is all that is necessary to healthy development and after the first week a small amount of artificial grit may be used.

Different successful poultrymen use different feed for growing chicks but my method is cracked corn, wheat and fine oatmeal, mixed and kept before them all the time with an equal mixture of corn meal and beef scrap always within reach.

As soon as the chicks are placed in the brooder, water should be placed before them and kept there fresh and clean all the time. This is vital, as if always there, they quickly learn to drink and go to the font only when thirsty, whereas if it is only placed before them at intervals it becomes a play thing and the chicks drink too much at one time, leading to chilling and diarrhoea. The prepared food containing wild mustard, too much millet and other weed seeds which irritate are responsible for some cases. Millet, especially in large quantities to very young chicks, causes an irritation of the kidneys which quickly closes the vent with a very thin pasty secretion of urine and death from uraemic poison follows.

The cases of White Diarrhoea caused by defective brooding are many, but it is not the purpose of this article to go into them extensively. There are good brooders on the market which if not crowded and run according to directions, with a little common sense, will raise every healthy chick. Crowding, chilling and over heating are the main causes of failure, but if these are avoided and every chick that tries to huddle is removed and killed, there will be little trouble. The

moment a chick learns that it can get warm by huddling against another chick, that moment it is not only doomed, but is a menace to the health of the others, as one huddler will in a very short time demoralize the whole pen.

These facts are the result of hundreds of autopsies and any one can verify them by examining the gizzard and abdominal cavity of the dead chicks. For the past two seasons we have had almost no cases of White Diarrhoea and these were probably due to prenatal causes, showing the unabsorbed yolk sac in various stages. You will sometimes find an



White Cochon Hen owned by H. K. Latourette, Fenton, Michigan. Best in the world.

apparently healthy chick several weeks old dead from acute indigestion which would not ordinarily have killed it, but on opening the abdomen you will find at the junction of the caeca a small tumor the size of a pea, being the remains of the unabsorbed yolk, which has started up an inflammation induced by the acute indigestion.

To recapitulate: (1) Healthy, mature breeding stock. (2) Fresh eggs. (3) Ventilate machine freely and keep temperature 102 degrees for first week, 103 degrees for second and under 104 degrees to the nineteenth day with lamp as low as possible to keep up temperature. (4) Do not handle eggs after the seventeenth day. (5) Keep chicks in temperature of about 95 degrees for forty-eight to sixty hours after hatching without feed or water. (6) Feed fine dry feed with little sand or gravel—no grit—and keep feed and water always before them. (7) Keep brooder warm enough to keep chicks from crowding and do not let them get chilled or overheated, supply plenty of fresh air in brooder without draft.

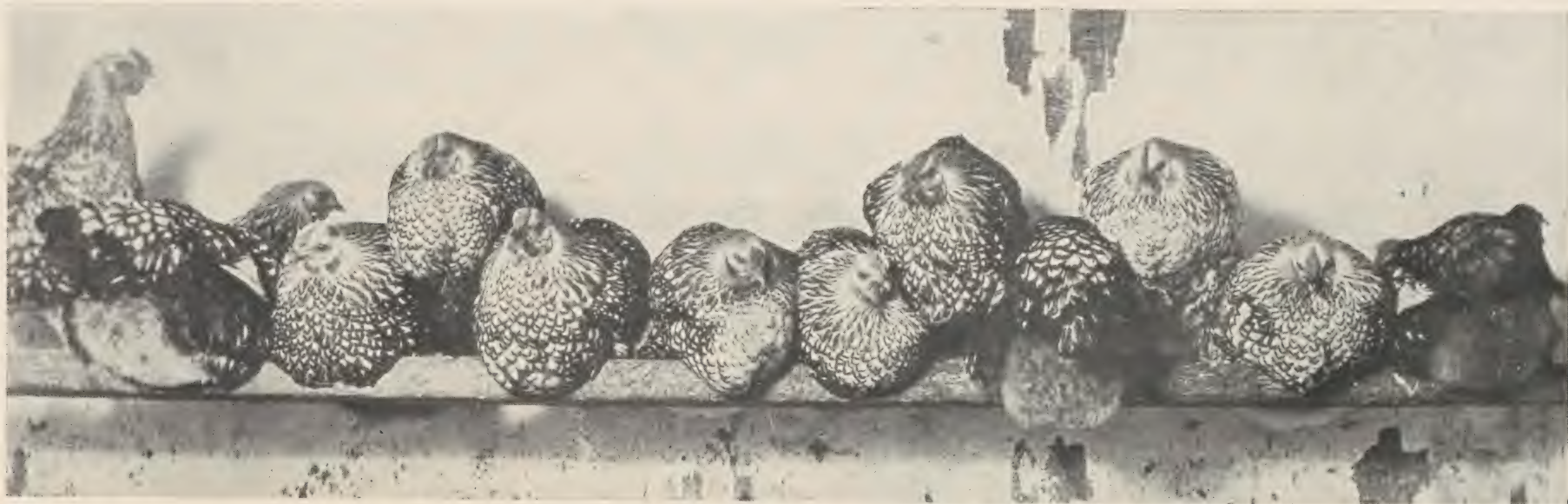
If these hints are followed the struggler in the business who is appalled by the "Great White Plague" of chick raising will find his troubles over and he may almost count his chickens before they are hatched.

Quality vs Quantity

The beginner should consider quality rather than quantity. It is often cheaper to buy five birds or five settings of eggs for \$50 than to buy twenty-five for the same amount. Anyone can breed quantity but it is the work of years to breed quality. It is cheaper to start with quality and pay the price, than to start with quantity and spend years breeding for quality. As it takes a breeder several years to breed a flock up in quality that is recognized the beginner can afford to pay for it.



Buff Rock Chicks One Day Old Owned by C. A. Morton, St. Louis, Mo.



Flashlight of a Dozen Silver Wyandottes Owned by W. J. Armor

Two Remarkable Egg Records

T. E. ORR

804 Eggs in 4 Years
Owned by M. Voelz

Herewith I send the records of some Silver Wyandotte hens that I feel sure will interest you and your readers. Please bear in mind that these are not published with a view to free advertising as neither of the gentlemen who

conducted these experiments has any stock for sale nor has the writer of this article.

Also, please note that the four years' record made by the remarkable hen owned by Mr. Voelz was made away up in Minnesota where the temperature for half of the year is bitterly cold.

Mr. M. Voelz, Luverne, Minnesota, the owner of this hen, has been experimenting for years in an endeavor to produce a strain of hens that would continue at large egg production year after year. I knew him to discard some sisters of this hen because their second year's work was only moderate, although their first year's work was remarkably large.

For several years I have been sending him male birds to mate to this hen and others, and while they were always of the same strain as she is, yet we took care that the relationship should not be so close as to impair the vigor of the offspring. The cockerel he mated to her the season of 1906 was one that would rank very high as a producer of "egg machines," or the rules of experts for determining egg-producers are utterly unreliable. In conformation he certainly was a model in this particular.

The owner of this remarkable hen, under date of November 25, wrote me a long letter detailing some of his experience, from which I make the following extracts, and also some comments upon them:

"This hen, No. 31, was hatched May 1, 1902, and was therefore eight months and five days old when on January 5, 1903, she produced her first egg." Many hens of the same strain as this one began laying at a much

earlier age than this one. For several years I did not fail to have some Silver pullets laying at five months of age, and one year several of them began at four months. This, however, is too young; am sure it reduces their size and impairs their vigor if it is continued generation after generation. Have bred Silvers for twenty-five years and have done absolutely no out-crossing, and can maintain size and vigor without any fear from this cause if the females are not forced into egg-production too soon.

"She has been kept in a small yard by herself during all this time, except during molting season, when she was allowed to run with the flock." This is the practice of the writer all the time, except that we keep from ten to fifteen hens in a yard about ten months of the year.

"She is a daughter of the first cock I purchased of you and he produced more heavy layers than any other cock I ever owned. Of course I can not tell yet about the produce of the cockerel you sent me last spring as his pullets have not begun to lay yet." It was from that first cock that Mr. Voelz discarded some two-year-old hens because they fell off in their second year from their very heavy first year's egg-production.

"The mother of this hen was one of the heaviest egg-producers that ever lived. Unfortunately I have lost her egg-record. Her grand-mother laid a large egg—182 of them in one year, besides raising a brood of chicks." Mr. Voelz evidently believes in pedigree as well as production. They surely go hand in hand if one is looking for permanent success.

"This hen, No. 31, has never been housed in a warm coop. If you saw where she stays you would declare it cruel to keep her there; but she and all her descendants have all done well in a cold place, and have never been sick. I find that tight coops are dangerous and will have none of them. The winters here are severe, the thermometer often goes to 30 degrees below zero with a stiff wind blowing. For three years this hen has roosted of her own choice in an open coal

shed, and, to the amazement of all, has produced her eggs quite regularly as shown by the enclosed table. That means that the Silver Wyandottes are hardy fowls when they can roost almost in the open and lose neither combs or wattles; and still keep on laying. They surely are entitled to first place as money makers." Notice the tabulated records and you will see that she laid the fewest eggs when eggs were cheapest.

"I have experimented carefully with three varieties of Leghorns, two varieties of Rocks, White Wyandottes, Houdans, Black Spanish, Light Brahmas, Andalusians and Langshans and none of them can equal the Silver Wyandottes as profit-makers." This is also the conclusion of several other Minnesota fanciers after trying many different varieties.

[With this article Mr. Orr sent us the daily record sheets kept by Mr. Voelz which show that in 1903 this hen produced 203 eggs; in 1904, 200; in 1905, 200 and in 1906, 201, a total of 804 eggs in four consecutive years. The record for 1906 was not complete as the sheet was not filled to the end of the year before it was sent to us. It is possible that this hen laid some eggs in December as in that month the year before she laid twenty-one. If we were not crowded for space we would have been glad to have published a photographic fac simile of these sheets. Editor.]

This record and the following one made by Mr. Armor, seems to me to demonstrate what the writer has long claimed, that the Silver Wyandottes are more profitable egg producers than any other Wyandottes.

The following is the record of twelve Silver Wyandotte hens for nine months ending November 31, 1906, kept by my neighbor Mr. W. J. Armor. The remarkable thing about this record is that these hens were "discards for age" all being past two years old and all but three of them three years old. They came from two flocks that I know personally, and these flocks had been pushed for eggs from the time they were five months old. The record is still going on, and will probably be continued to the completion of the year.

These hens were kept almost in the shadow of the Beaver court house, i. e., right in town. There has been a scarcity of fresh eggs all the time. Had Mr. Armor sold these eggs to his

neighbors, eager to get them, his income from the twelve hens for the nine months would have been an average of \$2.40 per hen or at the rate of \$3.20 per hen per year.

Only your limited space prevents me from giving in tabulated form the egg product of each day. Here is a summary:

In March the range was from 4 to 9 eggs

total of 162, in November 4 to 7 eggs a total of 160. The total egg product for the nine months of 1482.

Here is a brief explanation from Mr. Armor himself as to how he cared for his hens:

[Under date of January 4, Mr. Armor wrote us as follows. As this covers all the ground he went over in writing Mr. Orr, and more,

we substitute it for the statement above referred to:—Eeitor

"Replying to your inquiry of December 20, 1906, regarding record of twelve Silver Wyandotte hens owned by me, the record being sent to you by Mr. T. E. Orr. As requested, I am sending you herewith the egg record of these hens for the month of December, 1906. They layed 198 eggs, or 16½ dozen, which were immediately sold for 45 cents per dozen, amount \$7.43, cost of feed for December was \$1.48, leaving a net profit of \$5.95

for 12 hens during this one month.

These birds are confined to a house 8x7 which is connected to a wire run 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, the house is 6 feet high in front and 5 feet in rear, with dropping board and roost 18 inches from the floor. Nests up

off the floor, the entire floor space being utilized for scratching pen, six to 8 inches of straw litter being kept there at all times.

From October 1st to April 1st they are fed exactly the same, always at the same hours: 7 a. m., one pint of oats, one pint of wheat and one pint of Cyphers' scratching food in the litter; at 12 o'clock noon, as much Cyphers' egg mash as they will eat up clean, it being first stirred in hot water until it is crumbly; at 4 o'clock p. m. one quart of whole corn in the litter, and a pan of steamed cut clover. They have before them in hoppers at all times, beef scraps, ground charcoal, grit, ground bone, oyster shells and fresh water twice a day. They are fed practically in the same way from April to September, except that they have considerable more green stuff thrown to them during the day. Their house is whitewashed on the inside thoroughly about six times a year, dropping boards cleaned off, and sprinkled with lime every day in summer, and every other day in winter; liquid louse killer on the roost and board once a week. This is the whole story, nothing more to tell, the hens do the rest. Trust you will find room for this in your February issue. If one can do this with 12 hens, what are the possibilities with a thousand hens, given the same attention?"

The 198 eggs produced in December added to those for the nine months previous, make a total of 1680 for the ten months or 140 each for these aged hens. Considering the age of the hens this is a very remarkable record. We believe it has never been beaten.



Good Wings Columbian Wyandotte Owned by H. H. Coburn, Memphis, Mich.

per day, a total of 207 eggs, in April from 5 to 10 eggs a total of 226, in May 3 to 8 eggs a total of 143, in June 3 to 8 eggs a total of 157, in July 3 to 8 eggs a total of 151, in August 4 to 8 eggs a total of 171, in September 1 to 8 eggs a total of 105, in October 3 to 8 eggs a

Egg Records--Roswell Johnson

EVERY trapnester must be interested in seeing how well his birds are doing in comparison with the best. I have collected for my own satisfaction in this respect all the very high records I have seen. Their publication may be of interest to utility breeders and of value in stimulating breeding for performance records. Anything that can aid that much neglected and much needed method of breeding must be distinctly worth while. Of course these figures have not the assured reliability of "advanced registry" figures as we have them in cattle, but pending a great annual national laying contest conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we have nothing better. Still I think they are for the most part reliable. I am indebted to Wellcome's "Trapnest Text Book" for some of the data.

Table I

Breed	Breeder	Band No.	Eggs laid in 365 days
White P. Rock	W. G. Cory	141	312
White Wyandotte	R. A. Richardson	19	272
		21	267
S. C. White Leghorn	W. A. Drott		256
"	"		255
"	"	13	253
"	"	15	253
"	"		252
Barred P. Rock	Maine Ag. Ex. Sta	617	251
S. C. White Leghorn	W. A. Drott		248
			247
Barred P. Rock	J. W. Park		243
White Wyandotte	C. Bricault		242
"	W. H. Bates	115	240
"	R. A. Richardson	3	240
Barred P. Rock	Maine Ag. Ex. Sta	1003	240
"		318	237
"	F. O. Wellcome	200	236
White Wyandotte	W. B. Candee		236

Of periods other than a year these are the following records:

Table II

Breed	Breeder	Number of Months	No. of eggs
W. Wyandotte	W. H. Bates	43	717
		22	430
White P. Rock	W. G. Cory	397	335
"	"	230	200
"	V. D. Candee	63	63
"	"	40	40
"	"	32	32
Cross bred	R. H. Johnson	25	25

The best record in the annual British egg laying contest was by a White Wyandotte, which laid 78 eggs in a 112 day period from October to the latter part of January. This is at the rate of 21.2 eggs per month and is much surpassed by Cory 141.

In flock records J. W. Parks leads in this country with an average of 198 in a flock of 135 Barred P. Rocks. In pen records I find no American figures approaching those made in the last Australian laying contest, where 25 pens of 6 hens each, averaged over 200 eggs each in one year. The leading pen was one of Black Orpingtons which averaged 243.5 eggs a year.

The distribution by months is available for some of the leading hens. See table III.

In order that I might be better able to judge as to the laying rate of my birds without having to wait for the end of the month or year, I have made the following: See table IV.

Table III

Hen	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cory 141	25	25	28	27	26	28	25	26	x 25	24	25	25	310
Richardson 19	22	21	27	28	27	26	25	24	25	23	17	x 7	272
21	21	19	23	24	24	25	25	25	19	x 19	22	21	267
Bates 115	x 10	17	23	26	28	27	26	12	21	23	19	8	240
Candee	23	18	24	25	21	21	22	20	23	6	x 11	22	236
Wellcome 200	21	21	23	23	20	22	23	25	20	14	14	x 10	236
Average	20	20	25	25	24	25	25	22	22	18	18	16	260

X—Terminal month

Table IV

Misses every	Ratio	No. per week	No. per month	No. per year
2nd day	.50	3.5	15.2	182.5
2.2 "	.548	3.8	16.7	200.0
2.5 "	.60	4.2	18.3	210.0
3 "	.67	4.7	20.4	244.5
4 "	.75	5.2	22.9	273.7
5 "	.80	5.6	24.4	292.0
6 "	.83	5.8	25.3	302.9
7 "	.86	6.0	25.6	313.9
8 "	.88	6.2	26.8	321.2
9 "	.89	6.2	27.1	324.8
10 "	.90	6.3	27.4	328.5

It will be seen that if a bird continued at the same rate, she would only have to lay two-thirds of the days to make a very high record. In practice there is always such a falling off in the molting months and sometimes at other times unexpectedly, that such a rate must be expected during much of the year if the bird is to get into the 200 class.

This collection of records is necessarily incomplete. I can only express my regrets to any breeder who has records of this grade which have been omitted. It is my purpose to submit a revision of this list annually to POULTRY and I shall be glad to incorporate any omissions and additions in future years.

[Editor's note:—We hope no one will stop at reading the above article but once. It should encourage beginners to seek good layers, because we know they can be found.]

THE SELECTION OF A BREED

In this article Mr. Wellcome shows that the profits of poultry keeping depend on the strain and the care rather than on the breed or variety

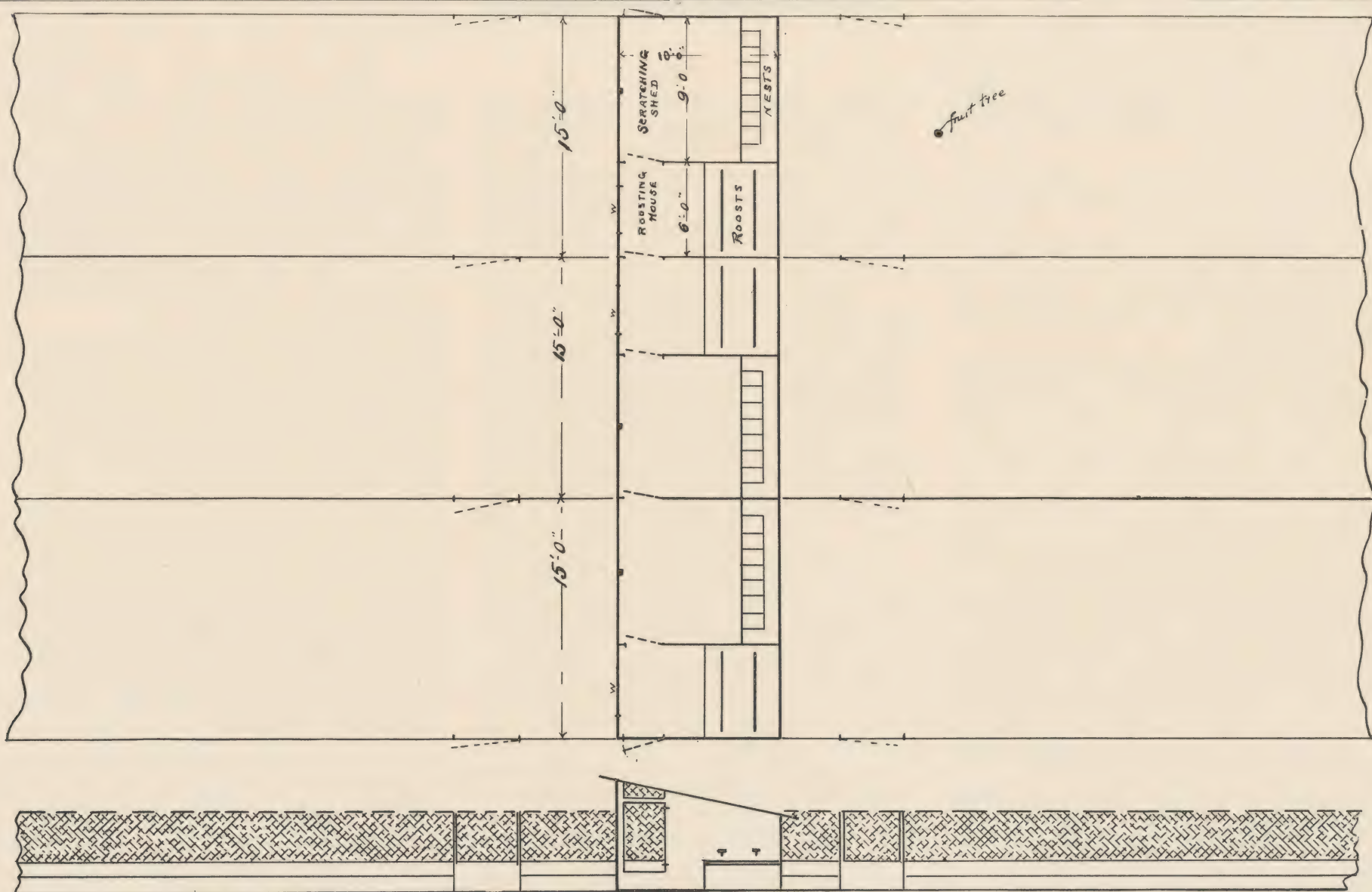
THE choice of a breed appears to be a very serious matter with many. The first choice of the beginner and the changes of others are often induced by extremely erroneous ideas regarding the relative merits of different breeds and the practical sources of profit from poultry. We are exceedingly prone to overvalue the views of so-called practical men whose judgments are often shrunk and warped by their own personal experiences and interests, and the narrowing influences of traditions, prejudices and the daily grind of strenuous labor. Our very best counselors are usually those whose views are the result of serious and impartial contemplation and reflection that appreciates at their just value the experiences and the opinions of others.

The practical expert is usually at his best when he treats of practical particulars—tells us what to do and how to do it—but when he enters the domain of essential theory and opinion, he often leads us far astray.

F. O. WELLCOME

To my mind, the poultry and the agricultural press have a peculiar and a great responsibility in all matters that involve the pecuniary interests of subscribers and advertisers. They need to recognize the vast difference between essential facts and non-essential opinions and to more fully realize that unfavorable comment is often a thousand times more potent for harm than the favorable opinion is for good. Human nature eternally undervalues praise and overvalues censure and every person who denies this principle is himself a living proof of its truth. Unfavorable criticisms of commercially exploited products in industrial organs that advertise them are never justified except in particular instances where the interests of buyers are seriously involved.

Kindergarden instruction is necessary, but the kindergarden opinions that are so freely and copiously disseminated in many poultry and agricultural periodicals are no doubt directly responsible for the loss of many thousands of dollars annually to worthy advertisers and unsophisticated buyers. I do not defend any degree of actual subservience to advertised interests that will be prejudicial to the interests of subscribers—who are all prospective buyers—but whatever antagonizes the honorable seller of a worthy product is necessarily opposed to the interests of some prospective buyers. Success in every department of poultry keeping depends in a very great measure upon intelligent buying and profitable selling. This commerce is largely dependent upon the wise conduct of our class journals. At present the advertising departments of such journals are being continually antagonized by trivial particulars and immature opinions needlessly incorporated into the



We present herewith a practical house for laying hens from plans drawn by Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J., who use a house built on this plan. It is not necessary to give a detailed description of this house as the plan is so plain that it is easily understood. The upper part shows the ground plan of the house and yards, the lower the end, of the building and yards. It is a very convenient house and we have admired it every time we have visited Mr. Springer's home. It will be noticed that there are yards front and back. The house faces the south and lies on a side hill sloping quite sharply so even the north yards are running to the south. This house provides a comfortable sleeping room for the hens and also a roomy scratching shed in which they can live for days if necessary in perfect comfort. The house is well built of good lumber, but there is nothing extravagant about it. It is a good workmanship like job, such as a man of Mr. Springer's disposition likes to have about him. We would guess that it cost something less than one dollar for each hen it will comfortably house. The plan gives the floor plan and the end elevation and any carpenter can easily build one like it from studying the drawing.

"pure reading" columns. Fullsome praise and exaggerated commendation cannot do one tenth the harm that may result from ill considered, prejudicial and unjustified disapproval.

Why not have peace? No more nonsensical and needless commercial warfare was ever waged than the never ending "battle of the breeds." The application of the principle that all is fair in love and war by self-centered specialists and overheated amateurs is seriously injuring the business interests of worthy small breeders and grossly deceiving thousands of beginners and farmers. I do not presume to censure the enthusiast who appears to over-praise his favorite breed; I split no straws by making an oversensitive estimate of advertising that must needs be strong to be effective, but I most humbly protest against the too common practice of crying down rival breeds with untruthful descriptions and ignorant cavil.

Any breed that is being widely bred by competent breeders is a good breed. None of them have any faults that are not wholly arbitrary, for so-called faults all depend upon individual points of view.

The distinguishing peculiarities of the different breeds and varieties are best described in the Standard and in the advertising literature of competent breeders who handle them. The important economic differences are not numerous. Prolificacy is not one of them. Prolificacy depends upon strains, stocks and treatment, not upon breed or variety.

The frequent comparisons of success with one breed with failure with another are wholly without value. They prove absolutely nothing so far as the relative merits of the breeds are concerned.

The important differences are those clearly obvious qualities that differentiate the breeds everywhere in all conditions.

The important economic differences are best shown by a comparison of classes rather than breeds, with close regard to such special market requirements as most appeal to the person making the choice.

The Asiatics are large and heavy; contented in confinement; well adapted to cold latitudes; mature slowly; produce brown eggs of good size and as many as any breed when competently bred and handled for egg production.

The Mediterraneans are relatively small and light; nervous and panicky unless carefully handled; active foragers; good flyers; mature quickly; produce small white eggs and a great many of them when competently handled for egg production. On account of their peculiar activity and self-reliance the reasonable claim is made that Mediterranean in general and Leghorns in particular, will lay a greater number of eggs for a given amount of food and care, in their general distribution, than breeds of the Asiatic or American classes. As eggs are sold by number rather than weight, that claim is worthy of consideration in those very numerous localities where small white eggs are not discounted in the market.

Special strains of Leghorns have been bred up to good size and lay eggs equal in size and weight to those of American breeds, but such stock can not be said to be typical of the breed.

The Americans are in all important economic respects compounds and modifications of larger and smaller breeds. As prolific as any other they occupy an intermediate position in size and temperament and consequently appeal to many as being ideal all-purpose fowls.

As food consumption depends upon weight of body, activity, weight of eggs produced, and climatic temperature, it is clear that the food cost of eggs per dozen would be the least, with small breeds, were the other factors equal. But the other factors seldom are equal.

Every healthy hen utilizes her food and drink in three ways: body growth and renewal,



Pair of Sebastopol Geese

Photo by Purvis

muscular activity and egg production. Increase in weight or increased egg production, either considered separately or together, indicates a necessary increase in food consumption. Increase of activity or increase of egg production must of necessity reduce weight of body unless sufficiently supported by food.

By successive comparisons we find that: body weight and activity being the same, the hen that lays the greatest weight of eggs should require the most food; body weight and egg production (by weight) being the same, the most active hen should require the most food; activity and egg production (by weight) being the same, the heaviest hen should eat the most. But such comparisons are too difficult and too complicated for practical tests. I have little doubt that the food cost of a pound of poultry meat and eggs (added together in equal weights) are approximately the same with one breed as with another, the food and its price being identical. The immutable Law of Compensation must be operative here as elsewhere.

The practical poulterer aims to convert a portion of his product into cash at a profit every week in the year. That product consists of meat, eggs, feathers and manure. Many beginners acquire the notion that a living may be made from the single item of market eggs and then search widely for the breed that is claimed to lay the greatest num-



Some of Knowles, Young & Co. White Orpingtons

ber of them. Men who have made a good living along that exclusive line are exceedingly rare, if indeed there are any.

Eggs may be produced at a profit every day in the year. The demand is constant. The large egg and the brown egg fetch an extra price only in discriminating markets. There are very many localities where no extra price can possibly be obtained for many fancy eggs. The same is true of dressed poultry having yellow skin and legs.

In January, the practical poulterer is getting eggs from both early and late hatched pullets and such old hens as molted early and were held over and getting good prices.

In February, all hens and pullets that he believes can be more profitably sold for meat than held for eggs are marketed. Weight counts here.

In March, April and May, market eggs sell for the lowest price for the year, (not in summer as many say) and the demand for winter-hatched broilers begins culminating in the highest prices near the end of April. Here again breed characteristics count. At this season the poultry manure becomes a valuable asset.

June and July eggs from persistent-laying individuals are profitable and the demand for oasters suggests a thorough weeding out of all mature females that are not laying freely. The chronic sitter is a logical and profitable meat-market proposition at this time. Their value is in their weight and condition for table use. Breed counts.

In August and September, every female that is laying well is a money maker and all others can be marketed at good prices if they weigh enough. Breed counts.

October, November and December eggs sell at good prices. Even a fair layer pays well in December, but she should be sold for table use as soon as egg prices fall so low that she no longer pays a profit. Old hens that molted late and hard should not be held over these months. Their value is in their weight and condition for market.

It is hoped that this brief summary will show the beginner who is undecided in the matter of breed selection, that no one breed, much less variety, can honestly claim a monopoly of any utility quality. Prolificacy is absolutely and wholly a matter of strains, stock and treatment, not breed.

Many desire a quickly grown, meaty carcass that will weigh enough to pay for the picking and a profit besides.

Some want large eggs, white eggs, brown eggs, white skin or yellow skin. Choose the breed that has the desired qualities. Select the breed that you like best, much the same as you would select a syrup at a soda fountain. The bad points of all breeds are imaginary. When the breed does not fit the breeder or his market, it is no fault of the breed. It is either a case of poor stock not typical of the breed, unsuitable management or simply a misfit.

Even the great popularity of a breed may mislead a beginner who expects to advertise by and bye. The more popular anything becomes the more intense will become the competition. Some conspicuous successes are being made by breeders of superior strains of some of the less popular breeds.

Popularity is usually an indication of excellence but is never a guarantee of superiority. In various classes from men to methods, the least popular is sometimes the most excellent.

I do not think this the case, however, with breeds of hens.

The Michigan State Poultry Show



HE Michigan State Poultry show, at Detroit, January 4, 1907, surpassed by far any previous show held by the state association.

Detroit, the convention city, where each year thousands of visitors wend their way, has proven itself a great poultry center. Three years in succession the state poultry association has held its show there and the recent one was one of the banner shows of all of them. The Light Guard Armory, which is centrally located, makes a model place to hold a show, large, well lighted, and with every convenience. The entries in poultry numbered about 1500 birds, exhibits coming from a number of states, besides several fine exhibits from Canada. The Barred Rock class was the largest in the show numbering considerably over 100 birds, F. W. Patton, Amherstburg, Ontario, showing a full class. Mr. Patton has bred Barred Rocks exclusively for several years, and showed a fine line of Rocks, winning first pen, besides several other regular prizes. J. A. Barnum, Coldwater, Michigan, was another large exhibitor of Barred Rocks, winning several regular prizes, and the twenty-five dollar special on best cock, hen, cockerel and pullett. The first prize cockerel owned by Mr. Smith of Detroit, was

W. E. STANFIELD

Associate Editor

one of the best birds seen this year and attracted much attention. The Buff Rock class was next, with S. D. Lapham, of Dearborn, and Dr. Lewis of Ann Arbor, prominent winners. In White Rocks, which was an exceptionally large class, Dalley & Douglas, Flat Rock, Michigan, won the majority of prizes. Wyandottes in White, Silver, Partridge and Columbian, were many, both in number and quality. Minorcas, in Rose and Single Comb, were a full class and many birds exceptional in quality. Leghorn classes were big, especially in Buffs. The Single Comb Buff Leghorn club holding its annual meeting at the show resulted in bringing out a number of exhibitors. The class of Black Orpingtons was one of the best seen this year, including some very choice birds. Buff Orpingtons were not so many in number but the class contained a few good birds. Michigan always seems capable of bringing out some good Asiatics, and while the number was not large, in the Brahma, Buff and Partridge Cochins, a few birds of exceptionally fine quality were to be seen. One feature of the show, attracting

a great amount of attention, was the "Midway", which was made up of a row of cooping through the entire center of the building, containing a few birds of about all scarce varieties as well as pheasants, water fowls and bantams.

Wednesday night the Association gave a banquet at the Griswold, one of Detroit's leading hotels. It was one of the most pleasant affairs of this kind the writer ever attended. Such a feature has a decided tendency to strengthen an association in brotherly feeling and create interest. Several of Detroit's most influential citizens were in attendance, including Ex-mayor Cobb, who held a prominent place on the programme. At the association meeting held on Thursday night of the show, Dr. Young of Detroit, was elected to the presidency, succeeding S. D. Lapham, of Dearborn, who retired from office with honor. Daniel Thomas, of Pontiac, Michigan, was elected to succeed Mr. Millspaugh, as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Millspaugh for the past two years has proven himself a very efficient secretary. We believe the association will find in Mr. Thomas a man fully capable of continuing the good work, and the members may look forward to a still larger and better show another season.

The Sex in the Egg--J. C. McCrory



NDER natural laws, where there is order and perfection, and where nature has not been corrupted or impeded in the natural exercise of her constitutional functions, the male comes first in all things created. These laws are universal, governing our birds, the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and all things made. Adam and then Eve; that is the law and order of sex with mother nature. This law seldom or never fails to assert itself in the wild animals. The first fawn of the wild doe is a male, the first calf of a buffalo is a male, the first kid of a wild goat is a male, and so too with every well known wild animal. But the domestic animals are so corrupted by unnatural breeding that this law is often thwarted in their offspring. We learn in the early history of man that his first child was a male. Adam had two sons, Noah three, Abraham eight (six by his second wife) Isaac two, Jacob twelve, Joseph two, Moses two, etc. But since man has violated every law of nature and of God, his offspring is now liable to be any kind of a two-legged, unfeathered animal with or without hair. The first bloom on a pumpkin vine is a male (examine its shape), and never produces a pumpkin, so too the first bloom on every vine is a male, and never produces. The corn tassel, which is the male, comes first, then the silk, which is the female, comes afterwards. Yes, the law is universal, the male always comes first where nature is left free to operate her own laws. Hence where the breed of the fowl is not too far removed from their origin, or where the conjunction of antagonistic bloods are not warring in their heterogeneous nature, or where comparative perfection has

been attained by the union of compatible elements of different breeds, thereby bringing them into harmony with the mandates of this natural law of sex, then the first half of the hen's litter of eggs will hatch cockerels, and the second half pullets.

With five S. C. Brown Leghorn hens and a cock, from the Theo. Wittman strain, which had been line-bred for years, the writer made ten tests of this law. In the five tests for cockerels, with the eggs of the first half of the litters, 48 birds were raised of which 41 were cockerels and 7 pullets; and in the five tests for pullets, with the eggs of the second half of the litters, 55 birds were raised of which 47 were pullets and 8 cockerels.

Two tests were then made with the eggs of two different looking degenerated mongrel hens and a cock, each purchased from a different farm yard, to determine the extent of the jurisdiction of this law. Out of the eggs from the first half of the two litters 13 chickens were raised: 9 cockerels and 4 pullets; and out

of the eggs from the second half of the two litters 17 chickens were raised: 12 pullets and 5 cockerels.

A test was also made of eight eggs from four doves. The first egg laid in each nest, was marked and when the second egg had been laid in each nest, then the four marked ones for males were put in two nests, and the four unmarked eggs were put in the two other nests. A few days before the young doves were ready to leave their nests the four from the marked eggs for males were killed and dissected and found to be males. Then the three—one had disappeared from the nest—from the eggs of the second half of the four litters were killed and dissected and found to be females. The test will also be made soon with the eggs of pigeons by marking the first egg, etc. I am told that the first egg of the pigeon hatches a male.

While the prosecution of this study has been purely for pleasure, it may be of some financial profit to other poultrymen.

How You Can Help Us

We believe all our readers are willing to help us in any way they can, especially when they can do so without any extra effort on their part. If it were not for our advertisers it would be impossible for us to publish as large a magazine as POULTRY, and cover the field as we do. Our advertisers are always anxious to know where those who write to them have seen their advertisements. They want to know this so they can know which of the mediums they use pay them best. The way to help us is to say to the advertiser when you write him that you saw his advertisement in POULTRY.

This will give him the data he is always anxious to get and help him to appreciate the value of POULTRY as an advertising medium. We are confident every one of our readers feels proud to belong to our family and will grant us this request. The advertiser himself is rather proud to see his advertising in this magazine, but he is advertising for profit and wants to know where his profits come from. Our guarantee only runs to those who mention POULTRY in their first letter to the advertiser, so doing this is insurance of satisfaction in the deals made through our advertising columns.

Buff Orpingtons at Chicago Show

THE National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club meeting was held Saturday P. M. January 26, 1907, at the Chicago show. A large enthusiastic crowd of members was assembled. The grand list of specials as well as regular prizes offered by the Club and Chicago show brought out a big entry of Orp-

Cunningham, Goshen, Ind., unanimously re-elected to the presidency; Will H. Schadt, re-elected secretary-treasurer, Mr. Schadt's good work for the Club being highly appreciated by the members; vice-president, J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich., Mr. Williams having the largest individual entry of any one exhibitor in the show. Members elected on the executive committee to act in connection with the president, secretary and vice-president as the executive committee, being S. H. Shattuck, Covert, Mich., and Dr. Jas. Mathews, New Paris, Ind. Vice-presidents for every state and territory in the union are elected upon recommendation of the secretary. The Club judges, W. E. Stanfield re-elected. In addition C. S. Byers of Hazelrigg, Ind.

Following is a list of the prizes offered by Club and National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association and also name of the winner. The Silver Challenge cup to be won three years in succession for the largest display of Orpingtons was won for the second time by J. M. Williams & Co. The Silver cup for the best display won by J. M. Williams & Co. Silver cup for best shaped male, Dr. Cunningham. Silver cup for best shaped female, won by Mr. Shattuck. Silver cup for best colored male, J. M. Williams & Co. Silver cup for best colored female, J. M. Williams & Co. Illinois State Silver cup, J. M. Williams & Co. \$10 gold, first cockerel, Byers; \$10 gold, first cock, Williams & Co.; \$10 gold, first pullet, Schadt; \$10 gold, first hen, Shattuck; \$10

gold, first pen, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd cockerel, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd cock, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd pullet, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd hen, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd pen, Schadt; \$3 gold, 3rd cockerel, Williams & Co.; \$3 gold, 3rd cock, Bonar; \$3 gold, 3rd pullet, Williams & Co.; \$3 gold, 3rd hen, Williams & Co.; \$3 gold, 3rd pen, Kohlsaat; \$2 gold, 4th cockerel, Brown; \$2 gold, 4th cock, Cunningham; \$2 gold, 4th pullet, Shattuck; \$2 gold, 4th hen, Schadt; \$1 gold, 5th cockerel, Bogardus; \$1 gold, 5th cock, Kohlsaat; \$1 gold, 5th pullet, Kohlsaat; \$1 gold, 5th hen, Schadt; \$5 gold, best display, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd best display, Schadt; \$5 gold, best pen, Williams & Co.; \$5 gold, 2nd best pen, Schadt; \$5 gold, 3rd best pen, Kohlsaat.

Twenty-five special badges were awarded by the Chicago show for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th prizes, on cockerels, cock, hen, pullet and pen.

The National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club now numbers nearly 600 strong, and expects to double its membership within the year. The Club is looking forward to a still larger and better Club show next year, and has already received flattering inducements to hold the next annual meeting, from several large associations, east, west and south, place of the next show to be determined by the best inducements offered by any one association.

Undoubtedly the class of Single Comb Buff Orpingtons brought out at the Chicago show was one of the best ever brought together in the country. Awards placed by Mr. Stanfield met with hearty approval.



Son of a 300-Egg Hen Copyright by F. O. Wellcome

ingtons, there being about 125 birds in the class.

Officers elected for the ensuing year, Dr.

The Breeding Male--F. O. Wellcome



SA BROAD generalization, it is ever true that the breeding male is half of the flock because he is the sire of every chick.

We all know that the brain is a dual organ and that one half of it controls the opposite half of the body. If the right lobe of the brain be undeveloped or become injured, the left side of the body suffers. This fact somewhat crudely and insufficiently illustrates a peculiar fact in heredity. The particular traits of a father are often reproduced in a daughter to be transferred again to the male line in her son. We often notice that a woman's peculiar qualities are reproduced in one or more of her sons and one or more of his daughters. This crossed transmission of parental qualities is not an unfailing rule, but it is quite common.

Many poultry breeders hold that the sons of a persistent layer are more likely to transmit the persistent laying qualities to their pullets than are her daughters.

A certain experiment station has for some years been selling their noble sons of 200-egg hens to farmers and other poultry keepers for the purpose of improving the laying qualities of their stocks. They receive many reports that indicate that the plan is effective. The work is worthy in every way, so far as the station is concerned, but the advertising that the poultry press gives them gratuitously in

unfair competition with the paid advertising of worthy breeders who are breeding along the same lines at their own expense should be severely condemned in behalf of justice and fair dealing.

The selection of a male bird for the breeding pen is a serious matter whatever be the aims of the breeder. It is important that the

qualities of the mother of that male be known so far as it is possible or practicable to know them. If we desire a male that will improve the laying qualities of our stock is it not pertinent to inquire if the dam of that male was a good layer? The male had but one dam, consequently the broad knowledge that the breeding flock as a whole averaged to lay well is no assurance that the male in question was not hatched from an egg laid by one of the poorest layers among them.

The mother of the breeding male is likely to transmit her own individual qualities, good or bad, through her son to many of his pullets. What about her?

[Editors note—Mr. Wellcome is emphatically a believer in utility in poultry, but he has no prejudice against beauty and Standard requirements, once utility is established. He believes in pure-bred fowls, because he knows without pure blood there can be no progress. The son of a 300-egg hen, shown above, is an example of what can be done in a combination of beauty and utility. This bird weighed eight pounds when six and one-half months old and his picture shows him to be a typical White Plymouth Rock. He was bred by a western state agricultural college and the illustration is from The Trapnest Text Book, by permission of Mr. Wellcome. This article is worth considering by those who want to make money from poultry.]



H. H. Coburn, Memphis, Mich., and His First Prize Columbian Wyandotte Cockerel

Want Quality? Then Buy



White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Homer Pigeons

They always please and win. Winners this season at Philadelphia, Scranton, Paterson and Bridgeton. White Rock eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 12, \$2.00 for 25. Circular of winnings and mating.

Springer Bros. R.R. 42, Bridgeton, N. J.

For Sale!

On account of other business necessitating a change of residence I offer for sale

Orchard Grove Poultry Plant Cohocton, New York

This is a magnificent home and an up-to-date poultry establishment, finely located, worth twice what it can now be bought at. See article and illustration on pages 6 and 7 in this issue of POULTRY. For further particulars address

W. E. Adair,
Steuben Co., Cohocton, N. Y.

"BLUETTE" Barred P. Rocks

have been bred in line for generations and their winnings were made in company with

America's Best

Birds of my breeding have won in three of the largest shows the past season. Choice breeding and exhibition birds in cockerels hens and pullets.

Eggs from finest matings—one setting \$3, two settings \$5. Circular and mating list FREE. A fine litter of Fox Terrier Dogs.

Albert D. Huffman,
Box 75, Wanamaker, Ind.

Buffington

Started the poultry business in 1864

He will sell eggs from prize winning Partridge and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. Circular.

Rowland G. Buffington, Somerset, Mass.

Buff Rocks

Fifty cockerels \$3 to \$10. Vigorous, healthy breeders—the result of ten years careful breeding. Males heading my pens score 92 to 94. Winners at great Scranton, Pa., show. Eggs 2.50 and 1.50 per 15. They will hatch.

A. L. FAWCETT,
Box 4, New Albany, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

EATON'S FAMOUS POULTRY FOODS

CHICK SCRATCH MASH

LIFE SAVER CLIMAX PERFECTION

Ask your dealer, or write R. D. EATON GRAIN & FEED CO., Norwich, N. Y. Mention this paper.

The Advent of Reds - Leghorns



For Sale on March 20, April 13, May 9, June 3.

1907 Winnings Madison Square Garden, 1st and 4th pen, 3rd cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullet. Owner Madison Square, New York 1st and 2nd hen, 3rd cockerel.

Philadelphia Poultry show Single Comb Rhode Island Reds 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd cockerel, 4th pen. Single Comb Buff Leghorns 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet and 1st and 2nd pen together with the special prize silver cup for the best Single Comb Buff Leghorn cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen.

Willanna Farm, W.L. Fulmer Mgr, Douglasville, Pa

Please mention POULTRY when writing

ATTENTION BUFF ROCK BREEDERS and all interested in Buff Rocks

I have bought W. H. Russels entire stock of Buff Rocks, consisting of over one hundred birds. Mr. Russell for years past has been one of the leading exhibitors and winners in the largest shows, such as Chicago, Indianapolis, Illinois State and the World's Fair.

There was no reserve. I have them all.

I solicit an acquaintance of all past patrons of Mr. Russell together with all who may desire highest quality in Buff Rocks.

Eight Grand Pens For Eggs.

A Few Choice Birds Left.

C. E. STEVENS, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

White Rocks
Barred Rocks
Buff Rocks
Single Comb R. I. Reds
Rose Comb R. I. Reds

EGGS
\$2.00
Per 15
\$9.00
Per 100

Bred for Boston Show purpose and from best laying strains. Poor hatches caused by infertile eggs replaced FREE

W. H. BILLINGS

Milton

Massachusetts

BARRED ROCKS DON'T FAIL TO SEND FOR OUR MATING LIST

before you order eggs for hatching. 28 prizes were by my customers on birds direct from my yards in the month of December, 1906, alone, with scores up to 94 1-2. Every bird that we sent out for exhibition won a prize. No breeder anywhere can approach this record. Our last years customers won on birds hatched from our eggs. If you want the real winning strain send for my mating list. It's free for the asking.

A few fine cockerels for sale Alton Farm, Rt. 33, Chenoa, Illinois

Newk's White Wyandottes are White and Right

Bred from New York, Chicago and Cincinnati winners. Won 1st and 4th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet and 2nd pen at Prairie Depot, Nov. 28, 1906. I have three breeding pens mated up. Nothing in first pen scoring less than 92; other two pens nothing less than 90 points. If you want to start right get eggs from good birds. Get your order in early.

Eggs \$2.50 and \$3.00 per sitting. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Newk's Poultry Plant, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting

Utility stock \$2 per setting

Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.



First Cockerel at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1907
Photo from life of one of my winning

Buff Wyandottes

If you are a lover of Buffs my 1907 illustrated booklet would certainly interest you. It gives my matings for the season; prices of eggs and considerable general information. It is free for the asking.

G. C. KIMBARK,

Box C

Canton, Ohio.

LEE PITCHLYNN

Single-Combed Brown Leghorns

The Pullet Line Exclusively

Eggs in Season

Stock For Sale

Write For Prices

Winners at Rockville, Md., Aug., '06

1st Hen, 1st and 5th Pullet

1st and 2nd Pens

At Trenton, N. J., September 24, 1906

1st and 3rd Pullet

1st, 2nd and 3rd Hen

Hagerstown, Md., October, 1906

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Hens

1st, 2nd and 5th Pullets

1st Pen

1104 Sixth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Williams Extractor

The sovereign remedy for

Roup, Scaly Legs and
all Skin Diseases

Absolutely Harmless

Perfectly Effective

Endorsed by leading poultrymen and Pigeon
Fanciers. Testimonials and circular FREE.

PRICE Large bottles \$1.00
Small bottles 50c

R. L. Hutchings Co., Distributors,
Havemeyer Building, Cortland Street, New York City

White Wyandottes, Single
Comb White and Brown
Leghorns and Pekin Ducks

of high quality. EGGS (fowls) 13
for 1.50. Duck Eggs 11 for 2.00.
Write for catalogue. Box P,

Echo Poultry Farm, Great Valley, N. Y.

EGGS From the best breed of White Wyandottes

in the west. \$3.00 per 15. Select
pen \$5.00 per 15. A few fine birds
for sale. Get my prices.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

Columbian Wyandottes

Scored Cockerels \$5 up. Trios \$10 and up.

Eggs from pens 1, 2 and 3 \$5.00 per 15.
Pens 4, 5 and 6 \$3 per 15. Pens 7, 8, 9 and
10 \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$8 per 50, \$15 per 100.

H. H. & E. M. Coburn,
Red Farm, Memphis, Mich.

Baby Chicks

We ship thousands each season. Eleven
varieties at 8.00 to 12.00 per 100. Alive, healthy
chicks guaranteed. Stamp for new booklet
and testimonials.

Freeport Hatchery,
Box P, Freeport, Michigan

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Don't forget to mention **POULTRY** when writing to our advertisers. It will help us and please the advertiser.

A year's subscription to **POULTRY** for the best article under 500 words. Now help the beginner and yourself by telling us something about your methods and success.

We regret very much to learn that Secretary T. E. Orr is very seriously ill at his home, Beaver, Pennsylvania, with asthma and heart trouble. Every one will wish for his speedy recovery.

If you should get a sample copy of **POULTRY**, not being a subscriber, you will understand that some friend has told us you breed good poultry and we send the sample as an invitation to subscribe.

We are always glad to hear of failures and try to turn them into successes. Tell about your failures, so others will not make the same mistake you did. The story of a failure often points the way to success.

The old firm of Peter Duryee & Co., New York, which has been in existence for sixty-five years, has retired from business having sold out to another New York firm. We have no further particulars, Mr. Instone merely giving the above facts in a recent letter.

Keep your hens busy these days. Make them scratch for a living in a deep bed of litter. The busy, well-fed hen is the one that lays the most eggs and Professor Rice has discovered that it is the hen that lays the most eggs that lays the most fertile ones. Keep the hens working so they will be strong and vigorous.

Albert Emch showed his White Wyandottes at Chicago and won a fourth prize. At Rising Sun, Ohio, he won four firsts, one second, two thirds, and five specials. At Cleveland, Ohio, he won one third and one fourth. At Adrian, Michigan, five firsts, two seconds, one third, four specials, including the Ivory soap cup and cup for the best White Wyandotte cock, cockerel, hen and pullet in the show.

We keep a trough full of an equal mixture of corn meal and oil meal where our hens can get it whenever they want it. We feed them a good big feed of vegetables every day, these being chopped up raw, and we give them corn, wheat and beef scraps. They have to dig for the grain. They are laying in a perfectly satisfactory manner. This may not be the best way to feed but it is a good one. As spring advances less grain and more green stuff will be given.

Glenolden Poultry Yards, Glenolden, Pennsylvania, showed at the following shows this season: New Castle, Delaware, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Mt. Holly, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., West Chester, Pennsylvania, Trenton, New Jersey, Diamond State Poultry Show, Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia Poultry show, a total of eight shows. At these Glenolden White Leghorns won twenty-eight firsts, twenty-three seconds, three fourths and twelve specials. Mr. Davis breeds good winners but they must be layers if they stay in his yards.

¶ We have been asked to name the order in which the several states of the Union stand in the value of their poultry products. The only thing we have to guide us in this matter is the census of 1900, a very inadequate document but probably not far wrong as regards the relative importance of the states in this matter. Named in this order, beginning with the highest, the states and territories would stand as follows: Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Kentucky, Nebraska, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, California, South Dakota, West Virginia, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Maryland, Indian Territory, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Florida, Connecticut, Colorado, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Rhode Island, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, District of Columbia. Considering that Connecticut stands 37 in the list, Utah 42 and Rhode Island 45, we can better appreciate the fact that either of these states spends more money teaching poultry culture than is spent by Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, the three highest, combined. Illinois, the second state in the Union as a poultry state, spends not a single cent in poultry culture, Missouri spends a little and Iowa is preparing to spend some. Rhode Island has the honor of being the first state to recognize the poultry industry as being worthy of recognition in its agricultural college. It seems about time some of the more important poultry raising states should begin to do something. So far New York, 7 on the list, is the only one of them that has done anything worth particular note.

¶ American Poultry Association politics is the favorite diversion of the members, if we are to judge by the letters we are receiving. The process of nominating officers by mail is now going on and later the election by the same process will be effected.

We have been besieged with requests for advice as to who should be nominated for the various offices. Many members seem to be altogether at sea. It was to be expected that this would be the case as it would be almost impossible for 700 live members of one association to sit down and select a list of candidates and agree with any sort of unanimity especially when it came to selecting candidates for the minor offices. This is probably why we, and no doubt others, who are supposed to be fairly familiar with all the available office "timber" have been appealed to for suggestions.

For ourselves we adopted the simple expedient of placing on our nominating ballot the list of names sent out by President Curtis, with certain modifications. For president we could not think of any better candidate than C. M. Bryant, for secretary Ross C. H. Hallock has been our choice for some months, for the minor offices there are a host of members who have maintained a lively interest in the Association, any of whom would make acceptable officers. With one or two exceptions we followed President Curtis' suggestions, believe his ticket was as good as could be made up and desiring practical unanimity in this matter, adopted his selection. We happened to know that this ticket was made up after consulting with other prominent members and believe the best interests of the Association would be safeguarded by those on that list if they are elected.

Among so large a membership, a great many of whom are not in very close touch with other members, or with the Association generally, it is quite likely that there will be a great diversity of opinion concerning who should be nominated. This will bring to the notice of Election Commissioner Kimmey a long list of possible candidates, but five of whom can be placed on the regular ticket. The law of the Association provides that the five standing highest when the nominating ballots are counted shall be placed on the ticket to be voted by the members, each then making a selection of one of the five. If it should happen that there should be several ties a weak point in the scheme would be developed. We think this likely to occur sooner or latter when no doubt a remedy will be devised. The election of officers for nearly every organization of a character similar to the American Poultry Association is usually a matter of committee work, as such officers are usually nominated by a committee and almost invariably elected in due course. There does not seem to be a better way to nominate officers. After all human experience nominations for any office whether of clubs, societies, associations or in county, state and national affairs goes through committee work of some kind. The committee may be a self constituted one but the end is always reached by the combined action of a few, who "start the ball rolling" and whoop 'er up for those agreed upon.

News and Notes

Our special contributor, Mrs. E. E. Edwards, is spending several months in Florida and we expect some good articles from her about what she sees in the South.

M. M. Johnson, the incubator man, Clay Center, Nebraska, has been elected president of the Nebraska State Poultry Association, in recognition of his interest in the poultry industry of that state.

Louis L. Lucas, of "Har-Lou" Orpington Farm, Oil City, Pennsylvania, writes: "Enclosed find check to pay for our ad. It looks fine and our business is booming." Publicity in **POULTRY** pays.

Get the chicks from the larger breeds out by the last of March and those of the smaller breeds out by the first of May, if possible, in order to have the pullets matured before cold weather begins next fall.

Don't sell the surplus cockerels of the American class, or any of the breeds as large or larger than these in the market. Caponize them and keep them over until spring when they will bring a big price and make more money for you than they would if handled in any other way.

Don't delay sending for that incubator catalogue and ordering the incubator until it is so late the maker is weeks behind his orders. The way incubators are selling this season it is probable there will not be enough made to go around. The early buyer gets the machine promptly.

Late hatched chicks frequently do well and grow as well as those hatched earlier. Last year we hatched chicks in July that lived and thrived, but the pullets did not begin laying until the middle of February. Late hatchings are better than none, but the early hatches produce the winter layers.

In almost every case where we get a complaint that a subscriber has not received the last number of **POULTRY** we find it is because his subscription has expired. We never send even one number after a subscription expires. If you get a notice remember you have also got the last number you will get until you renew.

Here is what A. T. McAdow, Lamar, Missouri, says: "Please discontinue my classified ad in **POULTRY** and send me a statement of my rebate. Since the appearance of my offer of Black Orpingtons in your last issue I have been flooded with orders and am entirely sold out. Will probably take display space later." Sometimes publicity in **POULTRY** pays so well that it loses an advertiser for us.

We recently have seen a large number of reports from egg dealers all over this country, as published in the "Egg Reporter." A large proportion of these reports say farmers have kept more hens than ever before. This means more eggs than ever. Has any one noticed any marked decline in the price or demand for eggs? Certainly not. Now that farmers are keeping more hens, let every breeder of pure-bred stock constitute himself a committee of one to induce them to keep better hens. It can be done.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons Mammoth Pekin Ducks

My breeding pens are headed by first prize birds in every case. The females are buff to the skin and the right kind of buff, solid, sound color, some of them scoring as high as 93½ to 94½ points. I won 1st cockerel at Missouri State Show, special for best male Orpington, Club special for best Orpington. Eggs from pen 1, 4.00 per setting, 2 settings 7.00, pen 2, 2.50 per 15, 30 for 4.00, pen 3, 2.50 per 15, 30 for 4.50. Will ship only 2 settings at a time. Utility yards, eggs 4.00 per 100. Pekin duck eggs from four yards. Eggs 2.00 per 15, 30 for 3.50, 45 for 4.75, 100 eggs 9.50. Guarantee hatch of eight in all eggs sold or will replace at half price. Circular.

W. A. Ryno, Granby, Mo.

Eggs! Eggs!

As an inducement to secure new customers, I will sell eggs this spring at half price as follows:

Per setting	Per setting
Buff P. Rocks 13 1	Black Minorcas 13 \$1
Barred P. Rocks 13 1	Cornish I. Games 15 2
White P. Rocks 13 1	Partridge Wyandottes 15 2
Light Brahmas 13 1	S. C. Buff Orps 15 2
Buff Wyandottes 13 1	S. C. Bk. Orps 15 3
Silver Wyandottes 13 1	Colt'an Wyandottes 15 3
White Wyandottes 13 1	R. C. Buff Orps 15 3
Buff Leghorns 13 1	S. C. Wh. Orps 15 3
R. C. B. Leghorns 13 1	R. C. Bk. Orps 15 3
S. C. W. & B. Leghorns 13 1	R. C. W. Orps 15 3
S. C. Buff Orpington eggs 8.00 per 100; R. C. Buff, Black and White Orpington eggs 10.00 for 60; all other eggs 6.00 per 100. Forty years experience. Catalogue FREE.	

Lewis C. Beatty, Box 118, Washington, New Jersey

Death To Lice

is just as effective as a sword thrust. Harmless to poultry and stock but death to the louse and his family. It is the old-time Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure killer of vermin on poultry, stock, sheep or plants. Sample postpaid 10c. 100 oz. by express \$1.00. Ask for "Pocketbook Pointers." Sent free and worth many times the trouble of sending a postal for it. Write today.

O. K. Stock Food Co.
600 Monon Bldg. Chicago

Bred To Lay White Wyandottes

I am now ready to fill orders for eggs. My special mating this year is exceptionally good. It is composed of those blocky birds so much in demand. You cannot go wrong if you buy these eggs

Eggs from this pen \$3
Others \$2 per thirteen

Good hatches guaranteed—if not satisfactory will refill the order at half price. Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

"LONG'S LAYERS"

White Wyandottes

If you want Standard birds bred for utility on trap nest record for seven years, write me your wants and let me quote you. Eggs 3 per 15. ALVIN LONG - - - Lyons, Kansas

Black Langshans

Twelve years a specialty Breeder. Five years winner in Chicago. No better bred Eggs and stock Jesse T. Bateman Waverly, Ill.

Ideal Aluminum LEG BANDS



are the acknowledged leaders. Firmest and most secure lock. Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price, postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25-30c; 50-50c; 100-75c. All supply dealers sell them. Sample band and B. P. Rock circular sent for 2c stamp. Frank Myers Mfg., Box 46, Freeport, Ill.

Buff Rocks Exclusive breeder of Buff Rocks for nine years. Winners at Indiana State Show and World's Fair St. Louis. Extreme high quality eggs, 10.00 per 13, other pens 5.00 per 13. C. A. Paetzl - Hope, Indiana

Do You Know Hummel?



If not, you had better get acquainted. I have my breeding pens all mated up and can now fill your egg orders. My breeding birds score from 90 to 96 points. I have been very particular in selecting male birds for breeding purposes this season, every bird is strong and vigorous. By my method of packing eggs I am able to ship them anywhere with good results to purchaser, and guarantee safe arrival of eggs at your nearest express office at the lowest possible rate. You can order your eggs direct from this advertisement.

Handsome 1907 Catalog Free

EGGS

All Varieties in this Column
\$1.50 per 13
2.50 per 26
5.00 per 65

Barred Plymouth Rocks
White Plymouth Rocks
Buff Rocks
Light Brahmas
White Wyandottes
Buff Wyandottes
Golden Wyandottes
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Buff Cochins
Partridge Cochins
Black Langshans
S. S. Hamburgs
Rose Comb Br. Leghorns
R. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Black Minorcas
American Dominiques
Golden Sebright Bantams

EGGS

All Varieties in this Column
\$1.75 per 13
3.00 per 26
6.00 per 65

White Cochins
White Langshans
Cornish Indian Games
Black Breasted Red Games
Houdans
Black Javals
S. C. White Minorcas
R. C. Black Minorcas
Buff Orpingtons
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Buckeye Reds
Golden Polish
W. F. Black Spanish
Buff Cochins Bantams

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
White Holland Turkeys
Toulouse Geese

EGGS

All Varieties in this Column
\$2.00 per 13
3.50 per 26
7.00 per 65

Pea Comb Barred Rocks
Dark Brahmas
Blue Andalusians
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
Red Caps
White Crested Black Polish
Silver Polish
Black Tailed Jap Bantams

Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per 11
Rouen Ducks \$2.50 per 22

One setting \$2.50
Two settings 4.50

Hummel's Insect Powder. The best in the world. Price list free. All correspondence receives prompt and personal attention. If you have never dealt with me, I want your orders this season, and will endeavor to treat you right and hold your patronage

S. A. Hummel, Box 88, Freeport, Ill.

Dalley & Douglas

The BEST In

White Plymouth Rocks

We have several hundred breeding cockerels for sale and will dispose of them at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each. We will guarantee every bird and if you are not pleased they can be returned at our expense and we will refund your money. We have a few pullets to spare at \$2.50 and \$5.00 on the same conditions.

The Dalley & Douglas White Rocks have been tested in the show room and breeding pens and we know they excel. We want your patronage as it is necessary to our success. We feel that in being candid it will encourage you to have confidence in our every statement, be it through the medium of POULTRY or our correspondence. Our birds are not perfect but

Are As Near Being So As It Is Possible to Breed Them

You will find them pure white in quill and possessing the most glorious bay eye and low evenly serrated comb you have ever seen. Their shape is that which you see in the winning birds in all the large show rooms. We have 15 pens mated up and a selection of 15 eggs from these pens will cost you \$4.00 or 100 for \$25.00. We also have several other flocks (all the birds being at Standard weight and good color) and eggs from these pens will cost you \$2.50 for 15, or \$10.00 per 100.

We will be very glad to hear from you.

DALLEY & DOUGLAS, Box P., Flat Rock, Michigan

White Holland Turkeys

The most popular turkey of the day. We have bred our White Hollands as large as the Bronze. Toms weighing from 38 to 42 pounds, when matured. The White Hollands do not stray away from home as does other breeds. They always command the highest market price. We now have on hands something like 500 turkeys.

We Are Going to Make a Special Sale to Reduce Our Flock

15 pullets to sell at \$4. 100 pullets intended to sell at \$7 and \$10, sale price \$5 each. 50 extra good pullets, show birds as well as breeders, will close them at \$7 each. 100 young Toms at the low price of \$5 each. 100 young Toms, extra good ones, show birds as well as the best of breeders, will close them out at \$7. 25 young Toms, the best of breeders, \$10. 100 yearling Hens, all select breeders, hens that we bred last season, at prices from \$5 to \$8. 25 old Toms that we bred last season, extra good birds, best of show birds as well as breeders, ranging in price from \$7 to \$12. This is the grandest opportunity you will have to get the best variety as well as the best strain of turkeys.

Our winnings at the late Indiana Fanciers' show February 1 to 8, 1907, we won on our birds 1st old Tom, 1st old Hen, 1st, 2nd Cockerel, 1st 2nd, 3rd Pullet. This is proof of our claim that we have the best. Order direct from this ad and get first choice. We have selected 50 of the best of the young hens for the egg trade. We are now booking orders for delivery later, place order now, last season we could not fill the demand. Price 5.00 per 11 eggs.

J. C. FISHEL & SON

Box P

Hope, Indiana

Rudydale White Wyandottes

Winners at four of the best shows of the season, viz. 13 firsts, 9 seconds, at Sullivan, Illinois, December 18-23. Four firsts, two seconds and 10.00 special at Effingham, Illinois, December 18-23. Same week two exhibits. A clean sweep including 25.00 special for ten highest scoring birds at Mattoon, Ill., January 8-14. On two entries at Indiana State Show, Indianapolis, February 2-8. I won 1st cockerel, 2nd cock. All my best prize winners are birds hatched and raised on my farm and will be found in my breeding pens. Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs. Mating list on request.

Geo. H. Rudy, Prop. Rudydale Farm, Mattoon, Illinois



NO! THEY'RE NOT ALL ALIKE

Don't let your dealer tell you that all insect destroyers are alike, for they're not. Some kill lice; others kill mites. Some are effective in one locality but worthless in another, and vice versa. But

Lee's Lice Killer

is effective any time or place. It kills them all—lice, mites, jiggers, bedbugs—vermin of every description, whether on the fowl or in the poultry house.

No dusting, handling, dipping or greasing, if you use Lee's. Just paint or spray the roosts and walls. That's all! No individual treatment of fowls. Don't buy the "just as good" kind—there isn't any. Get the best—LEE'S. Yellow cans and labels. If your dealer can't supply you we will send you a gallon, express prepaid, for \$1.25, and one of our 1907 Egg Records, free.



Quart, 35c; half-gallon, 60c; gallon, \$1.00. Manufactured by Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb. GERMONE is the best cure for Bowel Complaint, Chicken Cholera, etc.

Trenton Incubator Co.,

Trenton, N. J., Successor to Perpetual Hen Co.

Manufacturers of the

NATURAL

Incubators and Brooders

The best machine made because nearest to nature. Made of paper the best non-conductor of heat and cold. Lighter than wood, fully as strong, and far more durable. Will not warp or shrink, no seams to open, not subject to climatic changes. Tons of fresh air. Natural air conditions. The "NATURAL" will produce the strongest, healthiest and most vigorous chicks possible.

The Natural Brooder

constructed on the same principals, will raise the chicks. No fumes or gasses in the hover-room, and air conditions are right. Hover is so constructed that crowding is impossible. Chicks get the warmth from the top the same as under the hen. No floor heat to cause leg weakness. Combination brooder and colony house can be used to advantage twelve months in the year.

PRICES cheapest, consistent with excellency of product. The machines are the result of twenty-five years practical experience

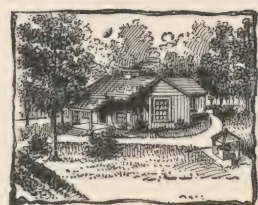
Write for Catalogue and prices.

Information on all poultry subjects free. Address

Trenton Incubator Company.

22 Escher St.,

Trenton, N. N.



\$500

Cash or Time
Buys a
FARM
In Virginia

With cozy new 3-room cottage like cut, and 25 acres for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Only two miles from the live town of Waverly, on N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Delightful climate, abundant water, unexcelled markets for produce. Splendid social advantages. "Go South—Young Man!" Write today for Booklets, lists of bargains in farms, lowest excursion rates, etc.

E. H. LaBaume, Norfolk & Western Ry. Box M, Roanoke, Va.

White Orpington Champions

I bred and own the best pen of White Orpingtons that can be found anywhere. These birds are the **proven** Champions of the West and are good enough to meet any competition.

Here is the Record: I showed just once and that was at Chicago, January 1907. For competitors I had the best known breeders in the West. I won First, Second, Third and Fourth on Pullets on four entries of females and bought of Williams & Co. their First Prize Cockerel giving me a pen with the

Unsurpassed Record of Two Firsts

and Second, Third and Fourth, all bred from my own matings except the cockerel. With these pullets I have penned three other pullets **just as good in every way.** Eggs from this pen only \$10.00 for 15, \$18.00 for 30. The name and address of every buyer of eggs from this pen will be published in **POULTRY.** I have another pen headed by my cockerel which won third at Chicago mated to **full sisters** of the birds in my Champion pen. Eggs from this pen \$5 for 15, \$8 for 30. Infertile eggs which are returned to me prepaid will be replaced **FREE** of charge. References: The Bank of Peotone and the publishers of **POULTRY.** Only a limited number of orders can be filled. Order early as orders will be filled in rotation.

George Fell Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

At St. Louis Show January 8 to 13, 1907

I won 3 firsts, 2 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 fourth. The Silver Cup for ten highest scoring White Plymouth Rocks and the Sweep-stake Cup for ten highest scoring birds in American class.

At Missouri State Show December 11 to 14, 1906

I won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, the Sweepstake Silver Cup for best shaped Plymouth Rock Cock and the Ivory Soap Cup for whitest fowl.

At Illinois State Fair October, 1906

I won 5 firsts, 3 seconds and 2 thirds.

Eggs \$5.00 per 15

Fairlawn Poultry Yards

Wm. Miller, Crescent, St. Louis County, Missouri

Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

Hartman Stock Farm Poultry Yards

Station C, Columbus, Ohio

Partridge Wyandottes Our Speciality

Prominent winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1906 and 1907. EGGS \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100

White and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks of Quality

Having sold all our surplus stock, we have reserved all the choicest specimens of our varieties for the egg trade the coming season, and are now booking orders for delivery any time after March 1st, at \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. We are also offering incubator eggs from large, strong and vigorous Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and White Leghorns, the kind that lay eggs and lots of them at \$5 per 100.

Please mention this paper

A. B. Hark, Manager

We have no catalog or circular



White Wyandottes

Winners at Leading State Shows of America

22 firsts, 16 seconds, 13 thirds and three Silver Cups is the record of our seven last exhibits at

Missouri State Show, Nebr. State Show, Kansas State Show, St. Joseph Big Show. **Invincible Stock and Quality in Eggs for Sale. Nice Catalogue FREE.** Address **BRIDGEMAN & YORK, BOX 17, FOREST CITY, MISSOURI**

Send Me \$10 For Four White Wyandotte Pullets (or Hens) and a Fine Cockerel

They are worth much more. If you don't think so when you get them I'll send your money back. **Look at these winnings—1-2 cock; 1-2-3-4 hen; 1-3-4 cockerel; 1-3-4 pullet; 1-3 pen At the Vernon-Barton Poultry Show, December, 1906.**

Some fine breeding cockerels for sale now, scoring from 93 to 95. Orders for eggs booked now. Get your orders in early so as to get them for early hatching.

GUS L. HAINLINE, - - - LAMAR, MISSOURI

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs for Hatching Famous Phillips Strain—Cream of the World Catalogue

Clean sweep at Madison Square and Chicago

ROCKY RIVER POULTRY COMPANY

No. 18 The Oaks,

Deerfield, Illinois

Questions Answered

Questions sent to us will be answered in this column free of charge. No questions answered by mail.

H. J. Seekonk, Mass., asks: "Is the presence of males with pullets or two-year-old hens necessary to get a full supply of eggs?"

Not at all. There is very good reason for thinking that unmated females produce more eggs than mated ones. Eggs that are to be used for marketing should never be from mated hens, as those from unmated ones keep fresh much longer than those from mated flocks. This is because infertile eggs keep fresh in warm weather a long time while fertile ones begin to spoil in a comparatively short time.

"Is sour milk harmful if given to hens? If not will it increase egg-production?"

Sour milk is considered a very good egg food. Careful experiments have shown that milk in any form promotes the production of eggs very materially.

D. S., Chicago, asks: "Do you think Leghorn meat is as tender as Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte?"

It certainly is.

"Are white meat Dorkings, Langshans or Orpingtons more tender than yellow meat Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes?"

They are not. This answer would get us into trouble no matter which way we answered it, therefore we state our private conviction.

"Are Rhode Island Reds more tender than Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes?"

They are not. Here comes more trouble for the Questions and Answers man.

"Are Leghorns as tender as Dorkings?"

Yes.

"Which is the most tender of the two, White or Brown Leghorns?"

There is no difference.

"Which is the most tender meat breed of all?"

There is no difference between fowls of the different breeds at the same age. Here is where everybody jumps on us.

"Which are the best winter layers, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons or White Leghorns?"

There is no best breed for winter laying when the right man tends to the feeding, housing and other items of care. The best breed for winter laying is the one that is given the best care.

"Which is second best?"

The one that gets second best care. In connection with the above series of questions we desire to say that there is no best breed. The writer likes Brown Leghorns. His nearest neighbor says his Rhode Island Reds are the best fowls on earth, and a friend has White Orpingtons that certainly do lay in winter "to beat the band", and so it goes. The best breed for any one is the breed he fancies most. There is plenty of room for all of them and the new breeds find companions at once, as fast as they appear.

Feeding in the South—C. H., Yazoo City, Miss., writes: "We have nothing to feed our chickens but corn chops, oats and bran. Please tell us how to feed these to get the best results."

If our friend means feeding laying hens we would not ask for much besides the feeds he names. Oats and bran are both good egg foods and corn



Barred Rocks

I have bred Barred Rocks exclusively for past twelve years. The quality of my stock, now is, I feel confident in saying "equal to the **best.**" My Michigan State Show winnings proved this. Correspondence solicited from all who are looking for

The Right Kind of Barred Rocks

Eggs and Stock

F. M. PATTON,

Amherstburg, Ontario

Pekin Ducks S. C. Buff Orpingtons

I have made a specialty of ducks for the past five years and can sell you stock equal to any, and a little larger in size than most of them. Prices very reasonable. Eggs in season. Some bargains in eggs from high quality Orpingtons. Have sold all the Orpingtons I can spare. I bought the 1st prize ckl. at Missouri State Show which will head one of my breeding pens.

A Square Deal to Everyone W. A. RYNO

Mgr. Clarketon Farm

Granby, Mo.

Rose and Single Comb Buff Black and White Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair first prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at

Michigan State Fair No better bred Stock for sale Show Birds a Specialty Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

Duston's White Wyandottes

Should receive your attention before placing your orders. Get in line with the best breeders by starting right. Send 4c in stamps for the catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that has made possible the best flocks.

ARTHUR G. DUSTON South Framingham, Drawer 2, Mass.

FLOWER

Garden Seeds

Selected list. Varieties especially suited for attractive yard gardens and cut flower purposes. Good seeds at popular prices. Price list FREE.

S. C. PIGGOTT

Dept. 16

Quincy, Illinois

"COHANSEY STRAIN"

Barred Plymouth Rocks

You can't buy any better at any price. Won 9 Blue Ribbons at two great shows this year. At Bridgeton won specials for best pen and cockerel all varieties competing. My matings are best I ever owned. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Either cockerel or pullet mating.

Cohansey Poultry Yards B. B. Ware, Prop., Bridgeton, N. J.

Buff Wyandottes

The right kind and the right prices. Even golden buff. Always winners in the best shows including Michigan State Show January 5-9.

Eggs and Stock

R. A. McNamee, Dundee, Mich.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 245 Sootch Plains, N. J.

JUST A THIMBLEFUL

IN A COMMON SENSE MANNER

Not in the food, when fowls cannot eat, but in the drinking water when fever makes them drink. When you buy **CONKEY'S ROUP CURE** you get the standard. Extensive and Experienced Poultrymen buy in large lots, use it as a **SURE PREVENTIVE** and their enormous flocks escape colds, canker, catarrh and roup. Conkey's Roup Cure is absolutely guaranteed. Money back if it fails. Prices 50c. and \$1.00 postpaid. **Reliable Agents wanted.**

CONKEY'S FAMOUS BOOK ON POULTRY DISEASES FREE. Make gold nuggets of your fowls by digging up the information of how to care for them. Conkey's book is a mine of information. 4c. in stamps and names of two other interested poultrymen will bring it. **GET IT NOW.**

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
20 OTTAWA BLDG. CLEVELAND, O.
PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO. PACIFIC
COAST AGTS. PETALUMA, CAL.

BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.**

WHY Don't YOU Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders? Plans Free

Send for them and see how easy it is. We furnish parts such as Lamp, Tank, Regulator, Doors, Legs, Hardware, Etc., not possible for you to make, at a special low price. Eighteen thousand people were interested in them last year. No special tools or experience required. You'll be surprised how easy it is and how much better machines you can build than you can buy for same cost. We don't ask you to take our word—get the plans, they're free for the asking—and decide yourself. Catalog also describes our Acme Lamp and Regulator. Made to fit any machine. Combined damper and flame regulation saves half your present operating expenses. Send for catalog and see. It's free including plans.

H. M. SHEER CO., 116 Hamp St., Quincy, Ill.

Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50.

CAPON TOOLS

Gape Worm Extractor 25c
Poultry Marker.....25c
French Killing Knife 50c
Capon Book Free.

GEO. P. PILLING & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Banner Roup Cure

is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. Guaranteed. It's put into the drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. Price 25 cents and 50 cents postpaid. **Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.**

Turner's Adjustable Leg Bands

THE STAY ON KIND

Gen. Adj. No. 1 12 Sample Bands for 10c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c, post paid. Also Pigeon Bands. Send 2c Stamp for Sample. CATALOGUE FREE. MFG. BY **H. TURNER & CO. 2026 Harvard St., Chicago, Ill.**

WHY HATCH EGGS?

BUY LIVE CHICKS

S-C-W LEGHORNS — Best Layers
Strongest fertility — Hardest Chicks
Send for Booklet.

GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS Glenolden, Pa.

is good for all 'round purposes. We would feed about one-third by weight of each. The corn we would feed at night and the oats in the morning, after soaking them over night. The bran we would put in a trough with slats over the top so the hens could not scratch it out and let them eat it as they wanted it, feeding it dry. Give the hens pure water, grit and all the green stuff they will eat and they will lay all right. If young chicks are meant we would have corn and oats, crushed together, about one-third corn and two-thirds oats, by weight, and feed it to them dry. Sift this before feeding and make the fine meal that goes through the sieve into a crumbly dry mash, or feed it dry in slatted troughs. The coarser part can be fed in a trough also. The hulls of the oats will not be eaten and should be thrown away after the chicks have picked out the good part of the feed. Do not have this corn and oats ground too fine. Just get the hulls knocked off the oats and the corn cracked up about like small wheat. Give little chicks plenty of water, fine grit and green stuff and they will grow on the feed you have like weeds.

Clean the Poultry House.

People who clean their henhouses only twice a year, say in the spring and fall, do not know much about poultry management, says "Farm Life." In the summer, when the filth is deepest in the henhouses which are cleaned but twice a year, the vermin in the shape of lice and mites get so thick in nest boxes, roosts and cracks of the house that it is impossible to go into the house without becoming thoroughly covered with these pests. Clean the henhouse out every week. Clean the floors up in good shape and bed them down, putting dropping boards underneath the roosts and keep the floors clean, take the nests and the nesting material out often and burn up the trash. This will help to stop their multiplying. The henhouse that is filthy and gets damp in the fall is the best breeding place for roup that we know of. The foul odors irritate the membranes of the nostrils and throat, and this brings on the rattling and an affliction that we call diphtheric roup. Did you ever notice that fowls raised in perfectly fresh air never have roup, and that it is unknown among the wild fowls, whether they roost on the ground or in the trees, where it is dry or where it is damp?

Nat. Columbian Wyandotte Club.

The National Columbian Wyandotte Club held its first annual meeting at Madison Square Garden, January 3, 1907. The president, secretary and executive committee were all present and about twenty members. A set of by-laws were adopted. Fifty members joined during the year. The treasury is in a good financial condition. The same executive committee was re-elected, also the same president and secretary-treasurer. Wm. B. Richardson, Knightsville, R. I., president and Edgar E. McIntosh, Hope Valley, R. I., secretary-treasurer.

National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club.

The American and National Rose Comb White Leghorn Clubs consolidated as one large and grand club at the Chicago show.

The club will hereafter be known as National Rose Comb White Leghorn Club. I. Malpress, Oak Park, Illinois, is president and J. J. Peters, Lincoln, Illinois, secretary-treasurer.

The Racine Incubator

is the simple, sure, dependable kind. Used by thousands of successful poultry men and women.

Automatic heat regulator; 14 oz. copper tank and boiler; white pine case, double walled; self-ventilated; nursery; no moisture. Built by a man who devoted 25 years to the problem—who knows most about incubators. It can be operated by anyone, anywhere. There lies the great value of the Racine.

If you seek an incubator or brooder and wish to know about all kinds, please send for our remarkable **Book About Incubators**—written by the man who made the Racine. It is a complete education on incubators. It tells facts that you need to know before buying—facts you would not think of. It tells, too, how to make poultry pay—25 years experience. Don't buy without reading it. The book is free. Write today for it. Address

Racine Hatcher Co., Box 38, Racine, Wis.

We have Warehouses at Detroit, Buffalo, Kansas City and St. Paul.



In Petaluma Country.

The fact that beyond the Rockies, the western third of the U. S., there are more

Petaluma Incubators

used than all other makes combined shows how they are regarded at home. The people there know them by their works, and they have all climates in the world, high altitude, sea levels, fogs, extremes of heat and cold, dry hot winds, rainy seasons, quick changes. It's the one machine that in all atmospheres establishes hatching conditions and brings everywhere the best results. "Petaluma" Incubators and Brooders are the oldest and most reliable machines on the market to-day. **Self regulating and ventilating, supplying moisture where needed.** Copper and redwood, the materials. Freight paid all over U. S. Read, "A Bit of Incubator History" in our new catalogue. We send it FREE. Address nearest office.

PETALUMA INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Box 95 Petaluma, Cal. or Box 95, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the

World's Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes
Prompt Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ralph M. Sturtevant, Beloit, Wisconsin

Mishler's Rose Comb Black Minorcas

At the Chicago show January 23-30 in one of the best class of birds ever brought together I won 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets, 1st pen and two specials. I have added to my pens the cock bird winner of 1st as cockerel at Boston and Madison Square, 1906.

Now is the time to order eggs for hatching. Still a few cockerels left.

Lloyd C. Mishler, North Manchester, Indiana

Black Langshans Winnings For 1906-07

Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pen, 5 specials. Missouri State Poultry Show at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, 1st and 5th cockerel, 2nd hen, 3rd and 5th pullet, 1st pen. Sweepstake Silver Cup for highest scoring pen of black fowls any breed. Kansas State Show at Wichita, 3rd and 4th cock, 3rd hen, 4th pen. S. W. Missouri Poultry Show at Springfield in a class of 15 Langshans won five 1st, three 2nd and one 3rd, including 1st and 2nd pen. 50 choice cockers for sale. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. No more Buff Cochins Bantam stock for sale. Bantam eggs \$1 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A. B. WHITE

Nichols, Missouri

Orpingtons Specialty Breeders For 8 Years

Bufs, Blacks, Whites

As usual another **phenominal winning.** Nine regular prizes at Chicago January 23 to 30 in the strongest class ever brought together in the west. Before planning your order for eggs send for my mating list. A few choice birds for sale.

Remember I Positively Guarantee You Satisfaction

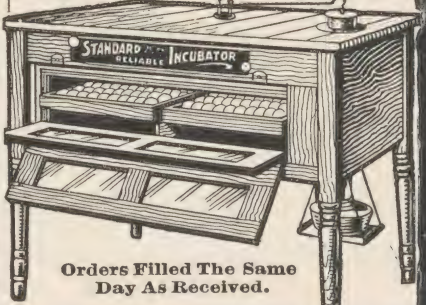
C. S. BYERS

Hazelrigg, Indiana

1882 1907
OUR SILVER JUBILEE

25 YEARS A FAVORITE

This is the 25th anniversary of the doors are deliberately opened. Their operation is extremely simple. They require fully one-third less oil. Silver Jubilee Catalog Free. Gives full description and valuable information. Ask for prices on pure-bred poultry and eggs for hatching. Write today. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box A-55 Quincy, Ill.



STANDARD INCUBATOR

Orders Filled The Same Day As Received.

Reliable Incubators and Brooders —our Silver Jubilee.

To maintain for 25 years the first rank of superiority is a record to be proud of. It means that 25 years of experience in successful incubator building stamps 1907 Reliable Incubators and Brooders with the mark of highest quality. When buying an incubator you don't want a machine constructed on mere theories. You want it built the way that experience has demonstrated is the most successful way—in short you want a "Reliable."

You run no risks when you buy Reliable Incubators and Brooders.

They have thousands of testimonials and the awards of the world's greatest exhibitions for the past 25 years.

Some of the reasons for their uniformly big hatches and healthy chicks are:

The double heating system insures even temperature.

Ventilation is perfect—no poisonous gases or fumes remain in egg chamber. No cold air can reach the eggs unless.

\$7.00 (Freight Prepaid) **120 Egg**
Incubator Ever Made.
\$4.50 Buys The Best 100-Chick Brooder.

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.00.

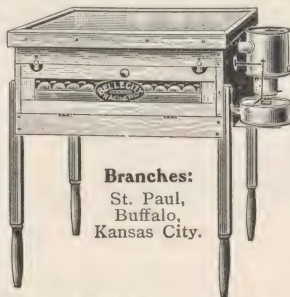
The Belle City incubator has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank and boiler, hot water heat, self regulator, deep nursery, high legs, glass door, strong egg tray, best thermometer, egg tester, burner and metal lamp.

The Belle City brooder is the only "double walled dead air space" brooder made. Hot water top heat. Has large, wire yard, platform, burner and metal lamp.

Write today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It tells all about them; or send order now and save delay.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. We Pay the Freight.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 30, Racine, Wis.



"Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved"

Title of my new book which is revolutionizing the poultry business all over the country. My great feed at 10c per bushel will save you 25.00 on every 100 hens you feed a year as well as increase your egg yield over 30 per cent. Nothing like it ever discovered for producing winter eggs and fertile eggs. For growing chicks it has no equal. No mashes or cooking feed under this great system. Broilers go 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds in seven weeks on it. No science required to feed my system. Failure impossible. Start right. Circular and testimonials free. Write today and stop that big feed bill.

EDGAR BRIGGS,

New Rochelle,

Box 44,

New York

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Olentangy Poultry Yards

Newly equipped and ready for all the business that comes our way. I have fifteen pens and the poorest bird in them scores 91 points. I have the finest Red poultry plant in this country and gladly welcome visitors. I guarantee a good hatch. Eggs from best pens—Every bird a cracker-jack—\$5 per 15. From other pens \$3 per 15. Full particulars free. Prompt attention to every one.

Order early. Eggs shipped when you need them.

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

White Cochins

Line bred for ten years from America's FINEST. Some good cockerels, pairs, trios and pens for sale at attractive prices. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30

H. K. Latourette, 162 High Street, Fenton, Michigan

A Grand State Show.

The 1907 Nebraska state show was held in the auditorium at Lincoln, Neb., as advertised during the entire season of 1906. The press agent wants to take this means of thanking all breeders who sent birds to the show who had not been exhibitors previously. We were very pleased to have with us a large number of new fanciers from both in and out of the state, and we feel that the efforts that have been put forth by the leading fanciers of the association to make this show something bigger than a state show have been well awarded. This year the Nebraska state show lacked but three hundred birds of having three thousand head of pure-bred fowls on exhibition.

The new officers for 1907 are M. M. Johnson, president; L. P. Ludden, secretary; I. L. Lyman, treasurer, and a new board of five managers. The dates for the next state show are January 20-24, 1908, and the judges will be Russell, Rhodes and Shellabarger who have so faithfully served this association in the past. It is possible that two more judges will be added to take care of the growing exhibition.

Breeders from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Colorado and Oklahoma find that this is one of the best selling shows in the West. There has been no larger exhibition in all the West this season than the Nebraska state show. A. D. Burhans.

American Plymouth Rock Club.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Plymouth Rock Club was held at Chicago, Illinois, January 26, 1907, with forty-three members attending, making one of the largest and best meetings ever held.

Resolutions were adopted recommending ex-president W. S. Russell for secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association; also one regarding further club work and prizes to be offered in the future; also one relating to the borrowing and loaning of birds for exhibition; also for a 1907 club catalogue.

The officers report showed a marked improvement in membership and a balance of over \$200 in the treasury. Interests in the Barred Plymouth Rocks and their club is improving.

Officers for 1907 were elected as follows: President, Dr. O. P. Bennett; vice-presidents, E. B. Thompson, B. S. Davis, Matt W. Baldwin, O. L. King, Newton Cosh, E. L. Miles, T. L. Norval; secretary-treasurer, H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y.; executive committee, A. C. Smith, C. H. Welles, W. S. Russell, Charles McClave, C. H. Shaylor, R. W. Wales, A. C. Hawkins.

In our membership we wish to include every breeder and fancier of Barred Rocks and to have their name appear in our new catalogue. H. P. Schwab, secretary.

Alamo W. Plymouth Rock Club.

On January 10, the admirers of the White Plymouth Rock, in San Antonio, Texas, met at the residence of E. H. Wilkinson, 413 E. Crockett St., and organized what is now known as the Alamo White Plymouth Rock Club. The following gentlemen were elected as officers: W. P. Clark, president; M. Coppard, vice-president and R. S. Kendall, secretary-treasurer. Judging from the amount of enthusiasm manifested at this meeting it is safe to say that the White Rocks will forge ahead in this part of the state.

Incubator Experiments at Cornell.

Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell University, who has charge of the poultry department of the agricultural college

"SARACEN" Strain Buff Plymouth Rocks

The finest collection of Buff Rocks in America

The home of the Famous \$750 Cock "SARACEN" winner of \$100 sweepstakes as cockerel, 1905, and \$100 sweepstakes as cock, 1906, at Boston. Hen "ELMA" 1st Boston as pullet, 1905, 1st Great Eastern New York, 1906, 1st and special for the best Buff in show at Auburn and many others.

After sending 3000 miles to compete at the Crystal Palace, England, won 3 premiums, a record never equalled.

Eggs from these Aristocrats \$5 and \$10 Per Setting

R. L. Hutchings, Rutherford, New Jersey

Rhode Island Reds

White, Barred, Buff and Black Rocks, Golden, Silver, Buff, and White Wyandottes, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Black Javas



Hardy and Prolific Farm Bred Stock

For pure birds at a moderate price or for eggs to hatch at only ten cents each address

Walter Sherman

Meadowlea, Middletown, R. I.

Goose Lake Poultry Farm

Buff Rocks	White Wyandottes
Barred Rocks	S. C. Black Minorcas
R. C. R. I. Reds	R. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. R. I. Reds	S. C. White Leghorns
Buff Turkeys	S. C. Buff Orpingtons
Pekin Ducks	R. C. Buff Orpingtons

38 pens—nearly 1000 breeders. Fine 40 page illustrated catalogue 10c. FREE to readers of POULTRY for 2c stamp.

EGGS Prices on all varieties except Turkeys and Ducks. 2.00 per 13; 10.00 per 100. Buff Turkey Eggs 25c each; Pekin Duck eggs 1.00 per 11, 5.00 per 100. We stand behind our goods. **Incubator Chicks After May 1st 15c Each.** William Osborn, Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

White Wyandottes

Best Quality Hard Scrabble Farm

Winners wherever shown, splendid layers. Some stock at most reasonable prices. Eggs 1.50 and 2.50 per 15 from extra good pens. Incubator eggs 5.00 per 100. One year's subscription to POULTRY given with every order of 10.00 or more. Little chicks 25 cents each, ordered three weeks before shipment.

Puritan Chick Food "Best on Earth"

A. E. Stine, R. R. 3, Bellevue, Michigan.

1887 WESTERN HOME POULTRY FARM 1907
Eggs 3.00, 5.00 and 10.00

CATALOGUE FREE
"Red Strain" S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Orpingtons R. C. White (pure white) S. C. buff and black (solid buff and black).
J. W. Eastes, Box 101, Galesburg, Ill. U. S. A.
Ill. V-P American & Am. White Orpington Clubs

connected with that institution has been conducting some elaborate experiments along the line of artificial incubation. In an address which he made last fall he said:

"We have taken an incubator record for two or three years in order to find out what happened to the eggs that came from certain hens. We kept a record of the hens during the breeding season, and I asked Mr. Halpin, one of our students, if he would go through a lot of our records and take out certain individuals and follow them all the way through.

"He took a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks that were in the same house, and were only divided from the others by a wire netting, and they were fed on a similar ration, and they were all alike in appearance. He found that one incubator had so many of those hens' eggs and another had another lot, and so on. He traced the eggs of one Plymouth Rock in pen 1 all the way through from way back early in March, and some of her eggs were in every week or two until away about the first of July, and the striking thing was that every egg that hen laid all that time they went into these machines hatched a healthy chicken.

"We found, in the case of a good many other hens, that almost every egg they laid for that entire time gave us a chicken; and we also found in that same pen one hen, that during the entire time had laid about as many eggs, and had about as many go into the machine, yet did not have a single fertile egg to her credit. We found in the case of other hens in the same flock that although their eggs were fertile the germs were dead or were weak all the way through, and other hens' eggs would occasionally hatch and die in the shell. In other words, the question of fertility applies to all flocks of hens. In some cases certain individuals are to blame for the trouble. We had one small incubator which held fifty eggs and we found that the eggs from two hens in that incubator had all hatched, and none of the others did.

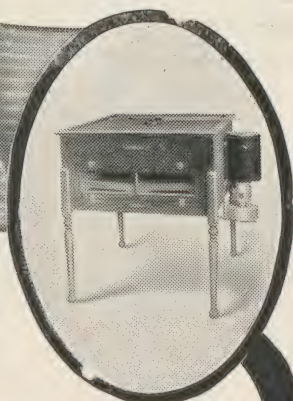
"We are going to trap nest a flock of hens and we are going to incubate every one of them to see if the hens will give us fertile egg for a certain number of months and then stop. I think that is a question we will have to consider in the future. We must do our mating and brooding to that end. If you look over the history of the men who have failed in the poultry business you will find that they could not renew the flock because they lost fertility. We cannot afford to try and raise crippled chickens. We cannot afford to let the weak ones live in the flock, and I tell our people day after day to pick out the best birds and breed from them, and by doing that you will hatch a great many more chickens and will be able to raise every one of them.

"Many a man has started out with a good, fine lot of eggs and they have lost fertility through want of care, and that is a serious question. We have tried to find how long you could keep an egg before setting it. We have not found much difference in an egg kept for a week, but if you keep it for two weeks you will lose in fertility; we weaken the fertility by holding the eggs."

Cornish Indian Game Club.

At the annual meeting of the Cornish Indian Club of America, held at the Chicago show, the following officers were elected for the next year: President, Chas. S. Brent, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin; vice-president, Wm. Sawyer, Jr., Owosso, Michigan; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Williams, Minneapolis, Minnesota; assistant secretary, W. S. Templeton, Dakota, Ill.

It is the intention of the officers to do all in their power during the next year to make the Cornish Indian more popular even than they are at present and all breeders of the Indian are urged to join the club. The membership is only \$1 per year, and should be sent to the secretary-treasurer, F. H. Williams, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries.



MODEL

Incubators and Brooders.

Spring is here! No more time for hesitancy now! You *must* have a Model to get out those early-laying pullets. Every week you delay lessens your possible profits.

Perfect Model hatchers are tested, crated and ready for shipment to you. They are the 1907 Models. They are just like the earlier Models, except for an increase in capacity. The Models are not experimental machines, tried in the summer when any machine will hatch, at a time when no poultryman wants to use a hatcher. Models have been tried in every season, in every part of the world. Models hatch a strong and vigorous chick from every hatchable egg. Models are used exclusively on the real money-making poultry farms.

Every detail of an incubator is important to its success as a hatcher. Every detail of the Model is scientifically and practically correct. The most important detail is the acting principle of the regulator—the thermostat. The Compound Model Thermostat gives twice the movement of a single thermostat. I own the exclusive rights to this thermostat, and it **can not now be had** in any other machine. It is the most accurate and the most sensitive in use.

You have always heard that the Model was the best incubator. You have thought that the price was high. Consider these prices, with the capacity, and compare with the prices asked for boxes that are built to look like incubators:

No. 0, 80-egg size, \$14.00

No. 2, 250-egg size, \$29.00

No. 1, 150-egg size, \$20.00

No. 3, 360-egg size, \$37.00

These are the prices for incubators that hatch chickens. Nobody can build an incubator for any less, because no one can build a real hatcher any cheaper than I can; and no one will sell you on a closer margin of profit.

The prices are right. The profits to me are small, I make the profits on the volume of my business. Every year my sales double. Every Model sold sells another.

The prices are the same to you and to your neighbor. They are not marked up for the purpose of permitting discounts. They are exactly what the incubators are worth. The price covers the freight, except on distant shipments.

The Model is fully guaranteed. Try it, and if it does not suit you, send it back, and your money is waiting for you.

The Model Catalogue describes these real hatchers. I will send you also a report book, showing that the Model Incubator hatches more and stronger chicks at agricultural stations; on the biggest money-making poultry plants in the world; for small poultrymen; for fanciers; and for amateurs who never saw an incubator until they successfully operated the Model.

If you have not time to wait for the catalogue and the report book, order direct from this advertisement. You will receive the same careful attention and prompt shipment.

I believe in the poultry business and I have shown my belief. Four years ago I left the Cypress Incubator Company with scarcely a dollar. My only asset was your confidence in me, based on the fact that I had always given you a square deal. The profit on the immense volume of business you have given me in the last three years has gone into the big Model Farm.

I know the poultry business, and have proven my knowledge. I have made the Model Farm pay running expenses and show a profit in six months. Such a thing has never before been done on so large a scale. I can help you to the same results on your plant, whether it is large or small. When you buy the Model Equipment, you buy a claim on my time, and I will stay with you until your plant is a success. You want the Model hatchers for a successful year. Send in your order for a real hatcher at the right price and have your incubator in time for big results this year.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

331, Henry St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Eggs For Hatching

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese, Pekin and

Rouen Ducks. If you want eggs from good healthy farm raised stock get my prices on the above stock. I stand behind every setting of eggs that I sell and if the birds hatched from eggs sold by me are not as represented I will make it right and it won't cost you a cent. I guarantee every setting and if you do not get a satisfactory hatch I will refill the order at half price and pay all express charges. Let me hear from you, I shall be glad to give you any information you may desire about my birds. Get your orders in early.

Specialty Poultry Yards, Box L, Peotone, Illinois.

A. H. Emch, White Wyannotte Specialist
8638 Division St., Toledo, Ohio

Breeds the kind that win 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th and special prizes at Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Chicago, Cleveland, including the \$25 Ivory Soap Silver Cup for best white fowl. And they lay lots of eggs, 5 pullets laying 109 eggs in the month of January. They lay and win for my customers. Scoring 96 3-4. Circular FREE. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 45.



You are looking for the INCUBATOR that will return you the LARGEST NUMBER of big healthy chicks—the kind hatched to live—EVERY TIME you fill it with fertile eggs. THE CORTLAND INCUBATOR IS THE LAD THAT DOES THE BUSINESS. A new machine, did you say? Not at all! It has taken FIVE YEARS TO PROVE IT UP, during which time WE PAID FOR THE EXPERIMENTING.

Old Norfolk Farm, Ithaca, 10th February, 1907.
CORTLAND INCUBATOR & MFG. CO., Cortland, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—My No. 1 150-Egg CORTLAND INCUBATOR is great! The first two hatches averaged 89%. The last hatch fairly took my breath away. I GOT 126 STRONG CHICKS FROM 126 FERTILE EGGS.
My CORTLAND COLONY BROODER is a marvel of efficiency and good construction. IT HOLDS THE TEMPERATURE EASILY IN ZERO WEATHER OUT-OF-DOORS. Your wired BROODER LAMP is a GREAT IMPROVEMENT over the —which I have hitherto used exclusively.
YOUR MACHINES ARE PROFIT PAYERS.

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Phillips

The CORTLAND BROODER, the CHICK LIFE SAVER, cares for the little fellows through the COLD NIGHTS OF MARCH as comfortably as during the HOT NIGHTS OF MAY. It is THE kind that allows you to sleep nights with that UNDISTURBED feeling. The CORTLAND LAMP—the HEART of our brooder—is SMOKELESS, ODORLESS and BLOW-OUTLESS. Fill, trim and clean the lamp—the CORTLAND BROODER DOES THE REST.

Investigate, through a personal test, the CORTLAND FEED HOPPER. It is made with a CONCAVE METAL FRONT and feeds smoothly, without hitch or waste, all kinds of whole and cracked Grains, Mash, Grit and Charcoal. It gives maximum results for minimum labor—the KEYSTONE to success in the Poultry business.

Every piece of Cortland Chick Machinery is put through a WORKING TEST before it leaves the factory.

Write TO-DAY for our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE just from the press. It describes CORTLAND INCUBATORS, BROODERS, COOPS, PORTABLE HOUSES and FEEDS.

Let us assist you to succeed in the poultry business. Your enquiries will be answered personally and promptly.

Department

CORTLAND INCUBATOR & MFG. CO.,
CORTLAND, N. Y.

FOR A GOOD HATCH USE GOOD OIL

Careful attention to details is what brings success in poultry raising. Has it ever occurred to you in your efforts to bring off successful hatches, how much depends on the kind and quality of the oil you use? To get the best results you should have a perfectly clear, bright, steady flame, as that is the only way to preserve pure air and even temperature. Pure air is a necessity in securing a good hatch. There is nothing that will make the air in your incubator impure quicker than a smoky, foul smelling lamp. When a lamp smokes and smells bad it's because there's something wrong with the oil. Poor oil has acid impurities that clog the wick, prevent the free flow of oil, cause a hard cinder to form on the wick and make the lamp smoke and give off deadly fumes. Such fumes are very injurious to chicks. You can avoid all such danger if you will use

"WYANDOT WHITE" OIL

It is oil that is refined by a patented process which takes out the acid impurities commonly found in other oils. It does not clog the wick nor cause a cinder to form. It does not cause the lamp to smoke or become dirty and there is absolutely no danger from gaseous fumes. Wyandot White Oil burns with a steady flame that insures perfectly even temperature at all times. It's the oil to use in both incubator and brooder. Don't be bothered any longer with poor oil. Write to us for our circular and price. We have some valuable information for you.

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

The Wyandot Refining Company,
Box H
Cleveland, O.

BUY NO OTHER



Hoak "O. K." Line

Incubators Brooders and Poultry Supplies

Where quality and low prices count. O. K. and Good Luck incubators hatch where others fail. No cold corners. Easiest regulated. Lasts longest. Requires least fuel and attention. Direct acting regulator. Many features only found in the Hoak construction. 10 years experience. Pure Air Brooders.

Testimonials in Plenty

Free Catalogue

Write Today

Hoak Mfg. Co. Box 3, Cromwell, Indiana

"QUALITY KIND" Poultry Supplies

Cornell Incubators
Eaton's Little Chick FoodPeep O'Day Brooders
Climax Grain Mixture

PETER DURYEE & CO. 12 West Broadway, New York

Books and Catalogues Reviewed

Under this head we shall continue to publish from time to time notes reviewing any books that are sent us by the publishers and such circulars, catalogues and booklets as seem of merit enough to deserve such notice. We do not believe in cheap printed matter and can not commend such to any one. Good printed matter creates a good impression on the one receiving it and we do not feel like commending advertising printed matter which does not strike us as being of the kind that is likely to bring business. Money spent on cheaply made supplementary printed matter is to a large extent wasted. The fact that a catalogue is given notice appears in these columns shows that we commend it. We often get requests to send to the writers thereof circulars and other printed matter mentioned in these notes. We can not undertake to do this. Application should be made directly to those credited with sending them out.

"How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators", is the comprehensive title of the catalogue which is being sent out by the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. This book of 256 pages and cover, the outside decorated with gold and embossed work, is the most extensive work of the kind that has reached us this season. We have heretofore given some facts about this great catalogue. Among other things not before mentioned it contains six original chapters on poultry breeding, including "Magnitude of the Poultry Industry", "Review of the Great Poultry Markets", "Profit-Making Broilers and Roasters", "The Profitable Pekin Duck", "Successful Chick Rearing", "Profitable Egg Farming." There are full descriptions of the incubators and brooders made by this firm, photographs and business biography of members of the company, full page engravings of factory offices, mills and branch offices, illustrated descriptions of the fifty-acre Cyphers poultry farm, photographs of poultry experts, government experts, experiment stations, large poultry plants which are operated for practical results, of fanciers and plants from all parts of this country and many foreign countries and reports from women who operate incubators. This is only a very brief resume of the contents of this book. It is full of information of interest to poultrymen who use incubators and those who do not. It illustrates, describes and prices more than seventy products of the Cyphers Incubator Co., and taken by itself is worth sending for without regard to what may be bought of the company. We understand it is sent free to all who ask for it.

The Prairie State Incubator and Brooder catalogues for 1907. We say catalogues because there are two of them, one devoted to incubators and one to brooders. These are not merely books devoted to the praise of the machines made by the Prairie State Incubator Co., but in them are given serious discussions of the problems the poultryman finds confronting him in his experience. These matters are discussed in the light of recent prolonged experiments made by Mr. Nix, who has devoted a great deal of time in his endeavors to secure the exact conditions that will, by mechanical means, furnish chicks that will "stay hatched." In a previous number we referred to the labors of Mr. Nix in these directions and in the books under review this work is described and results stated.

ROOT BROODERS SUCCEED

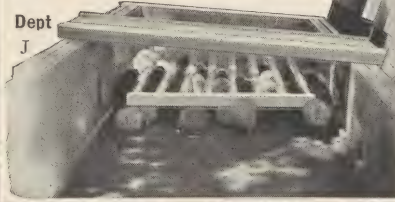


A brooder to succeed must brood the chicks in a natural way, it must give to them the same conditions that nature supplies.

The Root Brooder embodies all of nature's principles. In it the chicks are warmed by coming in contact with warm tubes the same as they get their warmth from the mother hen by coming in contact with her warm body.

The air in the "Root" is always fresh. Don't make a mistake on this point. The chicks must have fresh air and plenty of it or they cannot live and thrive. And the air in the "Root" is cool—a natural condition which means no feverish, thirsty chicks, no leg weakness and bowel complaint; no piling up and smothering.

You want just such a brooder and we are willing to let you try and judge the "Root" for yourself. Write and ask us for our circulars—they will tell you all about "The Brooder that Broods."

The ROOT INCUBATOR CO
Cleveland, Ohio

HATCH YOUR CHICKS IN A "STAR"

Begin right and you will not be discouraged by poor hatches and discouraging losses in raising poultry. Select fertile eggs, put them in the Star Incubator and you will be the star poultry raiser in your section.

STAR INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

insure greater success because they are made for practical every-day work. You will get more chicks from your eggs and raise more of them. Send today for our large Free illustrated catalog.

Star Incubator Co.,
643 Church St.,
Bound Brook,
N. J.

EVERY DRINK A DOSE

If you suspect Roup in your poultry give them immediately in their drinking water the Homeo Cure. Every drink a dose, every dose prevents disease. Equally good for Ducks, Pigeons, Turkeys or Geese. Price 50c a package, postpaid. Send today for 32 page book, "Life Saver" Poultry Book FREE.

CUGLEY & MULLEN,
Dept. C, 1229 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDING'S SUCCESSFUL ROUP CURE

is the guaranteed cure and has stood the test for over ten years. Why not use the best. Money is refunded if not as represented. It does the work and that is what you are after. A 50 cent box will make 30 gal. of medicine and a \$1.00 box 70 gal. For sale at your dealers or by mail at above price.

GEO. L. HARDING, Manufacturer,
Box 45
Binghamton, N. Y.

5 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brockton Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I.

The New Prairie State incubator, the New Prairie State brooders and the "universal hover" invented by Mr. Nix are illustrated and fully described in the catalogues, and they will interest any one who has given any thought to artificial incubation. These books will be sent free to any one applying for them to The Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rock catalogue takes precedence over anything of the kind ever issued in this or any other country for beauty of appearance and fine workmanship in engravings and press work and we congratulate Mr. Fishel. Commercial Poultry did this work and should be proud of it. It is without doubt the costliest work of the kind ever issued by any breeder of poultry. Besides the numerous half tone engravings showing Mr. Fishel's poultry and farm there are four full pages in colors showing specimens of Fishel White Plymouth Rocks in the colors of nature, reproduced at the season of the year when the country is at its best. There are chapters that tell how to mate, feed and breed White Plymouth Rocks, how



A Prize Winner Owned by Bridgeman & York to score them and how to make them most profitable. Any one who gets this splendid book will feel that it is good enough to keep permanently. Mr. Fishel has put the low price of twenty cents on it and it is worth all of that and much more. Address U. R. Fishel, Hope, Indiana.

When M. M. Johnson, the incubator man, Clay Center, Nebraska, gets out a catalogue, whoever gets it reads it because it is different from any other one ever published by anybody. Mr. Johnson does not go by rule when he writes a catalogue. He sits down and writes just as he would talk to the reader, and we know from experience he is a most entertaining talker. His catalogue of the "Old Trusty" incubator and brooder for this year is different in shape and in the treatment of the subject from any other he ever made or any one else ever made. The book has many funny stories in it, all with a moral attached, it tells about the trials and struggles of Mr. Johnson himself before he got going and became one of the most extensive makers of incubators in this country. It is filled with pictures of "Old Trusty" incubators with the hatches made from them and contains much wisdom drawn from the experience of Mr. Johnson, who knows how to operate incubators as well as use them. Mr. Johnson will be glad to send a copy to any one who asks him for it.

The International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., maker of the "Jewel" incubators and brooders is

Let me send you an Old Trusty
—on 40, 60 or 90 days' trial
—with a 5 years' guaranty
—freight prepaid by me
—you to be the judge of its work.



Johnson
Pays the
Freight

MORE Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders were sold last year than of any other one kind on earth.

They were sold on a free trial and a positive guaranty,

—and they *stayed sold!*

Now why? The nearly 40,000 chicken raisers who bought 'em had their eyes open and knew they didn't have to keep them unless they wanted to.

They kept them because Old Trusty

- is better built
- needs less attention
- hatches larger per cents
- and is the most economical incubator that you can find in this big, wide world.
- takes less oil
- produces stronger chicks
- is sold on a fairer plan

The 40,000 people who bought Old Trusty last season found that they did *better work* than other incubators in the same neighborhood.

Of course I'm not foolish enough to try to make you think that you'll have to drop the chicken business if you buy some other incubator, but I *do* say that I can prove to you that Old Trusty—and say, the machine deserves that name—Old Trusty

Isn't that the kind of incubator *you* are looking for?

Johnson
Pays the
Freight



Old Trusty
Incubators
and Brooders

5-Year
Guaranty

are built on Experience—not theory. That's the Reason.

I believe I've *started* more folks to raising chickens by incubators than any other living man.

I've been at it for more than 14 years.

I've built thousands and thousands of incubators and a great big percentage of them have gone into the hands of *beginners*.

They *had* to be automatic and self-regulating—practically run themselves—or their users would have failed.

It has been my hobby to build the most automatic incubator in the world—and to build it as good as I know how.

That's why I kept on experimenting until I perfected the Old Trusty patent copper-pipe heating system—the *only* heating system that gives a perfectly even radiation of heat to all parts of the egg chamber.

That's why I perfected the double *connected* wafer, direct-action regulator which is so perfect that Old Trusty could be run *without* a thermometer if you wanted to. This trustworthy Old Trusty regulator is *within* the egg chamber and *out of the way*. It is counter-balanced within itself and never needs re-adjusting. It is attached and connected when shipped.



Send for Johnson's Free Book

It's bigger and better than ever. More good pictures—most of them of chickens and chicken raisers who know and love Old Trusty. It's chock-full of good, common sense chicken talk, founded on experience, which, after all, is the *only* kind of "scientific hatching" that's worth paying any attention to.

It tells all about Old Trusty and the most liberal trial plan ever given an incubator.

If you raise chickens or are thinking of raising chickens, you ought to have this book.

And all it costs you is just the asking for it. Let me send you one. What do you say?

M. M. JOHNSON CO., CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

The McClanahan Co., Eugene, Oregon, and Los Angeles, California, Pacific Coast Selling Agents.



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

Hen Feed,
Mash Egg Feed,

Ever Green Clover
Meal, and Pigeon Feed

The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. *The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed.*
Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent.
 W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man.) ST. LOUIS, MO.



W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, Ill.

I. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wm. Elliott & Sons, New York City, N. Y.

Partridge Wyandottes

The most **Beautiful** and **Best** best of all the Wyandottes. I have the finest flocks in the country. Winners at **CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR, etc.** Eggs from four grand pens \$4.00 and \$2.50 per 16.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

Dr. C. M. Baskerville,

206 Broadway,

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices. State show winners and bred so for generations. **Write your wants.**

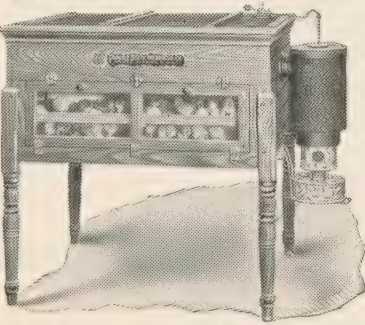
F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana

Well Hatched is Half Reared

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

The 1907 Prairie State Incubators will hatch the **largest and strongest** chicks of any machine built to date. This is a very strong statement and we would appreciate the opportunity to "show you." Every particular is fully set forth in our 1907 catalog, which is yours on request. Every one who may be interested in incubators is anxious to know why one particular make is better than another, or what features are distinctive and most practical for general use.

We want to impress you with the fact that every improvement and device used in the **Prairie State Incubator** is the result of developments which experience and every day use has proven to be both practical and successful. We have retained the best and eliminated the known weaknesses that in any way tend to lower the standard of efficiency. We have been governed by actual results obtained and not for a moment were we influenced by any particular theory or anything else that actual, practical use couldn't put the stamp of approval upon.



The diffusion heating system without screens, in combination with mild radiant heat from metal reflectors in top of chamber is another reason.

The Egg Chamber containing more cubic inches of air space per egg than any other machine on the market is another reason.

Retention of the natural vigor by preventing too much evaporation of the eggs and at the same time maintaining an ample supply of oxygen is still another reason.

Evaporation is the same as in Natural incubation.

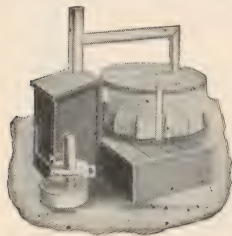
Uniform development of the embryos (chick germs) is absolutely controlled by an entirely new and patented regulator. In short, the 1907 Prairie State is way ahead of any other. It will hatch the largest and strongest chicks of any machine built to date; is automatic in operation, thus guards against neglect, error or ignorance of the operator.

Just send for 1907 catalog—it gives all particulars and is the most interesting catalog of the year.

You Can Make Your Own Brooder

Get a Prairie State Universal Hover and an old piano box and do what Mr. T. E. Orr, the most widely known poultryman in this country did. Read what he says about his piano box brooders, in his letter below.

No brooder has met with the instant success or proven so practical in use as the Prairie State Outdoor Colony Brooder, the indoor and the many adaptations of the Universal Hover. Chicks are now being raised in zero weather, and last summer in July and August—extreme conditions—with exceptional success. Our brooders have made possible the artificial rearing of chicks that before was impossible. Send for our Brooder Catalog. It will tell you how it is done and who are doing it right along. It's free.



BEAVER HILL FARM,
Beaver, Pa., April 25, 1906.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.

Dear Sirs:—I think I ought to tell you how well we like your new Universal Hover. We now have five of them attached to our big piano-box brooders, shown on this sheet, and it has been a constant surprise to me to see how thoroughly your hovers, with a No. 2 burner, heat these immense brooders. Last night it was cold and windy, ice formed nearly an inch thick. We made a record of all thermometers at 7:30 P. M., and 5:30 A. M. At first test they ranged as we wanted them, from 85 to 92° F., varying with the age of the chicks. The two subsequent tests showed a variation of scarcely a degree in any one of them.

Yours truly,

T. E. Orr, Secy.-Treas. American Poultry Assn.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.

510 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FENCE

1½-INCH SPACING AT BOTTOM.

Like all poultrymen you have experienced the need of something better than old fashioned netting for fencing poultry pens. We offer you the best—it is stronger, lasts longer, is closer spaced, and costs less.

Stronger. It is made with top strand of No. 11 wire, bottom strand of No. 12, and intermediate strands and stays of No. 14 wire. The lightest wire used is just four times as strong as that used in netting.

Lasts longer. Square Deal Poultry Fence is made of highest grade heavily galvanized wire. This, in connection with the much heavier wire used, makes it withstand the elements four or five times as long as poultry netting. It is not injured by stock or other excessive strains.

Closer spaced. 1½ inch for first four spaces at bottom, then gradually increasing to 4 inches at the top. We give close spacing at the BOTTOM where you need it. The stays are only 6 inches apart.

Costs less than netting. You save half the posts and need no top railing or bottom board. The post is worth 15c. and the railing and board saved on each rod is worth at least 35c., which makes it 50c. saved on each rod. That's more than enough to pay for a rod of Square Deal Poultry Fence. In other words, you spend more money for the framework than would be necessary to complete the job with our long lived, close spaced poultry fence.

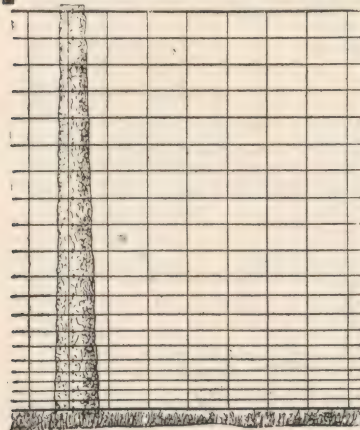
The up-to-date Fence. Our Square Deal Poultry Fence is the Up-to-date fence for poultry yards, and it is rapidly supplanting netting because it saves the users money—saves money in first cost then multiplies the saving by about 4, as it lasts fully that much longer.

Poultry netting is an obsolete, out-of-date, expensive method of fencing poultry pens. It's flimsy stuff at best. If you consider 40 to 70 per cent of your fence money worth saving, then write us today for our catalogue and prices.

KEYSTONE FENCE CO.

506 RUSH ST. PEORIA, ILL.

NOT IN THE TRUST.



sending out a fine catalogue this year. It is beautifully printed, superbly illustrated and full of good things about incubation. Very few people stop to think how much study it takes to be able to write an incubator catalogue that really is valuable. M. N. C. Sprague, who has charge of the poultry supply department of the above company, has worked for a good many years with incubators. Being a watchmaker by trade he has been trained to be exact in small things and is never satisfied until he has a workmanlike job that is exactly suited to the use for which it was made. He tells in this catalogue all about the Jewel and numerous pictures illustrate the reading matter in a way to make it plain. This book is lucid, full of information, beautifully illustrated and well printed on fine paper. A copy will be sent free to any of our readers who ask for it.

This is the "Jubilee" year with the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., and they are celebrating it by sending out a catalogue worthy of their reputation and their quarter of a century of experience. More than thirty pages of this book are devoted solely to instruction in incubation, the care of chicks and poultry and matters of similar import, all of interest to every poultry breeder whether incubators are used or not. It illustrates and describes the many styles of incubators and brooders made by this firm and the hundreds of other articles for the use of poultrymen and farmers that is made and sold by the company. This book is a credit to the publishers and of value aside from the advertising features. Sent free to any one.

Since last season the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., has established itself in its own great factory at Fremont, Nebraska, and made its permanent home in that lively progressive town. Mr. Barth, the manager, has issued a catalogue that is full of convincing argument for the Sure Hatch and interesting in many ways besides what is said about the incubator made by his company. It is fully illustrated and the reader is made intimately acquainted with the Sure Hatch and told why it is a successful machine in the hands of beginners. Sent free from the above address.

From The Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebraska, comes two little books, beautifully printed in colors. One is "Lee's Book of Poultry and Live Stock" and the other is simply called "Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders." The first of these treats of the company's several live stock remedies, stock feeds, condition powders, together with the poultry feeds, lice killers and other poultry supplies made at the big factory owned by the company in Omaha. The "Mandy Lee" incubators and brooders are also touched upon, but the "Mandy Lee" book tells all about these machines, diagramming and illustrating them until the reader knows exactly how they are made and what kind of material is used. They are good books to have by those who are interested in raising poultry and making it more profitable. Mr. Lee has made a notable success of his life-work by straight dealing and has built up a large trade by his methods. These books are sent free to any one.

The White Wyandotte catalogue of J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind., is a beauty. It is printed on the very best quality of paper and beautifully illustrated by engravings from photographs of some of the Fishel "World's Best" White Wyandottes. It is ornamental in appearance as well as convincing in argument. The one who sends for it



WILL YOU LET YOURS DIE?

More chickens die annually from Bowel Complaint and Chicken Cholera than from all other diseases combined, and yet they are the easiest of all poultry diseases to prevent or cure.

Bowel Complaint or Cholera

can be cured in 24 hours by proper use of **Germozone**—the poultry medicine made by "Lee of Omaha." A tablet, or a teaspoonful of the liquid, in the drink occasionally, is all that is necessary.

Germozone is a germicide, a bowel regulator, the best cure for all poultry diseases—Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Roup, Sore Head, Limberneck, etc.

Sick hens don't lay; sick chicks won't grow. Keep them healthy and productive by occasional use of Germozone.

Price 50c, by mail, postpaid.

Geo. H. Lee Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

Lee's Lice Killer kills all vermin without handling, dusting, dipping or greasing.

Why So Sure?

FINE POULTRY

It's made on the right plan, it works right. It brings best results to the beginner as well as the experienced poultry raiser.

The Successful

is the nearest of all the out and out automatic machines, both Incubator and Brooder. They can be depended upon under all conditions to hatch the most and brood them the best. 100 pens standard fowls. Incubator and Poultry Catalog FREE. Booklet "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks, Ducks & Turkeys," 10c. 50c poultry paper 1 year, 10c. Des Moines Incubator Co. 787 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.



HARDING'S LICE KILLER

This is not a cheap, common powder put out by wholesalers under any retailers brand, but a guaranteed Lice Killer, manufactured and vouchered for by undersigned. Call for Harding's Lice Killer and insist that it be given you. If your dealer cannot furnish it, write to me and get the genuine. 1 box 25c, by mail 40c. 50c and \$1.00 sizes express to be added.

Geo. L. Harding, Mfr., Box 45, Binghamton, N. Y.



Dr. NOTTAGE'S DRY FEED BOX

NEW IDEA. NO WASTE

Prices 1.50 and 1.00

Send for circular 4.

Plans for dry feed box 50c for dry mash box 50c I use a 1.50 brooder, plans 25c

Dr. H. Nottage,
Box 10, Goshen, Mass.

HOW TO GET MORE EGGS

Help your hens. Feed them fresh cut **green bone** and you'll get more eggs—you'll get eggs in winter when eggs are worth while. The **Standard Green Bone Cutter** prepares bone right for feeding, quickly—easily. Prices \$8.50 and up; sold on guarantee—sent on trial. Write for catalog. **Standard Bone Cutter Co. Milford, Mass.**



will get much information about White Wyandottes of the real kind. A copy will be sent free to all who ask for it and it is worth sending for.

"How to Make Poultry Pay" is the title of a booklet which is above the average in appearance and usefulness, which comes to us from Geo. L. Harding, Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Harding has been making poultry foods and poultry remedies so long that his name has become very familiar to the poultry breeders of this country. He makes feeds of all kinds from feed for a chick a day old up to the laying hen. Poultry remedies, lice-killers, egg foods, meat meal, beef scrap, granulated milk, are only a part of the long line he manufactures. His goods are all described in this booklet which he sends to all who ask for it without money and without price. It is a handy little document to have around the poultryman's house.

"Pocket Book Pointers for Stock and Poultry Keeper," has been published for fifteen years in succession by D. J. Lambert, Apponaug, Rhode Island. If one could secure a complete file of these books he would have about as complete a poultry library as would be needed and the information in them would be boiled down until it would be found in its most condensed form. Primarily the book is issued as a catalogue of Mr. Lambert's poultry farm, which we know from having visited it several times is a good one on which are good fowls. It also tells about the Lambert lice-killers of several kinds and the O. K. Stock Foods for live stock and poultry. It is valuable for the information it contains, besides telling where to get reliable goods of the kind exploited in its pages. Sent free if you will write Mr. Lambert and ask for it.

S. A. Hummel, Freeport, Ill., sends us his sixteenth annual catalogue, quite an attractive little booklet in which he lists nearly forty different varieties of land and water fowls, giving illustrations of most of them. Mr. Hummel also prices a good many different kinds of poultry supplies, such as lice powder, beef scrap, oyster shell, etc. This booklet is free to its readers.

A very attractive circular is being sent out by Springgarden Poultry Yards, York, Pa. It is on good paper and is well printed and attractively made up.

Springer Brothers, Bridgeton, N. J. send us a nicely gotten up circular describing their White Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks.

Wright Brothers, Brockville, Ontario, are sending out a White Wyandotte circular that is very creditable to them.

P. H. Sprague, Maywood, Ill., sends us a circular describing his Rhode Island Reds and Columbian Wyandottes, which is printed in red and black in an attractive manner.

A little red book reaches us from H. K. Latourette, Fenton, Mich., which deals with White Cochins exclusively and which reflects much credit on the publisher. It is a neat job of printing and is well and tastefully made up.

Theo. Ambrosius, Collinsville, Ill., sends out a circular describing his strain of White Wyandottes, with which he has won so many big prizes of late years. It also tells about his Pekin ducks a breed of fowls with which



36 First and Special Prizes at BOSTON and NEW YORK 1907.

Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE, SILVER, BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 32 Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.

A SQUARE DEAL

If you are in the market for stock or eggs we are confident you would send us your order if you **knew** you would get a square deal. Now we are in this business to **stay** and are not spending our good money in advertising and then not deliver the goods. **We have pleased others and will please you** if you give us a chance. We breed

BUSINESS BIRDS

—STANDARD BRED—

Wyandottes—White, Golden, Silver, Buff—Single Comb R. I. Reds

Our pullets begin laying when five months old and **stick to it**. We want your orders and will guarantee you **absolute** satisfaction. Send for FREE catalogue Yours for a square deal.

Sanitary Poultry Co., Box P-107, Minneapolis, Minnesota

IDEAL INCUBATORS

and IDEAL BROODERS

SPECIAL PRICES ON 1907 PATTERN

Incubators:

240 Egg Ideal No. 3 price \$18.00 now.....\$11.75
120 Egg Ideal No. 2 price \$14.00 now.....\$ 9.00
60 Egg Ideal No. 1 price \$9.50 now.....\$ 7.50

Brooders:

200 Chick Ideal Outdoor No. 3 price \$12.50 now.....\$10.00
200 Chick Ideal Indoor No. 2 price \$10.50 now.....\$ 8.00
100 Chick Ideal Indoor No. 1 price \$8.00 now.....\$ 6.00
100 Chick Ideal Outdoor No. 5 price \$8.00 now.....\$ 6.00

Poultry Houses:

Ideal Portable, price \$18.00 now.....\$16.00
Still greater saving if Incubator and Brooder are bought at the same time.
Write us for Combination Prices.

The success of our Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Ideal Incubators and Brooders has been unparalleled and unexpected. Our factory instead of running half-time as most incubator factories do at this time of the year, has been working full capacity to supply the demand for Ideals by hundreds who took advantage of our money saving prices.

We know that there are still many who want to avail themselves of an opportunity to buy Ideal quality Incubators and Brooders at these profit-cutting figures. To accommodate them, we are continuing these prices through the month.

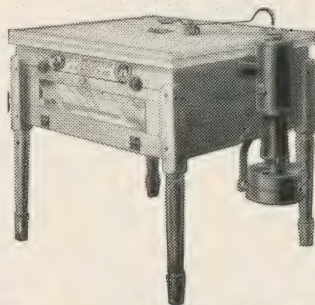
These are all new stock 1907 machines. We had no left-over machines to dispose of even if we wished to. There were times last season when we were over 500 machines behind our orders. We hope through our increased manufacturing facilities to do better this year but the way to make sure is to order now and save money besides.

Complete Line of Poultry Supplies

We manufacture and sell everything for poultry raising. Special Poultry Rations; Poultry Remedies; Lice Killers; Brood Coops; Bone Cutters; Drinking Fountains; etc. Let us quote you prices on what you need.

"Poultry For Profit," our 1907 catalog just from the press. 128 pages, handsomely illustrated. Correct illustrations and descriptions of all leading varieties of fowls. Full descriptions of our entire line of Incubators, Brooders and Supplies. A veritable textbook on poultry raising. Send for it today. It is free.

THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, Freeport, Ill.



Every Poultryman

Should have a copy of the latest
Standard Of Perfection

You can't get along without it
and keep up with the times
The Price is \$1.50
Uniform Everywhere

Send your order with remittance and book will be mailed same day order reaches us.

POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Peotone, Illinois

Bronze Turkeys

Large Husky Fellows

If you want Turkeys that are vigorous and healthy get your foundation stock from me. I will gladly furnish detailed description and weights. Tell me exactly what kind of a bird you want and I make you a price that will surprise you.

Frank J. Gross,

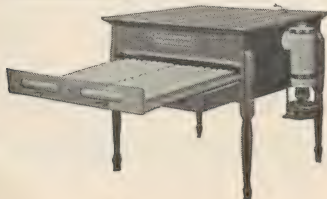
Peotone, Illinois

Incubator Advantages

machine made by

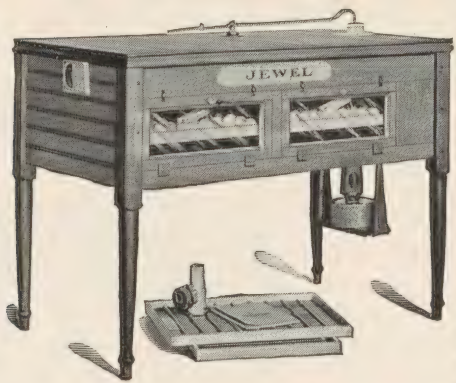
The Chambers Incubator Co., Shelbyville, Indiana

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense. Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.



Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the

Jewel Incubator's Successful Free Trial



No Note No Interest Or Deposit

The Jewel has boldly met the test, and has proved its merit, and made friends wherever used. Its **equal heat**, perfect ventilation and **positive** regulation proves an absolute protection to each hatch. None but the JEWEL can be sold on such liberal terms. Those who use JEWEL Incubators and Brooders endorse this statement. **99 per cent hatch by L. H. Moran, Montfort, Wis. 100 per cent by F. E. Wheeler, Moscow, Pa. 93 per cent hatch by W. J. Bailey, Owingsville, Ky.**

Test a Jewel Incubator and Brooder before paying one cent in advance.

We will prove they are right first. Send for our big catalogue and free trial order blanks.

Poultry Supply Department, Box K., International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Ambrosius has been a consistent winner for several years.

Dr. M. S. Sherwood, Pocantico Hills, N. Y., issues a neat little booklet devoted exclusively to describing and illustrating the egg-tester invented by him.

The World Stock and Poultry Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn., sends us a booklet describing the stock and poultry foods and poultry supplies the company deals in. The list is a long one and quite complete.

"Barred Plymouth Rocks and Poultry Supplies," is the title of a neat little book from Owen Coons, Mohawk, N. Y. Mr. Coons deals in almost everything needed by poultrymen in the way of literature machinery and supplies.

"Rigler's Hand-book and Guide," gives a description of many poultry diseases and is published in the interests of the remedies Mr. Rigler is putting on the market. Mr. Rigler's address is Frankford, Pa.

Scotch Collies are the subject of an elegant little booklet that comes from Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C. It is a very tasteful little bit of advertising and describes some dogs of rich breeding, which are priced at from \$20 to \$150 each.

"Egg Machines" is the title of an elegant catalogue which is sent to us by Glenolden Poultry Yards, Glenolden, Pa., of which Howard L. Davis is proprietor. It is beautifully printed on enameled paper and gives some charming views of this most charming farm where White Leghorns are kept and this is the breed Mr. Davis calls "egg machines." The pictures are good enough to frame and the booklet is an interesting example of good work of this kind.

Meadow Brook Farm Co., Allendale, N. J., adopt an unique idea in making up their circular. It is a series of loose sheets made of very thick, smooth and well finished paper, each the proper size to fit into an envelope. These sheets give some reason for buying Meadow Brook White Wyandottes and form an interesting whole. Two or three of the sheets tell about the edible frogs bred at this farm and give prices for breeding frogs.

Color of Yolks.

It has been definitely demonstrated that the food a hen eats has an influence upon the color of the yolks of her eggs. Corn, for instance, if fed in large amounts or as the exclusive grain colors the eggs highly, making them a deep yellow, whereas wheat fed exclusively makes light colored yolks. Oats seem to be a medium between corn and wheat in this respect.

Handsome is that handsome does



Rose Comb

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Are Bred to Lay

Up-to-date methods of selecting the layers—Hogan system and trapnests used throughout. Eggs for hatching at the rate of 25c for every chick hatched. I take the risk. For particulars write

The Red Feather,
Box b794, Bridgeville, Pa.

Black Langshans Barred Plymouth Rocks

High scoring birds only in my breeding pens. Winners at Chicago and other shows. Eggs from best pens at 5.00 per setting. Other fine pens 2.00 per setting.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Illinois

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"

Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each while they last. **Catalogue free.**

Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

Poultry Printing

OF THE BETTER KIND

Send 2-cent stamp for samples

S. J. MATHERSON

3547 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois
Successor to E. F. Bouldin & Co.

EGG MAKING

is a hen's natural work. Out bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. A CROWN BONE CUTTER will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. Wilson Bros., Box 610, Easton, Pa.

MAKE GOOD MONEY

In Poultry business. Others do it. Why not you? Our big illustrated book, "Profitable Poultry," tells how to breed, hatch, feed, grow and market to make lots of money. Starts you on the road to success. Describes most wonderful Poultry Farm in the world—32 kinds of fowls. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, everything for Poultry. Mailed for 4 cents in postage. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 45, Clarinda, Iowa.

PORTABLE



POULTRY HOUSES

Clean, attractive, convenient, substantially built. Latest ideas in Pigeon Lofts. Styles, sizes and prices to suit your special needs. Catalog free. Sanitary Portable House Co. Dept. L, Lemont, Ill.

THE PURINA CALL

Don't feed by guess—it's a scientific matter.

Almost everything depends on the feed—saving newborn chicks, development, making hens lay, preparing fowls for market—it's a question of feed all the way.

PURINA POULTRY FEEDS

in Checkerboard Bags is your guarantee. Made of pure, sound grains and seeds. No siftings, no dirt, NO GRIT nor oyster shells. Selected and balanced to suit age and purpose you are feeding for.

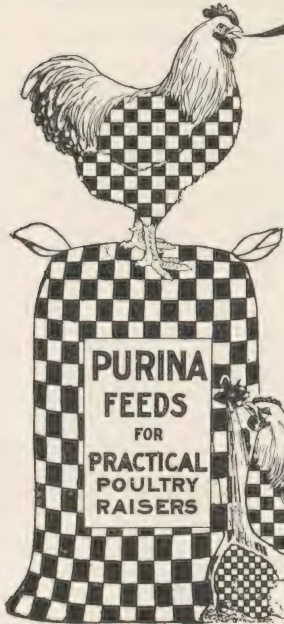
Purina Baby Chick Feed, for the first ten weeks.
Purina Scratch Feed, for growth and eggs.
Purina Mash makes hens lay.
Purina Alfalfa Meal, green winter stuff.

Call for Purina—the feed in "checkerboard" bags. If your dealer does not have Purina Feeds, send us his name and we will send you samples and a "Standard Poultry Feeder."

RALSTON PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Acme Mills,
Portland, Ore.

The Tilson Co.,
Tillsonburg, Ont.



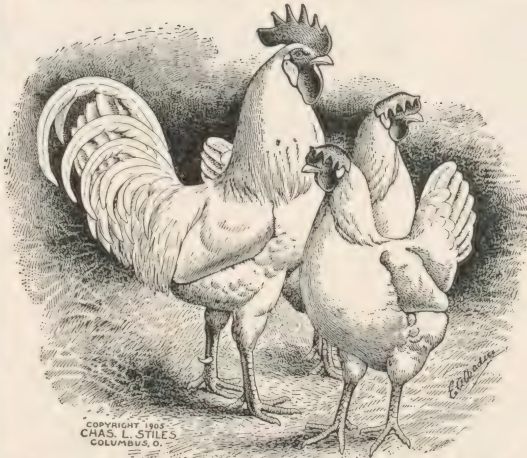
Wyckoff Strain S. C. White Leghorns Bred to Standard Requirements

We have been breeding S. C. White Leghorns for several years and now have the **finest and largest** lot we have ever owned. We put five hundred finely developed pullets into winter laying quarters last fall and they are now healthy, happy and very prolific in egg production.

We have for sale about 300 vigorous pullets, grading from good utility stock up to fancy, high scoring exhibition birds, at corresponding prices. No cocks or cockerels to offer. Write us a description of just what you want and we are sure we can please you. Do you want a fine breeding pen of pullets? We can furnish them. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.** Eggs for hatching from choicest matings, \$2.00 per setting of 15, or three settings \$5.00. Good hatchable eggs from best, carefully culled utility pens, \$1.00 per setting of 15 eggs, straight. These low prices are for this season only. Let us hear from you.

W. E. ADAIR, Prop.
Cohocton, New York

Orchard Grove Poultry Plant



Not only does the feed have an influence on the color of the yolks of eggs, but it also has an influence upon the color of the flesh. Oats and wheat have a tendency to produce white flesh in chickens. The same is also true, except in a more pronounced form, of buckwheat. The latter grain produces such white colored flesh that it is considered a poor poultry food except for parties who are catering to a certain foreign element in our large cities who prefer poultry with white flesh to those with flesh of a yellow cast.—Farmers Tribune.

St. Louis Poultrymen Organization

In an open meeting held Tuesday, February 5, at The Missouri Athletic Club, with forty-five poultry breeders present, the St. Louis Poultry and Pet Stock Association was organized. The following temporary officers were selected: Max Guckel, president; H. Stuhlman, vice-president; T. W. Orcutt, secretary-treasurer, a constitution and by-laws were accepted. The Association will be incorporated and capitalized for \$5,000, the object of this Association is similar to that of other Poultry Associations in other large cities. Permanent officers will be nominated at each April meeting, and elected at each May meeting. Stock in this association will be sold at \$5.00 per share and no person will be allowed to vote on more than five shares. This association will meet the first Tuesday evening in each month, at 8 o'clock, at the Missouri Athletic Club. A committee will arrange for lectures at each meeting and specimens of the various breeds will be furnished by the members for observation and discussion. These meetings will be extremely interesting and beneficial to all who are interested in fancy poultry. An invitation requesting all breeders to attend these meetings extended through your columns will be greatly appreciated. T. W. Orcutt, temporary secretary.

R. I. Red Club of America.

The annual report of the secretary of the Rhode Island Red Club of America is before us and it must be very gratifying to the members to know that great progress has been made.

We have not space in which to give the report in full and must content ourselves with a rather brief resume of this document.

At the beginning of last year there were 449 members on the roster of the club. During the year five of these were dropped by request and fifty-six for non-payment of dues, yet so great was the interest in the breed and so efficient and industrious the management, that at the end of the year there were 643 members in good standing, distributed among forty-four states, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. A new edition of "Red Hen Tales" has been published and 2700 copies sold. The condition of the treasury has been greatly improved. At the end of last year there was \$2.10 in the treasury and the club owed \$54.45. At the end of the year there was the comfortable sum of \$415.76 in the treasury.

A very sensible movement is a request that officials do not use their titles on the private stationery, as this would give them an advantage over non-official members. We are glad to be able to make such a good report for this enterprising club as it shows the membership to be a lively one. Philip Caswell, Newport, Rhode Island, is president and E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, Connecticut, is secretary.

Ask us to send you a free sample of new magazine PIGEONS. We want to get a copy in the hands of all breeders.

Give me Darling's Chick Feed and I can raise 95 per cent of all the little chicks I can hatch. I have proved this.
JAMES GAGE,
Elgin, Texas.

What % of Chick's Hatched Do You Raise

It is no trouble to hatch chicks. All the trouble lies in the raising. To see them dying by scores and hundreds is the distressing feature of the poultry business.

They die of bowel trouble, of sleepy disease and other causes. But as a matter of fact, the cause of these complaints, and the real cause of the enormous death rate, is improper feeding.

No question about it—90% of all the deaths among little chicks is due to improper feeding.

The real need among poultrymen is for right ideas as to what the weak, unused stomachs of little chicks will stand, and what must go into them to save their lives.

DARLING'S CHICK FEED

Gives Poultry Raisers a Feed That is Adapted to Little Chicks' Needs.

It is a scientifically balanced food, composed only of selected seeds and grains, only those that are adapted to the chick's needs being used. They are properly screened and cleaned and reduced to the proper size. You want a feed that the chicks can digest. There is no trouble about their digesting and assimilating Darling's Chick Feed. When you buy Darling's Chick Feed you are not getting the sweepings or waste from some mill. We are not in the milling business and we are not making breakfast foods. It is not a by-product from any manufactured article, but it is prepared specially and solely for feeding little chicks. It procures a rapid growth, gives a good, strong framework, and makes larger and better market fowls and laying hens. It starts chicks right and insures uninterrupted growth, good health and earliest maturity. Your order is solicited on a trial shipment. With the results it gives, you will find it the cheapest chick food you can buy. Price \$2.50 per 100-lb. Bag, F. O. B. Cars, Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

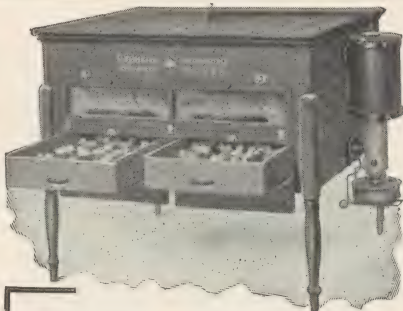
DARLING'S 100-LB. BAG LINE

Chick Feed, \$2.50; Laying Food, \$2.00; Scratching Food, \$2.00; Beef Scraps, \$2.50; Forcing Food, \$2.00; Oyster Shells, 60c; Mica Crystal Grit, 65c.

Shipments made from Chicago or New York. Prices f. o. b. cars. Cash with order.

Our catalog gives particulars on feeds and feeding and lists a full line of up-to-date supplies. Write for copy.

Darling & Company, Box 78, Long Island City, New York., Box 78, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



BEGINNERS IN POULTRY KEEPING AND OLD HANDS AT THE BUSINESS ALL ARE SUCCESSFUL WITH

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

Again this year proved their worth by Hatching and Brooding Winners at New York, Boston and Chicago.

The following well-known exhibitors have already reported that their winning birds at these shows were hatched in Cyphers Incubators, reared in Cyphers Brooders, or raised on Cyphers Poultry Foods.

New York Show—D. W. Young, Ridgewood, N. J.

New York Show—Arthur H. Duston, So. Framingham, Mass.

New York Show—Geo. W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn.

New York Show—C. H. Welles, Stratford, Conn.

New York Show—Rock Hill Poultry Farm, F. W. Corey, Mgr., Ossining, N. Y.

New York Show—Willow Brook Farm, W. L. Davis, Proprietor, Berlin, Conn.

Boston Show—Robert C. Tuttle, Hartford, Conn.

Boston and New York Shows—F. O. Groesbeck, Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn.

Boston and New York Shows—G. H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.

Chicago Show—J. M. Williams & Co., N. Adams, Mich.

Chicago Show—O. P. Bennett, Washington, Ill.

Chicago Show—C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind.

Chicago Show—Jessie T. Bateman, Waverly, Ill.

Chicago Show—D. F. Palmer, Yorkville, Ill.

CYPHERS Scientifically Balanced CHICK FOOD

Cyphers Poultry Foods are generally used by Leading Poultrymen because they Give Value for Value and are Unequalled in Results. Large numbers of Exhibitors use nothing but Cyphers Foods and win at the Big Shows. Our Foods are put up in Sealed Bags and customers should refuse them if the Seal is Broken. WE GUARANTEE that no Scratchings or Weed Seeds are used in our Foods. Ask for it and accept no other.

**Cyphers Laying Food
Cyphers Forcing Food
Cyphers Chick Food
Cyphers Mealed Alfalfa**

Sold in Sealed Bags

**Cyphers Scratching Food
Cyphers Developing Food
Cyphers Shredded Alfalfa
Cyphers Short-cut Alfalfa**

Write For Free Illustrated Catalogue of 260 pages, entitled "How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators." It's a big one. We pay postage. It contains six of the most valuable chapters ever published on Poultry. **Chap. I.**—Magnitude of the Poultry and Egg Industry; **Chap. II.**—Review of Our Great Poultry Markets; **Chap. III.**—Profit-Making Broilers, Roasters and Capons; **Chap. IV.**—The Profitable Pekin Market Duck; **Chap. V.**—Successful Chick Rearing; **Chap. VI.**—Profitable Egg Farming. Also photographs of Successful Poultry Plants, both Fancy and Commercial; Photographs of Government Experiment Station Experts, America's Foremost Exhibitors, Owners and Managers—their Poultry and Duck Houses, Incubator Cells and Brooding Houses; Our Complete Line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses and Supplies. If in return for this book, you will send us the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry, we will consider it a favor. Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Home Offices and Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Houses: 21-23 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.; 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 701 Linden St., Oakland, Cal.; 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, England.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

Patton's Barred Rocks

My winnings at the Michigan State Poultry and Pet Stock Show, January 4 to 9, 1907, 2nd cockerel, score 92½; 2nd pullet, score 93; 1st breeding pen, score 185½; Special for six best pullets, also silver cup valued at 15.00 for five best cockerels, all bred and owned by myself. Will sell eggs from same pens as I breed from myself. Pen 1 for pullet breeding consists of 2nd prize pullet, at Michigan state show and nine of her full sisters, pen 2, pulldt mating, contains 6th prize hen at Detroit, 1907, score 91, cut one point in weight, and nine of her daughters, scoring at Michigan state show, as high as 92½. Pen 3, cockerel mating, contains 2nd cockerel at Michigan state show, 1907, score 92½ and one half for dark feather, a 93 point cockerel and 10 very fine, narrow barred females, dark in color and barred to skin.

F. W. Patton, Amherstburg, Ont., Can. Barred Rock Specialist

Sure Hatch Book Offer!

TO CELEBRATE the biggest year in the history of this company, we printed the great **Sure Hatch Book** for **free distribution**. It is not merely a catalogue, but a Complete Guide to Poultry Raising. Has 102 solid pages. Easily worth \$1.00 a copy. We worked on this big book for **months** to make it the best thing of the kind **ever issued**. We put into it the results of twenty years of **study and experiment**—all the wealth of information gained in building up the largest incubator and brooder business on earth. We reproduced **photographs** from almost every state in the Union, with which to illustrate it. We put in **plans** for all kinds of poultry houses.

It's Packed Full of Facts

The Sure Hatch Book **exceeds** the expectations of those who have sent for it. It's crowded full of **live information**. It's **right up to today**. Tells **facts, not theories**. Shows you how to get the **most money** out of chicken raising in the **quickest time**. Covers the ground **thoroughly**. We gave the same energy, thought and experience to the work of getting out the Sure Hatch Book that we do to the making of the

Sure Hatch Incubator

which holds the **world's record** for highest hatching average and lowest selling prices. It actually **runs itself**! Pays for itself with one hatch and a profit on top of that. Our Brooders are as successful in raising chicks as our Incubators are in hatching them. Every Sure Hatch **guaranteed for five years** and built to work for a **lifetime**. The Sure Hatch **does the work** and does it **best**. That's what **sells** Sure Hatches. Over 110,000 of them are now in use.

We put it down right here in **black and white**, that if the Sure Hatch doesn't "make good" for you, we take it back at our expense. We pay freight.

Write at once for your copy of the Sure Hatch Book and we will send it **FREE**, postpaid.

Sure Hatch Incubator Company

Box 98, Fremont, Neb. or Dept. 98, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTE.—July 1, 1906, our Main Office and Factory were removed from Clay Center to Fremont, Neb.

A FULL EGG BASKET IN WINTER

That is what rejoices the heart of the poultryman for that is when eggs are eggs and bring fancy prices. The way to fill the basket is to exercise care in feeding. A winter ration that supplies the same food properties which the hens get in warm weather when they find plenty of grubs and green food will give you eggs in winter. A mash made of

Harvey's Electric Poultry Food and Cut Alfalfa Hay

gives the hens just what they need for egg production. They will get busy if fed in this way. Sample free. To growing fowls feed **Harvey's Ground Beef Scraps and Harvey's Mixed Grains**. Write today for big free catalog of immense line of poultry supplies. We can save you money.

HARVEY SEED CO., 710 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY AND BEE SUPPLIES

Model Incubators and Brooders manufactured by Chas. A. Cyphers. You know what they are. Mica Spar Cubical Grit, wholesale and retail. Beef scraps, Beef Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Purina feeds of all kinds, Humphrey Bone Cutters, Humphrey Clover Cutters, Standard Green Bone and Vegetable Cutters, Black Hawk Grist Mills, Union Lock poultry fencing, Paroid Roofing, Root's full line of Bee supplies and many other useful things too numerous to mention. Our 80-page catalogue illustrates and describes the largest and best line of poultry and bee supplies in the world. We want it in the hands of every poultry and bee keeper. Write for it, IT IS FREE.

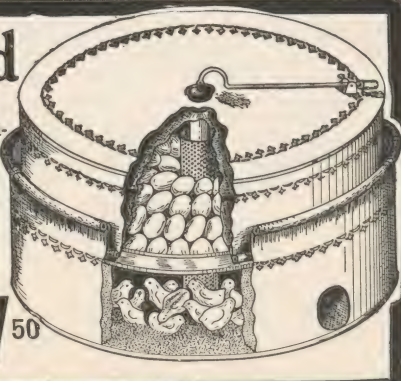
GRIGGS BROS., 520 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio

Hatch and Brood AT SAME TIME

Here's a new thing—a complete hatcher and brooder, one machine that performs both of these operations at the same time and does both well. The **METAL MOTHER Brooder-Hatcher**

is a long step ahead of all others—the most remarkable invention in the poultry world. With it 2 qts. of oil hatches 50 eggs and broods the chicks—brood one batch while you make another hatch. Our nest system enables you to do this. A time-saving, labor-saving, oil-saving machine complete for \$7.50. Free catalog—tells how it works. Regular Cycle Hatchers and Brooders at \$5 each are great favorites. Write to

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THE "PRACTICAL" TRAPNEST

Now tried by many prominent poultry breeders and acknowledged to be the best on the market. Send for circular. **WHITTY & COMPANY, Box 27, Croton-on-Hudson, New York**

Meeting of Buff Leghorn Club.

The annual meeting of the American Buff Leghorn Club was held at Detroit, Mich., January 5, 1907, and was fairly well attended. It was decided to offer ribbons a little better than others are offering, to every poultry show held next winter, to be competed for by members only, also silver cups at the leading shows. It was decided to issue another catalogue, and those desiring their names in the same should join at once. A few 1907 issues are left and one will be sent free to anyone asking for it. The report of the treasurer showed that the club was in good standing.

The following officers were elected: President, B. W. Fellows, Marlette, Mich.; Eastern vice president, E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y.; Southern vice president, Harry Bailey, West Point, Miss.; Middle vice president, W. M. Bean, Anoka, Minn.; Western vice president, Thos. Costain, San Jose, Calif.; secretary-treasurer, Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Mich. Executive Committee, Thomas Peer, Fairfield, N. J.; Nate K. Cornwall, Thamesville, Ont., Can.; Harry L. Haff, Beloit, Wis.

Honorary vice presidents, H. V. Smith, Windsor, G. Berner, Toronto, Ont., Can.; E. G. Colburn, Chicago, Ill.; Henry T. Renshaw, East St. Louis, J. W. Wood, Glassford, Ill.; T. J. Walp, Quakertown, A. A. Blough, Annville, J. Ludwig Schroeder, Barnesville, Pa.; J. Kugler, Jr., Frenchtown,



White Leghorn Pullet Owned by Edward Podhaski, Monticello, Iowa

Wm. D. Campbell, Bloomfield, F. G. Bennett, Point Pleasant, N. J.; Wm. L. Krepps, Grand Rapids, John Schorberth, Saginaw, Dr. F. W. Young, Detroit, Mich.; Sylvester Shirley, Port Clinton, Len Lanius, College Hill, Wm. N. Carnahan, Asbury, Ohio; Ed. Schoel, Albany, Oregon; J. C. Eisenman, Greensburg, Peter Hurt, Thorsontown, A. L. Ruick, LaGrange, Ind.; P. H. Walker, Cleveland, Tenn.; E. A. Vosburg, Village Falls, J. H. Broderick, Middletown, Conn.; Josiah Fitz 4th, Chester, N. H.; J. E. Carlson, Preston, Wash.; Rob't Ferrenback, St. Louis, J. K. Werner, St. Joseph, Mo.; Harry J. Dunbar, Elkhorn, H. E. Rosenow, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Edward Cornish, Naples, B. S. Buerlein, Mt. Morris, Mrs. C. W. Harrington, Hartford Mills, N. Y.; Mrs. C. F. Lamb, West Boylston, Mass.; Fred Monroe, Denver, Colo.; W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, Kan.; D. W. Harberts, Marion, S. Dak.; E. M. Wilton, Clarksburg, J. B. Garvin, Charlestown, W. Va.; Walter L. Showalter, Harrisonburg, Va.; Chas. H. Poulson, Mona, Utah; O. M. Robbins, Santa Ana, Calif.; A. J. Saterstrom, Lengby, Minn.; E. L. Wilson, Columbia, Tenn.; H. H. Clark, Lennoxville, Quebec, Can.

All breeders are requested to join the Club at once and get their name in the next catalogue which is sent free.

BANNER

POULTRY SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT EGGS?

Banner Egg Food and Tonic will start the hens laying and keep them at it all winter when you can get from 50c to 60c a dozen for fresh eggs. One teaspoonful in the soft feed to a dozen hens does the work. You can't get along without it if you would succeed. **Thousands of successful poultrymen** will tell you the same thing. Prices 25c per lb; by mail 16c extra. 5 lbs. \$1.00; expressage extra. **An Egg Record**, good for one year, free with each box, or we will send you one by return mail if you want it. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B**
28 Vesey St., New York City.

25¢ Buys a Life Saving DAVIS SANITARY FOUNT

Clean, fresh water is **LIFE** to young chicks. Davis' founts insure a constant supply and chicks can't get drowned or wet in them, or tip them over. Only fount made that feeds water, grit, oyster shells, grain, etc. Price 25c each, \$2.70 per doz. Postage 1c each extra. No bottles or cans included, but any size old can or bottle can be used. Ask your supply, hardware or feed dealer for them, or write for our catalogue of Up-to-date Necessities for Poultrymen, including poultry and pigeon leg bands, founts, roost brackets, metal nests, poultry punches, etc. **The Keyes-Davis Co. (Limited)**
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PAGE Poultry Fence

Strongest, best on the market. Fences poultry in, stock out, and lasts. Costs less erected than common netting, because it requires no boards at top or bottom and so few posts—one every 50 feet. You can't afford to buy poultry fence without investigating Page. Write for descriptions. **Page Woven Wire Fence Co.**
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\$12.80 buys the best 200 Egg size Incubator on the market.

It not only solves every problem of heat, moisture and ventilation, but hatches a chick from every fertile egg. The simplicity of construction and economical operation of the **WOODEN HEN** makes it the most popular of incubators. Runs itself. Send for free catalogue on growing incubator chicks, fourteen colored views. **GEO. H. STAHL**
Quincy, Ill.

Agents Wanted!

To sell "Homeo" Poultry Remedies. The most successful remedies on the market. Easy to sell. Liberal commission. See our ad in this paper. Write at once for full information. **CUGLEY & MULLEN, Dept. C.**
1229 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Real White Wyandottes Mammoth Pekin Ducks

My White Wyandottes are bred to win and to produce eggs. I have won more big prizes in the largest shows and against hottest competitions than any other White Wyandotte breeder in the West. My Pekin Ducks always win wherever shown. This year I am ready to supply all comers with eggs from White Wyandottes or Pekin Ducks that will produce winners. Send for my new catalogue giving winnings and matings for this year.

THEO AMBROSIOUS,

Collinsville, Illinois

White Wyandottes The Celebrated "Knox-All" Strain "Nuf Sed"

Never Been Beaten in the Show Room

At the great St. Louis show in 1906, I won 1-2 Cock, 1-2 Cockerel, 1-2 Pen, with 200 birds in competition. I also furnished 1st Cockerel at Chicago in 1906, and sold this bird for \$100. Have 6 full brothers to him which I will mate in the spring to exhibition hens. Will also mate 9 other pens all high class show birds. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$10.00 per hundred.

Book Your Order Now

B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois

Delventhal's Buff P. Rocks Won at Missouri State

Show Dec. 11-14, '06, including specials for best colored male and best shape female in one of the strongest classes of Buff Rocks ever shown in the State. At Warrenton Jan. 3-5, '07, made a clean sweep, winning all firsts and specials, 64 Buff Rocks competing. Am booking orders for eggs and you get them from same pens I breed from. Send for catalogue describing.

E. L. Delventhal

Care Citizens Bank, Warrenton, Mo.

Brookside Farm

Single Comb White Leghorns

Winners of every first prize at New York State Fair, 1903, no cock bird shown. Winners at Rochester, N. Y., 1904; also at Herald Square show, N. Y., 1904. I won 1st and 3d pens, 3d cock, 2nd and 3d hens, 3d cockerels, 2d and 5th pullets. A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs from special matings \$3 per 15. Incubator eggs a matter of correspondence.

Dr. E. Whittier,

R. F. D. 21 Kent, New York.

White Wyandottes

Quality of stock the highest. Missouri State Show winners. My customers are winning in America's best shows.

Stock and Eggs For Sale

Geo. M. Dewey, Keytesville, Mo

Hammonton Poultry Farm White Wyandottes

Young and old stock for sale. Write me your wants and I will quote you prices.

C. H. White, Hammonton, N. J

HALLOCK'S

White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

ORR'S Wyandottes Orpingtons

Twenty-five years a breeder of Wyandottes. I now breed all eight varieties. Breeding birds \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Scotch Collie Puppies, \$10 to \$15 each. Orr's Lice Killer is best, \$1 per gal.

T. E. ORR, Box 303, Beaver, Pa.



WM. COOK & SONS

Established 1873

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

As usual we secured more than twice as many first prizes at Madison Square this year, 21 prizes including 10 firsts, 58 first and 41 seconds in four showings at Madison Square. Send for our illustrated catalogue, FREE, containing history and origination of the Orpingtons. Eggs from the best Orpingtons and our winners \$10 a setting, from fine birds \$5 a setting, all guaranteed fertile.

Recognized headquarters for the best Orpingtons in the world.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonder full record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.

FOWLER'S CHAMPION BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

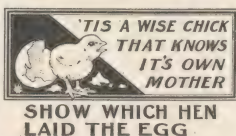
Have never been defeated, and their record of five times as many first and special prizes

As All Competitors Combined

stands alone and unequalled. My great cock "Champion" selected for the cover page of the special Buff Rock issue of "POULTRY" is a fair sample of the birds I breed. They have the color size, style and finish to win in any competition. I can furnish SHOW BIRDS FIT TO WIN IN ANY COMPANY. Will also spare a few more breeders. They are bred right and will produce winners. Catalogue free. Address Eggs \$5 per fifteen, \$9 per thirty

C. W. FOWLER, Box P, Smyrna, Ga.

"IDEAL" TRAP-NESTS



Best and avoid all the troubles and expense consequent upon a test of other makes. Don't act until you read my circulars. They are full of facts about this remarkable invention. I sell Plans, Traps, Leg Bands and Record Sheets. No watching. No freight. Write for prices and "A Symposium of Evidence."

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Install A Fact Factory

Weed out the drones, get more eggs with less feed, know the chick's dam. The "Ideal" turns out true answers. Always in season, convenient, compact, accurate, inexpensive. Endorsed by all who know everywhere. 8th year. Ten in use to one of any other make. Begin with the

"The man who made trapnesting practicable"

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & CO. LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

Box 21

White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Rose White Leghorns, Utility and Prize Winning Birds. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers.

Yearling Breeders For Sale at a Low Price.

Write Us Your Wants

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Line Bred

Prize Winning

Winter Layers

300 birds for sale. Eggs in season. Recent winnings in strong competition at Missouri State Fair, 1906, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. Fayette, Missouri, all 1sts and 2nds. Missouri State show, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1600 birds in show 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st, 4th and 5th cockerel and 1st pen. Prices reasonable.

Louis A. Osborne

Sedalia, Missouri

White P. Rocks Exclusively

I won 2nd and 3rd hen and 2nd pen at the Illinois State Fair 1906. This and my previous winnings at the Illinois State Poultry Show, Toledo, Ohio, Canton and Belvidere, Ill., prove the quality of my birds.

Eggs \$1.50 per 15

\$2.50 per 30

\$7.00 per 100

A few choice birds for sale at \$2 each and up. May I hear from you.

Jacob Giebelhausen, Box N, Route 34, Peoria, Illinois

Arnold's Columbian Wyandottes

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1907, won the Club's Championship Cup for best display. Also the President's Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. Stock and Eggs For Sale.

AUG. D. ARNOLD,

R. F. D. No. 15

DILLSBURG, PA

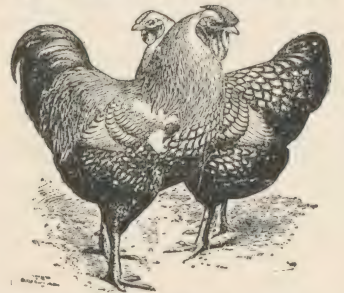
World's Foremost White Wyandottes

won 2 firsts, one 2nd on pens at N. Y., World's Fair, have won and furnished more winners for leading shows of America, than any other breeder, won 4 firsts on 4 entries, have had 1st pen with average score of 95%, stock shipped on approval, limited number of eggs from same I hatch 5.00 sit, 3 sit 10.00. Will spare a few from a selected pen of Columbian Wyandottes from best in America, 5.00 per sit.

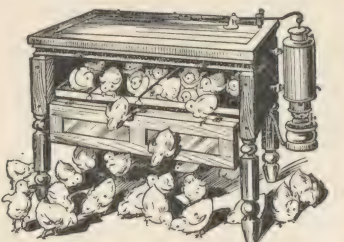
J. H. Jackson, L-Box 15, Hudson, Mass.

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Shoemaker's Poultry Book AND ALMANAC FOR 1907.



There is nothing in the world like it. It contains over 200 large pages, with many fine illustrations. A number of BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES OF FOWLS showing them in their natural color. Tells all about all kinds of thoroughbred chickens, with life-like illustrations. Prices of eggs for hatching and fowls for breeding purposes. TELLS HOW TO RAISE POULTRY SUCCESSFULLY, their care and management and how to treat all diseases common among them. Gives illustrations and descriptions of convenient poultry houses, and plans to build them.



ALL ABOUT INCUBATORS and BROODERS with fine illustrations, complete description, and lowest prices. ALL ABOUT OPERATING THE INCUBATOR. This chapter is marvelously complete, and worth much more than the price we ask for the whole book. This Poultry Book is worth dollars to anyone interested in the raising of fowls. IT IS AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHICKENDOM, and no one can well afford to be without it. Will be mailed to anyone upon receipt of only 15c. Money refunded if not pleased.

G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 935, FREEPORT, ILL.

BUFF ROCKS Lapham's Gold Medal Strain

Won every first at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Michigan, August 30 to September 7, 1906, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen; 1st and 3rd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet and 1st pen. Write today if you want winners. They win for me and they will win for you. Show birds always on hand. My new catalogue is free.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS
S. D. Lapham Prop., Dearborn, Mich.
Please mention this paper.



GREIDER'S SUPERB CATALOGUE

of high bred Poultry for 1907 is larger and better than ever. Printed in beautiful colors, with 10 striking Natural Color Plates of leading breeds. Illustrates and describes Sixty Varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks and Geese.

Tells all about practical poultry houses and equipment, how to build them, how to cure diseases, make hens lay and yield good profits. Gives information of decided value to every poultry keeper; Best Lice Destroyer, necessary poultry supplies and prices of breeding stock and eggs which are within reach of all. Book worth far more, but sent postpaid for only 10 cents. Send for it to-day.

B. H. GREIDER,

Rheems, Pa.

THE NEW WAY HATCH

This is the only Incubator invented in years that radically departs from the old hatching methods. The Handy Hatcher copies the process Nature employs—we accomplish this by doing exactly what all other incubator builders have tried to avoid. Results prove that in this departure we have really solved the problem of true incubation and have the simplest, most perfect hatching machine ever devised. Write today for free catalog describing it. You'll be astonished and pleased with this unique idea and the way it works.

THE HANDY HATCHER

HANDY HATCHER CO.,

HATCHES LIKE A HEN

P.O. BOX 11, ROSSVILLE, ILL.

Classified Advertising Department

We have concluded to resume the publication of classified advertising, doing this in deference to the expressed wishes of a large number of our readers who have indicated their desire to use small advertisements. The rate is made low enough so anyone, even the breeder of a very small flock of fowls will be able to advertise stock and eggs at a low cost. The rate will be three cents a word each insertion. Count each initial and number as a word. Thus 2 standing alone will be counted as a word and 200 will also be counted as one word. Cash must accompany all orders for classified advertising. Advertisements sent without being accompanied by the money to pay for them will not be inserted. Short paid advertisements will be rewritten to meet the amount sent, when this can be done without interfering with the sense of the advertisement. Our rule of cash in advance cannot be broken for anyone. Count the words carefully and send the full amount. If you must send stamps add five cents to the amount as we must sell then at a discount. Postoffice orders are safe and cheap. Registered letters are safe. Don't send checks for less than \$2

American Class

Winning White Rocks. I can fit you out with a good trio or more at a fair price. My birds won at Chicago 1907, 2 cock, 3 and 4 hen, 2 pullet, 5 cockerel, winning more points than any other exhibitor. Every one of these were birds I raised. Such stock will do you good. Eggs \$3 per 15. H. W. Halbach, Waterford, Wis. 7

Barred Rocks, bred by me exclusively for the past twelve years. Highest quality and high scoring stock. Always winners in great Pittsburgh shows. Eggs \$1.25 per setting from same pens I breed from. Why pay higher prices. I guarantee a good hatch and satisfaction. W. A. Mason, Ashland Ohio. 8

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humis on Cleveland, Ohio. tf

Fikes Barred Rocks have again won great victory at Pittsburgh show 1907, won the silver cup special and eleven more points than anyone of my competitors. Will sell eggs from the winners. Send for my new mating list. Guarantee safe delivery of eggs. H. L. Fike, Box 8, Meyersdale, Pa. 7

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, wonderful layers, vigorous, beautiful, and profitable, the ideal bird for the farmer, fancier or the suburban home, 25 prizes won at New York, Hagerstown and Mineola, send stamp for egg circular. Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, New York. 8

Columbian Wyandottes. America's Champions. Won 32 first and special prizes at New York and Boston 1907. Eggs from prize matings, one setting \$5, three settings \$10, five settings \$15. Choice birds for sale. See large ad. A. C. Hawkins, Box 32, Lancaster, Mass. 8

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds exclusively. Winners at Boston, New York, Newark, Trenton, Allentown, Hazleton and wherever shown. Eggs for hatching. Send for circular showing matings and winnings. Louis Anderson, Bloomsbury, N. Y. 7

Allison's Buff Rocks win again at Indianapolis show, February 1907, and among the list he captured first cockerel. He will sell eggs this season at 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 8.00 per 15. Few choice cockerels for sale. E. C. Allison, box 20, Hope, Ind. 7

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Be sure and send for T. E. Dunphy's S. C. Rhode Island Red egg circular before you place an order for eggs. His matings will please you. See ad in space. Red Bird Farm, Nevada, Mo. T. E. Dunphy, Owner. 8

Am offering for sale eggs from my farm raised pure white, large, blocky White Wyandottes good enough for any purpose at \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$7 per 100. Send orders or write for circular. Jake Thomas, Pilot Grove, Mo. 8

White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from high scoring prize winners at Oshkosh, Wis., state show 1907. 1st pen \$2 for 13 or \$9.50 per 100. 2nd pen \$1 for 13 or \$4.75 per 100. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis. 8

E. B. Thompson's "Ringlet Strain" Barred Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per thirteen. My birds won twenty regular and ten special prizes this season. John J. Harvety, Wirt County, Elizabeth, West Virginia. 7

Springgarden Strain Stay White Wyandottes. Get in line by ordering a setting of eggs, pen, trio, pair, cockerel. Bred from Lion and Mates. Strongest female line in east, record 176 eggs. C. Darone, York, Penna. 7

Columbian Wyandotte eggs \$2.50 per 15 from pen headed by Madison Square Garden winners females score 92 and above by Shellabarger, McClave. Order early. S. Roy, Darlington, Wis. 8

Brookside Poultry Yards—Buff Wyandottes. Early orders for eggs solicited. Have competent foreman and assistants, please inquire. Miss Mildred Haynes, Mgr., Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 8

Eggs for hatching from my best matings of high class Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, at ten cents each. Edgewood Farm, W. E. Snavelly, Hudson, Ill. 8

White Plymouth Rocks. Two pens headed by Fishel cocks; high scoring females, some Louisville winners. Eggs \$3.15. From other pens \$2.15. Henrietta Spalding, Lebanon, Ky. 8

Red Hen Breeding Pens—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, a specialty. Standard bred stock. Eggs carefully handled. Hugh Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 8

Silver Penciled, Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes. Madison Square and Boston winners head breeding pens. Circulars free. George F. Eastman, Route 2, Granby, Mass. 7

Write Rosedale Poultry Yards for Rhode Island Reds of the right sort from the right place at right prices. Winners in hottest competition. Philip Caswell, Prop., Newport, R. I. 7

Mattocks White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs etc. H. B. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill. 7

Partridge Wyandottes Doolittle's Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Bred from especially selected layers. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. R. W. Jordon, Wilmette, Ill. 8

Columbian and Partridge Wyandottes. Winners wherever shown including the great Cleveland show. Stock and eggs. J. L. Edwards, 120 Prospect St., Oberlin, Ohio. 7

A booklet from de Wolf Farm, (Pappoose-squaw) Bristol, Rhode Island, on Rhode Island Reds, will aid you in buying birds and eggs intelligently and to advantage. 6

White Wyandottes, "Duston strain." Eggs in profusion, by setting or hundreds. Prices right. J. E. Haynes, Prop., Leslie C. Poultry Farm, Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 8

My Barred Plymouth Rocks won at Chicago and other shows. Eggs \$2 per 13 straight. Stock at reasonable prices. J. F. French, 838 W. Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio. 9

Invincible White Wyandottes. We have fine stock and sell fertile eggs at 2.00 per 15, 3 settings for 5.00. You will get only the best from us. Harry Marks, Roscoe, Ill. 8

White Plymouth Rock cockerels, Fishel strain, for sale. Some strictly high class birds to offer at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 for 15. Dr. F. S. Schadel, Red Oak, Iowa. 8

Prize winning Columbian Wyandottes, Arnold strain and farm raised. None better at any price. 15 eggs \$2.50. Orders booked. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y. 7

Buff Rocks Exclusively. Three prize winning cockerels left. Average score of my 1907 pens 93. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. P. A. St. John, Sparland, Illinois. 6

Columbian and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, American Dominiques and Light Brahma Bantams. Circular. Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y. 7

Lakewood Farm, famous White Wyandottes. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. Day old chicks our specialty. Holland, Mich. 8

Selected White Rocks. Mated by U. R. Fishel. Eggs two fifty per fifteen. Utility stock eggs one dollar per fifteen. John S. West, St. Paris, Ohio. 8

Buff Wyandottes. Eggs from pens headed by prize winners, mated for results, \$2 per 15. Circular free. J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y. 8

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$5 per 100. I guarantee a hatch of 9 chicks from 15 eggs or duplicate order at half price. 8

Columbian Plymouth Rocks an ideal fowl. Winners 1st pen Madison Square Garden 1907. E. B. Andrews, 9 West 17th St., New York. 6

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Eggs from choice stock at living prices. A square deal guaranteed. Circular free. E. M. Bunt, Grafton, Ohio. 8

Ideal White Rocks. Fishel strain. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$15 per 100. 25 fine cockerels for sale. C. L. Van Osdel, Dillsboro, Ind. 8

S. C. R. I. Reds winning every first and second. Central Mo., show. Eggs 3.00 for 15. Mrs. Jno. A. Woods, Fayette, Mo., Route 4. 7

My Barred Rocks are finely barred and bred to Standard requirements. Eggs \$2. 3 settings \$5. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 6

White Wyandottes, Snow Drops, 15 years a breeder. Eggs from high scoring stock. A. M. Huggett, Bellevue, Mich. 6

Partridge Wyandottes that win. Cockerels \$2 up. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. J. P. Bridges, Douglass, Kansas. 7

Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$3. 13 eggs \$1.50 Supply catalogue free. Owen Coons, Mohawk New York. 3

Columbian Wyandottes. Catalogue and egg circular free. Chas. E. Cram, Carey, Ohio. 7

White Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 13. Chas. Gwalton, Boulder, Colorado. 6

Duston White Wyandottes. 100 eggs \$5. Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill. 6

Doc. Youtz for your Barred Plymouth Rocks, 1.50 sitting. Sunbury, Pa. 7

Asiatic Class

Black Langshans. Eggs from Chicago winners, 3.00 per setting. Orders filled as received. Satisfaction fully guaranteed. Sunshine Poultry Yards, C. A. Stewart, Prop., Peotone, Ill. 6

Light Brahmas, fine stock. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs from three grand matings. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herbert E. Waters, Tecumseh, Nebraska. 6

Light Brahma eggs, choicest matings \$2 setting, 3 for \$5. Philip Thorwarth, Genoa, Ill. 9

English Class

Buff, White, Black Single Comb Orpingtons. Every bird in our breeding pens from direct descendants of best blood money could buy or skill produce. Noted especially for their large size and excellent laying qualities. All birds trap nested. Eggs run high in fertility and young chicks very strong and healthy. We use the "World Renowned Briggs" system of feeding. No sloppy mash fed birds on our premises. Egg orders booked now at \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26. Birds from 3.00 each and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence a pleasure. Address, Har-Lou, Oil City, Pa. 7

Orpingtons: White, Black, Buff and Rose Comb White. Choice stock for sale. We have mated ten grand pens using only the largest birds, all of that low down blocky, true Orpington type. Send for mating list describing these pens. Knowles, Young & Co., Box P., North Adams, Michigan. 6

Silver Gray Dorkings exclusively 18 years the very best as my records show. More first prizes won last 10 years at New York, Boston and Pan American than all my competitors combined a total of 41 against 33. Eggs \$2.50 for 13 \$4 for 26. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 8

Orpingtons, Single Comb, Buff and White. My birds have been winners of 74 ribbons at some of the largest shows in New England the past season. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 13. A few excellent breeding cockerels for sale. Emil Dohr, Wallingford, Conn. 6

Bogardus Orpingtons, Buff and Black. First prize winners at Chicago 1907, Cincinnati, Hagerstown. Send stamps for list; twelve grand yards. O. A. Bogardus, Warsaw, Ky., R. 6. 8

My Single Comb Buff Orpingtons are bred from prize winners. They will please you. Eggs \$2, 3 settings \$5. Mrs. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 6

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POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, MARCH 1907

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Number Six

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POUSTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Just About Ourselves.

We have tried with a mighty effort not to be overmodest concerning our own words and works. We do not believe in self-effacement. We have noticed during the whole course of our long and varied career that the man who believes in himself, or pretends that he does, is invariably the one who gets elected to the office of justice of the peace, in place of the modest citizen with much talent and overmuch diffidence who waits for the populace to rise and carry him on its shoulders to the public square and garb him in the robe of high office. The man who really believes in himself succeeds where others fail. For several years we thought we knew what kind of a poultry publication would meet with great public favor. We found others of like mind and joining our forces we began to do business with small resources, high hopes, far-reaching ambition and unparalleled "nerve." Now that it is all over it is very comfortable to look back and review the exceedingly rough road over which we have traveled and to note how smooth it seems to those who follow us. There may be as good poultry publications as ours, but the day we find ourselves thinking so we are going to use our tripod for kindling and retire into the recesses of the deep, dark forest, or, to use the language of the day, "make a break for tall timber." That there is a more artistic publication of its kind, than ours, we could not be made to admit under any circumstances. We are confirmed in our belief by noting the large number of journals of this class who are following in our wake, adopting our style and imitating our make-up. This is well for the poultry industry. It makes for dignity and effectiveness. It adds to the circulation of every one which takes up the trail that leads to attractiveness. We are doing our best. That it is worth while the brethren who follow prove with every improved number they issue. We are glad to have been able to point out the way. We welcome everyone who is trying to beat us to the top. The public will, in the end, declare its verdict and we shall be satisfied with it. Vox populi, vox deo, whatever that may mean.

Clubs of Three.

Remember that our offer to send a copy of POUSTRY one year free to any one who will secure two subscribers is still open. Get two subscribers, send us the two dollars and we will send you your copy for one whole year to pay you for the trouble. Anyone ought to be able to earn a dollar in an hour doing this.

Our Illustrations This Month.

We consider the cover page picture this month a gem. It represents a Buff Orpington hen and her chickens, owned by John Kruse, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The pictures of the piano box poultry house "from start to finish" as presented by Mr. Adair are an object lesson which shows what may be done with cheap material and few tools. Our other illustrations speak for themselves and we be-

lieve they will average up with anything that will appear this month in the poultry press of this country, which is the best representative of the poultry business to be found in any country in the world.

Write to The Company.

We get numbers of letters written to the editor, the business manager and other members of the company which relate solely to the business of the company. These letters are first delivered to the person to whom they are directed and then must go to the business office and sometimes in case of the absence of some one this causes delay. Write to the editor or business manager as many times as you please, but when your business is about subscriptions or advertising please direct your letters to the Poultry Publishing Company, instead of to some member of the company.

Don't Send Stamps.

In these days it is very easy to get a post-office money order, express money order or bank draft. In case neither of these are convenient every postmaster in the country is prepared to register a letter. We get many more stamps than we can use and these we must dispose of at a discount. Hereafter if you must send stamps, send \$1.05 worth of stamps for each dollar your order calls for. At this we will not come out even, but we do not feel that we can stand for the whole loss that comes from selling stamps at a discount from the face value.

Words of Cheer.

The following which came to us in one day's mail shows why we feel so cheerful concerning the future of POUSTRY. Such words are highly valued by us, and when they come day after day in such numbers as are indicated below we feel that our work is not in vain: "I received your paper and I think it is fine."—H. S., Lebanon, Ky. "I find POUSTRY the paper I have been looking for for a long time."—A. S. C., Toledo, Ohio. "I regard POUSTRY as my best poultry magazine and I have had about all of them."—L. B. H., Beaver, Pa. "I always await with interest the coming of your journal."—S. D., York, Pa. "Keep up the quality of your paper, even if you have to increase the price."—H. W. C., Tecumseh, Neb. "I have always admired POUSTRY."—A. M. H., Bellevue, Mich.

We know these good friends of ours say to their friends about the same things they say to us because we get numbers of subscriptions from those who tell us POUSTRY has been recommended to them by their friends. We are going to keep up the quality and improve it as rapidly as we learn how. Our friends are doing their part and we are trying to do our part.

About Photographs.

We always want good photographs of good poultry of every kind. We do not always agree with the owners of the fowls photographed about the quality of the pictures sent

us, but we are glad to see anything in this line and use as many good ones as we can find room for. We do not charge anything for publishing pictures, no matter to whom they belong, but we must use our own judgment about what we want. We never make a contract based on using illustrations and for this reason are free to make any selection that suits us. Of course pictures from advertisers are given the first chance in every case, because we feel like first helping those who help us.

We Want Short Articles

We would like to have about a page of short articles every month. We know from our experience on other poultry publications how hard it is to get the brethren to write about the little things in their business. These are often the very things the beginner wants to know. We are minded to offer a years subscription for the best short article we receive each month. No article that contains more than 500 words will be considered short. Try for the prize and if you are already a subscriber we will advance your subscription a year if you win.

Answering Questions

We are always glad to answer any questions concerning poultry raising that come to us. We do not promise to answer by mail and shall hold ourselves free from any obligation to do so. We have little time for writing such letters, when we can use the matter in these columns and give our readers the benefit of the information given. Don't enclose stamps for a reply as we may not be able to reply and if we do we will willingly go to the further expense of paying our own postage. The cost of a stamp is a trifle to the value of the time it takes to write a letter. Ask as many questions as you want to but don't expect a reply by mail.

Egg-Laying Competitions

Some of our competitors are inclined to poke fun at us because we are so friendly to egg-laying competitions. For nearly five years we have been watching very closely the Australian egg-laying competitions and have been giving reports of progress in the journals with which we have been connected. Two or three months ago we concluded that we might be mistaken about the interest of the public in this sort of information and we stopped giving regular reports. Since that time we have received many letters asking for a report on the progress being made in Australia, and this month we resume the reports which will appear regularly hereafter, unless Mr. Dunncliffe get tired of sending them, which we sincerely hope will not happen. Competitions of this kind would do every one in this country good and we hope the time will come when they will be inaugurated here. There seems to be some hope that Professor Bolte of Rhode Island will get a competition started.



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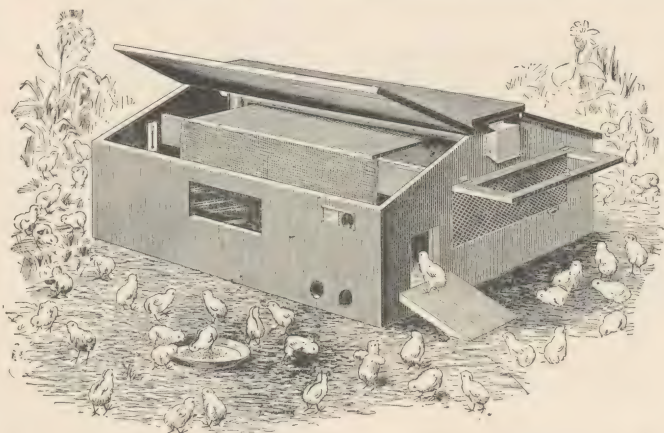
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38 pens—nearly 1000 breeders. Fine 40 page illustrated catalogue 10c. FREE to readers of POULTRY for 2c stamp.

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William Osborn, Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

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AMSTERDAM, N.Y.
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BEST REDS
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LEADING RHODE ISLAND RED SPECIALIST
HUNDREDS OF FIRST PRIZES WON
COLOR PLATE BOOK ON REDS 25c
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My breeding pens are headed by first prize birds in every case. The females are buff to the skin and the right kind of buff, solid, sound color, some of them scoring as high as 93% to 94% points. I won 1st cockerel at Missouri State Show, special for best male Orpington, Club special for best Orpington. Eggs from pen 1, 4.00 per setting, 2 settings 7.00, pen 2, 2.50 per 15, 30 for 4.00, pen 3, 2.50 per 15, 30 for 4.50. Will ship only 2 settings at a time. Utility yards, eggs 4.00 per 100. Pekin duck eggs from four yards. Eggs 2.00 per 15, 30 for 3.50, 45 for 4.75 100 eggs 9.50. Guarantee hatch of eight in all eggs sold or will replace at half price. Circular

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Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair first prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at
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No better bred **Stock for sale**
Show Birds a Specialty
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The right kind and the right prices. Even golden buff. Always winners in the best shows including Michigan State Show January 5-9.
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Should receive your attention before placing your orders. Get in line with the best breeders by starting right. Send 4c in stamps for the catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that has made possible the best flocks.
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White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams

After winning over two hundred ribbons at four of the largest shows held in 1906, Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Trenton and Hagerstown, we start the New Year by winning **forty ribbons and two Silver cups** at the **World's Greatest Show**, Madison Square Garden, 1907. We wish to call particular attention to our

First Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel

a son of our first prize 1906 cockerel, thus making twice in succession we have won this most coveted prize. Another one of our **Blue Ribbon Winners** was **First Prize White P. Rock Pullet**, she captured five special prizes including the **IVORY SOAP CUP** and was conceded to be the **CHAMPION** female in the show.

Send for illustrated catalogue with price list of eggs from the **'BEST MATINGS I have ever seen**

F. W. COREY, Mgr.

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Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th straight on pullets, 1st cock bird and 2nd on cockerel in warm competition at the Missouri State Poultry Show, 1906. Don't place an order for eggs until you have seen my circular of pen matings. I want your trade. I will try to please you.

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I have bought W. H. Russels entire stock of Buff Rocks, consisting of over one hundred birds. Mr. Russell for years past has been one of the leading exhibitors and winners in the largest shows, such as Chicago, Indianapolis, Illinois State and the World's Fair.

There was no reserve. I have them all.

I solicit an acquaintance of all past patrons of Mr. Russell together with all who may desire highest quality in Buff Rocks.

Eight Grand Pens For Eggs.

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EGGS
\$2.00
Per 15
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Bred for Boston Show purpose and from best laying strains. Poor hatches caused by infertile eggs replaced **FREE**

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Clean sweep at Madison Square and Chicago
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World's Foremost won 2 firsts, one 2nd on pens at N. Y., World's Fair, have won and furnished more winners for leading shows of America, than any other breeder, won 4 firsts on 4 entries, have had 1st pen with average score of 95%, stock shipped on approval, limited number of eggs from same I hatch 5.00 sit, 3 sit 10.00. Will spare a few from a selected pen of Columbian Wyandottes from best in America, 5.00 per sit. **J. H. Jackson, L-Box 15, Hudson, Mass.**



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You can't raise chicks and lice, profitably, in the same poultry-house. If you don't destroy the vermin, they will annihilate your profits. There are many ways this can be accomplished, but the quick, safe, sure and economical method is by using

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You just paint or spray the roosts and wall's—that's all! No handling, dusting, dipping or greasing. Easy to use; economical; effective; the best that can be obtained at any price. It kills both by vapor and contact, and is just as effective in one locality as another. On sale almost everywhere, but if your dealer doesn't happen to have it we will send you a gallon, **express prepaid** for \$1.25, and an **Egg Record free.**



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Germozone is the best cure for Bowel Complaint, Chicken Cholera, etc.

White Wyandottes Best Quality Hard Scrabble Farm

Winners wherever shown, splendid layers. Some stock at most reasonable prices. Eggs 1.50 and 2.50 per 15 from extra good pens. Incubator eggs 5.00 per 100. One year's subscription to POULTRY given with every order of 10.00 or more. Little chicks 25 cents each, ordered three weeks before shipment.

Puritan Chick Food
"Best on Earth"

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"COHANSEY STRAIN" Barred Plymouth Rocks

You can't buy any better at any price. Won 9 Blue Ribbons at two great shows this year. At Bridgeton won specials for best pen and cockerel all varieties competing. My matings are best I ever owned. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Either cockerel or pullet mating.

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Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Indiana and Illinois state show winners, bred to win and bred to lay. Cockerels—no females. Book your egg orders early.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

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Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

Onahill Farm R. C. White Leghorns

Make a clean sweep wherever shown, bred from best foundation stock obtainable. Write your wants.

M. G. Bryant, Hudson, Mich.
Proprietor On-a-hill-Farm.

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FOR ALL POULTRYMEN

One Dollar a Year
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POULTRY

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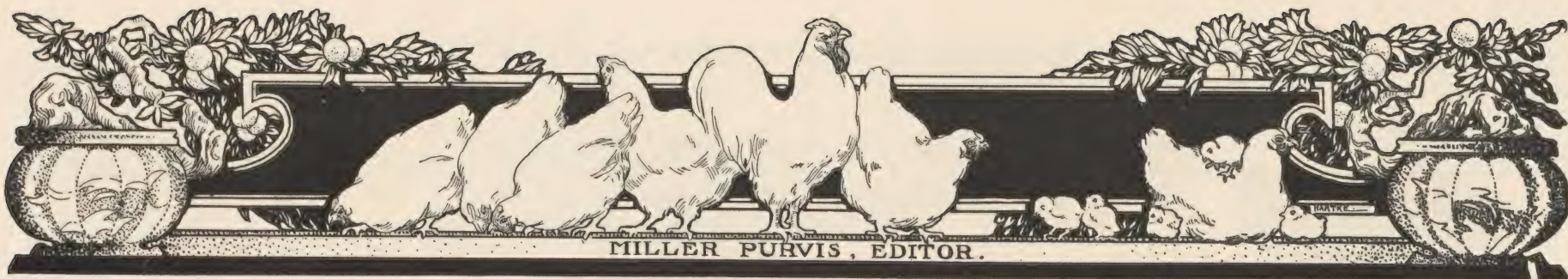
APRIL, 1907

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Where the Young Rhode Island Reds Grow Up at House Rock Farm, Wollaston, Mass.

Photo by Purvis.



IN ANOTHER place in this number we publish an article by Mr. Reveley concerning "Fresh Eggs" which takes up a subject that is often overlooked by those interested.

Probably it would not be violating the truth to call any egg which has just been laid fresh but Mr. Reveley demonstrates that there may be, and no doubt is, a distinct difference between fresh and strictly fancy fresh eggs.

There was a time when it was thought that the quality of an egg fairly might be judged by its age, but that time has passed. No longer do those who seek the best take age as the sole criterion by which to judge the gustatory delights that may be experienced by eating fresh eggs. Those who have knowledge of all the conditions necessary to the production of eggs of the highest quality want to know not alone the age of the egg but the surroundings of its production.

It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the feed consumed by hens affects the eggs to a certain extent. The flavor of an egg depends to a large extent on the quality of the feed consumed by the hen that laid it.

Given clean yards, sweet, sound feed and pure water and eggs of the highest quality may be produced. If the water is impure, the feed such as described by Mr. Reveley and the surroundings something to horrify civilized man, the eggs produced can not by any stretch of the imagination be classified as fit for human food.

If extreme conditions lead to the production of eggs rank in flavor until it becomes offensive to the delicate taste, it is quite reasonable to assume that any departure from the strictest cleanliness and the most perfect sanitary conditions will have some effect of the eggs produced under such conditions.

We have often heard those who are in a position to know what a really good egg tastes like remark that even in the best places in the cities of this country eggs with that delicate flavor characteristic of eggs produced under the best conditions can hardly be found.

The public is becoming better educated along this line and soon will demand to know where the eggs it buys at a fancy price are produced and under what conditions they are produced.

Even now the names of certain producers in almost every city have become trade marks that denote the highest quality. The egg-farmer will soon find that his product will sell on its merits as to the quality, without so much stress being placed on absolute newness. Fresh eggs will always be called for but the difference of a day or two will not be emphasized as it has been in the past. Rather quality will be the criterion.

Such enterprises as the Model Poultry Farm will do much to educate the public in this direction and as such farms become more common the markets will demand with more insistence quality as well as freshness.

MORE earnestly than may appear on the surface, we regret that we are not infallible. We experience deep sorrow occasionally on this account, but this sorrow is tempered with joy that while we are hedged in by the limits that surround most human

beings, it is given to us to know that there are those in this country who know things with a certainty that leaves no room to doubt their hold on knowledge.

While in the main we try to confine our more or less public utterances within the bounds of established facts, there are times when our fancy feels the need of wider range and we give it over to dreams and possibly the imagining of vain things. We hold it to be true that there are times when one feels like soaring toward the blue empyrean because of the longing to break through the chafing bonds that hold the intellect too closely to earth, and at such times we sometimes allow our imagination to seek for things that only can be guessed at.

Such an occasion arose when we rashly allowed ourselves to indite and turn over to our printer people for publication in these pages a few paragraphs concerning the law of Mendel, a law which has never been tried in the breeding of poultry, as we frankly explained at the time. We used such phrases as these, in writing on the subject: "Mendel asserted," and: "We do not know that this has been carried out by design in breeding poultry," etc, to show plainly that we were speculating as to what might happen if one were to test the law of Mendel in breeding poultry. Not once did we assert that we were writing from positive knowledge but all the time we referred to possibilities rather than facts or even probabilities.

In our rashness we said several of the white breeds were "albinoes," using this term to make our discourse shorter by saving the roundabout way to explain atavism. That this was what we had in mind is shown by the fact that we referred to the fact that it was probably the white blood of ancestors to which the "albinò" sports reverted. Every paragraph of the editorial to which we are referring was based on the contingency that the law of Mendel would apply as well to breeding chickens as it did to the breeding of sweet peas, with the exception that we gave some of the results of our observations with Bronze turkeys and the crossing of Barred Plymouth Rocks with Brown Leghorns. We brought up this law of Mendel and entered upon a discussion of it hoping it would be tried by some of our readers with a view to determining whether it was applicable to poultry breeding. It was a case of theorizing as was frankly intimated more than once at the time.

Now comes the "assistant editor" of our esteemed contemporary, "Poultry Success," in an overlong statement telling his constituents that what we do not know about breeding poultry is a plenty. This we humbly acknowledge, and we here and now assert our willingness to sit for an indefinite time at the feet of wisdom, that we may add to our limited knowledge of the principles that govern the breeding of live-stock in general, and poultry in particular. It is given to a favored few to learn all the secrets of nature at a comparatively early age, and to these belong the high privilege of leading those who are in darkness out into the light.

We are glad this is true and have no objections to make, but when it is necessary to

garble our utterances, put in our mouth words that we did not use and credit us with stating certain things as being facts, when we plainly said we did not know, as the "assistant editor" of Poultry Success does, we feel that the matter has been carried a little too far. We do not object in the least to criticism, nor to the acquisition of infallibility and unfailing wisdom at an early age, on the part of others, but misrepresentation we feel should not be indulged in.

We might add that since the editorial published in these columns in December, we have talked with two college professors and have had letters from two others saying they were interested in our speculations and hoped some one would experiment along the line of our theories.

We know we are wasting valuable space over a trifling matter. The criticism was amusing in its labored effort to put us in the wrong. A correspondent has intimated that "death and 'assistant editors' both seem to love a shining mark." With this quotation we feel it unnecessary to say more on this subject, unless we add that while we have managed to escape death so far, the "assistant editor" has frequently made us a target against which to hurl the javelins of his wit and wisdom—and still we manage to live and take an optimistic view of life.

WE GET postage stamps by the sheet in the course of business. We find postage stamps in piles in the mail of every day. Why people buy postage stamps instead of using dollar bills we never could understand. A dollar bill in a letter is as safe as the value of it in postage stamps.

We would rather not get so many stamps. If you want to send us a subscription send it in the form of a dollar bill and enclose it in a letter as you would a dollar's worth of postage stamps. If you must send stamps please put in stamps to the amount of \$1.05 for each dollar you want to send. When we sell stamps we must accept a discount from the face value. In remitting for classified advertisements send bills for the even dollars and stamps for the fractional parts of a dollar. If you insist on sending stamps please send the one-cent denomination.

TWO LETTERS recently have come to us that gave us pause for a few fleeting moments at the time we received them. Both complain of the policy of POULTRY in not publishing poultry show awards in full. One of these letters merely complains because we only publish the winnings of advertisers in POULTRY, saying he thinks news of this sort is relished by all poultrymen. It is a very nice letter couched in courteous language.

The other letter is written on a postal card and is short and not very sweet. It is to the following effect: "As you do not publish poultry show winnings I have no further use for your paper, so you may stop sending it to me."

Now there is no mistaking that, is there? That correspondent knows what he wants and knows how to put his desires in the fewest possible words. To be sure he might have



said "stop my paper," but he probably thought such a laconic message might leave us in a fever of curiosity that would interfere with our future usefulness, so he explained why he wanted it stopped.

Now anyone who takes a poultry publication for the list of prize winners alone is wasting his money. He could get that by spending a few cents on postage. Any one who thinks he is pushing us to the verge of bankruptcy by stopping his paper is making a mistake. In a list the size of ours one name more or less counts for only a few cents. It is the few cents that we make in the way of profit from each of our army of loyal friends that counts in the aggregate and affords us a sum sufficient to pay the printer, papermaker, postmaster and stenographer regularly, leaving for ourselves enough to furnish forth the modest quantity of provender necessary to our sustenance and continued usefulness.

We at one time gave the winnings at the larger shows in full. This plan brought complaints from advertisers who claimed we were advertising the stock of those who seldom bought space in the poultry publications, depending on getting their publicity free through the publication of lists of winners. Then we noticed that some of our contemporaries left out the addresses of winners and we tried this. This suited our advertisers but did not suit the winners. Finding we could not suit every one we concluded to take the matter in our own hands and suit ourselves. Since we have adopted this course we have had the two complaints above referred to and no more. It is so nearly unanimous that we shall continue the course we have adopted. If our advertisers win, and will give us their winnings early enough so we can publish them before they become ancient history, we shall be glad to publish them, not because we ought to, but because we want to. When we furnish POULTRY the full term subscribed for we have done all our contract calls for. When we insert an advertisement in the space bought, the number of times the order calls for, we have fulfilled in letter and spirit our contract with the advertiser. Anything more than this is a free gift, willingly bestowed, of course, or it would not be worth the giving, for an unwilling gift is about the poorest excuse for generosity that ever was invented.

SOME careless correspondents write to us. They write us letters and forget to sign their names, give the postoffice or state, or omit some other vital part of the address so we can not even guess who they are or where they live. When you write a letter read it over after it is finished and do not forget that the name, postoffice and state are all necessary to us.

Another thing. Write your name rather than make your signature at the end of your letters. We get letters from people every word of which is perfectly plain, but when it comes to the name there comes a hurried scrawl or a thing of flourishes and scroll work, the meaning of which is plain, but the letters whereof are things to puzzle over and sometimes give up in despair.

A signature is all right to sign a check in a

town where every one is familiar with it, but as long as people's names are spelled in different ways and are unfamiliar to us we often find it difficult to read a signature, even when the writer is a very good penman.

A GOOD many years ago a poet wrote: "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of Nancy." Our memory may have played us false as to the exact words of the gentle Wordsworth, but we think we have preserved the spirit of his lines quite perfectly.

In these spring days the prospective poultryman turns his thoughts to the reading of advertisements and the consideration of ways and means by which he may accumulate a few fowls or some eggs from which he may rear a flock of pure-bred birds which will do him proud and set him high among the counsels of those who are held in honor in the poultry world.

The ambition that stirs reflection of this kind is a laudable and praiseworthy one, for in these days to be recognized as a successful poultryman is to take a place among those who are held in esteem.

One great trouble with the beginner is that he is likely to seek numbers rather than quality in the beginning. This is a very frequent mistake and one that is always regretted in the end, if it does not lead to discouragement and the abandoning of what might have been a permanent enterprise.

It is better to begin with a few good birds or a few settings of eggs from good birds than it is to cover a farm with mere numbers. One setting of eggs from a first-class flock at ten dollars is worth more in the end than a bushel basket full from underbred or badly bred stock.

By all means keep on thinking about making a beginning in poultry. There is room enough for every one who feels any leanings in that direction. Begin with a determination that you will go on and not quit if perchance you may find a few obstacles in the way. The quitter is the one who loses. Keeping poultry is not a short road to great wealth, but it is safe, honest and sure, if one will maintain his determination to persevere until success shall crown his effort.

It is said that nothing succeeds like success. Did you ever think that success is brought about by continuity of effort along a certain line. He who expects his business to keep itself will fail and would better not begin.

Begin well within your means, even if you must begin with one setting of eggs. Don't be discouraged over small things. Rome was not built in a day and no man ever made a fortune in a week, unless he discovered a gold mine.

IT WOULD seem that we have said enough about free reading notices that our position would have been made plain long ago, but frequently we get requests to give some advertiser special prominence by giving him a free reading notice, praising his stock and giving it our personal endorsement. Now we do not believe any of our advertisers want something for nothing, yet a free reading

notice is nothing under the sun but additional advertising space published in a specially conspicuous manner and made stronger by carrying with it the personal endorsement of the editor and publisher.

If we were to make a rule to give every advertiser a special notice of this kind it would not be long before our readers would lose confidence in our opinions, or we would have trouble with our advertisers. The advertiser would not be satisfied unless we would say his stock was the best we ever heard of and after we had said this a few times of different advertisers the readers would not believe us concerning anything we might say.

If we buy a setting of eggs from a breeder we do not ask him to give us another, just because it will make his business larger. Our advertising space has a money value and from it we must make the money which makes it possible to pay our bills. When we sell so much space to an advertiser we give him every line he buys and that is all he has a right to ask from us. The publisher who is free with free puffs for his advertisers gives them because he thinks he is charging more for his advertising space than he ought to. Even then he is not fair with all his advertisers for he only gives the extra space to those who ask for it. If one of our advertisers asks us for a free reading notice and we give it to him we must give one to all who take space with us or give public notice that we have no intention of treating every one alike. We desire to treat all advertisers exactly alike in every way. We sell so much space for so much money and do not make different prices to different advertisers. We do not accept advertising from any one unless we think he is absolutely reliable. By accepting advertising from any one we give notice to our readers that we believe he is honest and that the stock or eggs he offers are worth all he asks for them. We could not make our endorsement stronger if we were to use a whole page in praising his stock. We take this method of saying we endorse every advertiser we have. We believe every one of them to be honest, reliable and in every way commendable in their methods of doing business.

We let our advertisers praise their stock in the space they buy. For us to give special editorial endorsement to any certain advertiser's offerings, without having had an opportunity to inspect what he has for sale would proclaim us to be willing to certify to things of which we know nothing.

The free reading notice has been given so freely that one advertiser sent us a fifty-cent classified advertisement and asked us to be sure and give him a good notice in the next number. Please do not ask us to give a free reader. We can do you more good by giving our readers a clean magazine filled with interesting and valuable matter. Our readers do not believe in free readers and have no respect for the publisher who fills his publication with them. Hundreds have wrote us to say this to us. And these, too, are those who have had long experience in advertising and know that free reading notices are not valuable unless they are really the opinion of the publisher or editor.



Brown Leghorns at "Y" Poultry Farm, East Durham, North Carolina.

Courtesy of Chas. W. Worley.

Operating Incubators and Brooders



Mrs. E. E. Edwards

PROFITABLE poultry keeping begins with the incubator and brooder and the successful management of those machines, for we all know that the early broilers are the money getters, and to get a sufficient number of these early birds it is necessary to resort to artificial hatching and brooding.

Incubators are of many and various kinds and most of them will do good work if given half a chance, and it is always a better plan to run the machines according to the instructions sent by the manufacturer, instead of one's own theory, since the maker is in a position to know how each part of the machines is made and the object for which it is made. We think many of the failures are made by operators running the incubator as they think they should be run. If you must experiment, at least give the manufacturer a show by trying his way for at least a hatch or two. Have carefully selected eggs from good breeding stock, and by a little application of time and brains the artificial hatching is not difficult. We do not believe it matters greatly where the incubator is placed, so long as the ventilation is good and the temperature not too changeable, but we have had our best results when we used just the ordinary house cellar with everything else removed. In the cellar the ventilation is generally good and there seems to be about the right amount of moisture in the atmosphere to give a good hatch. Wherever the machine is placed it must stand perfectly level in order to have the heat the same in all parts of the egg chamber. At this time of the year we find a large per cent of the eggs infertile or so poorly fertilized that the germ soon dies so we should be very careful about testing the eggs. Some people lay great stress on having the eggs placed in the trays so the small ends are all in the same direction, but we have never found it of any importance, since if we place them so in the beginning, some are likely to be changed during the course of turning and testing. We prefer turning the eggs by hand, which is quickly and easily done by removing an egg from each row and drawing the hand over the remaining ones. The position of the thermometers is of utmost importance. They are better placed by being suspended so the bulb always rests in the same position, just as high as the top of the eggs but not resting on an egg. Since the temperature of a strongly fertilized egg is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees warmer than a poorly fertilized one so our hatch would be endangered by having the temperature too high or too low, according to the fertility of the egg on which the thermometer rests.

Better results are had by filling the incubator with eggs of one variety, because the shells of different eggs vary in thickness. One kind absorbs more moisture than another, requires more oxygen and throws off more carbonic acid, so that by using all kinds at once it is difficult to have conditions favorable to all.

The fresher the eggs the better the chance for

Mrs. E. E. Edwards

a good hatch, though if the eggs are properly cared for and carefully turned each day they may be two weeks old and still hatch well. Another thing that seems almost too trivial to mention is the careful trimming of the lamp wick but the even wick gives the steady heat. In the very cold weather we fill the lamps both morning and evening, as the full lamp produces the greater heat. Every egg must be turned at least twice daily for the germ floats to the top and if left in the same position for too long the small veins and blood vessels stick to the shell, and that is one reason why we have cripples, and chicks dead in the shell. We believe that the most care should be taken at the period of from the second to the seventh day and during that time the eggs should be very carefully handled to avoid any sudden jarring that would disturb the delicate

one reason why I think women, as a rule, are the more successful operators, for they are more accustomed to the importance of little things. But a good brooder is the most essential factor in raising chicks artificially for unless we can properly care for the chickens when they are hatched there is little use in hatching, and in the following article we shall try to tell how we raise the brooder chickens.

The Brooder Raised Chick

I wonder if it would be possible to present any new points on the subject of raising chickens in the brooders. From personal investigations, we think that the brooder chick's doom is often sealed before he leaves the incubator. Of course that is the case if the egg germ was weak, but we refer to the fact that in some incubators the difference in temperature between the hatching chamber and the nursery is too great, and as we all know many of the machines are so constructed that the chicks are allowed to drop down into the nursery immediately upon com-



White Wyandotte Hen and Chicks on Glen Echo Poultry Farm, French Village, Ill.

Photo by Purvis

germ just beginning to grow. The daily cooling of the eggs after the first day until the nineteenth, is of utmost importance if the chicks are to have the necessary strength to hatch and live, and during the latter part of the hatch be very careful not to have the temperature too high for the eggs themselves are throwing out a good deal of heat. The moisture question is perhaps the hardest to decide. Personally, we do not, as a rule, favor applying moisture, since the egg contains all that is necessary and the difference in texture of the shells of the eggs being incubated makes the intelligent use of moisture almost an impossibility, since to apply moisture to some would result in drowning others. If all other conditions are favorable and the ventilation all right, we do not consider applied moisture necessary. At any rate, we all know that as good results were obtained in artificial incubation before that question became so much talked and written about, as have ever been had by applying moisture. The little things are the great things in this as in all branches of the poultry raising, and that is

ing out of the shell. They are warm and wet, and pass from a temperature of 105 degrees to that of possibly not more than 95, so they receive a chill from which they never recover.

The day before our hatch is due we test the temperature of the hatching chamber and the nursery, and if there is a difference of more than two or three degrees we put in the nursery a thick pad of cotton batting covered with cheese cloth. By making this pad thick enough we raise the chicks nearer the heat. Of course this pad must be thoroughly heated in the oven before putting it into the machine or it will lower the temperature too much. We have never thought this pad interferes with the ventilation.

Another thing of great importance is to have the temperature in the brooder the same as in the nursery and avoid chilling the chicks in moving them to the brooder. Have the brooders thoroughly cleaned, the floor covered with dry sand and chaff from the hay mow if you can get it. We like a piece of wool carpet on the floor of the hover of the brooder. Don't crowd the chicks nor feed them too soon.

They will pick up all they will need to eat for at least thirty-six hours by scratching in the chaff in the brooder. We must be always on the look out for the appearance of the dreaded bowel disease, and when it first appears, try to determine whether it is caused by improper feeding or brooding. Before feeding in the morning see if their crops are empty. The emptiness signifies good digestion and assures us that the feed is all right.

Then the trouble must lie with the temperature or cleanliness of the brooder. Among the many remedies for bowel trouble are light feeding, little at a time and feed often, rice water to drink, or water in which you have put camphor in proportion of five drops to a pint of water. Tea made by steeping mullein leaves is also very good. For green food, nothing is better than finely chopped dandelions, which we can find early in the spring.

We prefer to use the prepared chick feed, as it contains all that is necessary for the welfare

of the chickens, but we like to give variety, and so we prepare a mixture of one part hard boiled eggs to six parts rolled oats. Mash the eggs, shell and all, and thoroughly mix with the oats and season with a very little salt and pepper. Occasionally use sugar for seasoning instead of salt and pepper. After the chicks are three weeks old we feed mostly pin-head oatmeal, as we consider oats the best food to produce rapid growth and large frames.

After our brooder chicks are a week old we give them at least twice a week a liberal feed of very finely cut green bone. We also dig angle worms for them and have never had any harmful results. Have not had a case of gapes in seven years. Sweet milk is an excellent food, and in cases of bowel trouble, the milk scalded, not boiled, is often a corrective.

Sometimes the poultry keeper assumes that because the brooders have stood empty during the long, cold winter, that there is no danger of them being infested by mites, but don't risk

it. There never was weather cold enough to freeze those little pests, and if they are in the brooders the chicks can't live. In raising chicks in winter we put even our out door brooders under shelter of some sort so the chicks can run on the ground without being exposed to the weather. Some people regard water as harmful to the little ones but we keep it before them, in fountains, all the time, and in that way avoid having them so thirsty that they drink more than is good for them.

We do not consider brooder raised chicks more lazy than others, if they have been taught to scratch for a living from the very first, and we teach them by making them hunt through the litter for their grain. A piece of raw meat nailed to a board is another good thing to induce exercise.

Don't pamper the chicks too much but give them good care, and follow nature as closely as is possible and you will find the brooder a source of much pleasure and profit.

White Cochins by an Old Time Breeder



IN MY experience of about ten years with White Cochins I have found them an extremely interesting and profitable variety to raise. A full feathered White Cochin is hard to beat as a fancier's fowl

and from the number of farmers that are taking them up I am certain they are not a disappointment as money-makers on the farm. Brilliant white in plumage, they are sure to attract favorable attention on the lawn or in the show room.

"How do you keep them so clean?" I am often asked. The way is this: If provided with a grassy run in summer and clean straw bedding in winter, they will keep themselves spotlessly clean and seem to take pride in pruning every feather to a snow white condition. Washing, even for the show room, I have found unnecessary. As between two Cochins, one carefully washed and dried, the other kept on clean straw litter for a few weeks, the latter will be found in better show condition, the fluff standing out more loosely, and the general appearance of the fowl a purer white.

The young Cochins should be hatched in April or May. An incubator is desirable for the reason that the entire flock will then be of the same size and age. When different sized chicks run together, the smaller ones do not get as good a chance as the others, and sometimes fail to develop as well.

Keep them growing, using prepared dry chick feed at first. Later a wholesome variety of dry grains, and allow plenty of room for range and exercise. During the summer months we use small coops, 10x5 feet, entirely open on the south side, dividing the chicks into flocks of about thirty-five. Small perches are used, four inches wide and four inches from the floor, on which they learn to roost, which prevents crowding and soiling of plumage. To preserve the foot feathers we keep the grass closely clipped with the lawn mower, as it pays to take great pains in rearing young White Cochins of exhibition quality.

Good care in fall and winter will be rewarded by plenty of fresh eggs, since their abundant heavy feathering enables them to

H. K. LATOURETTE

withstand the cold. The White Cochins have proved to be the best winter layers of any breed I have tried—and I have tried a good many.

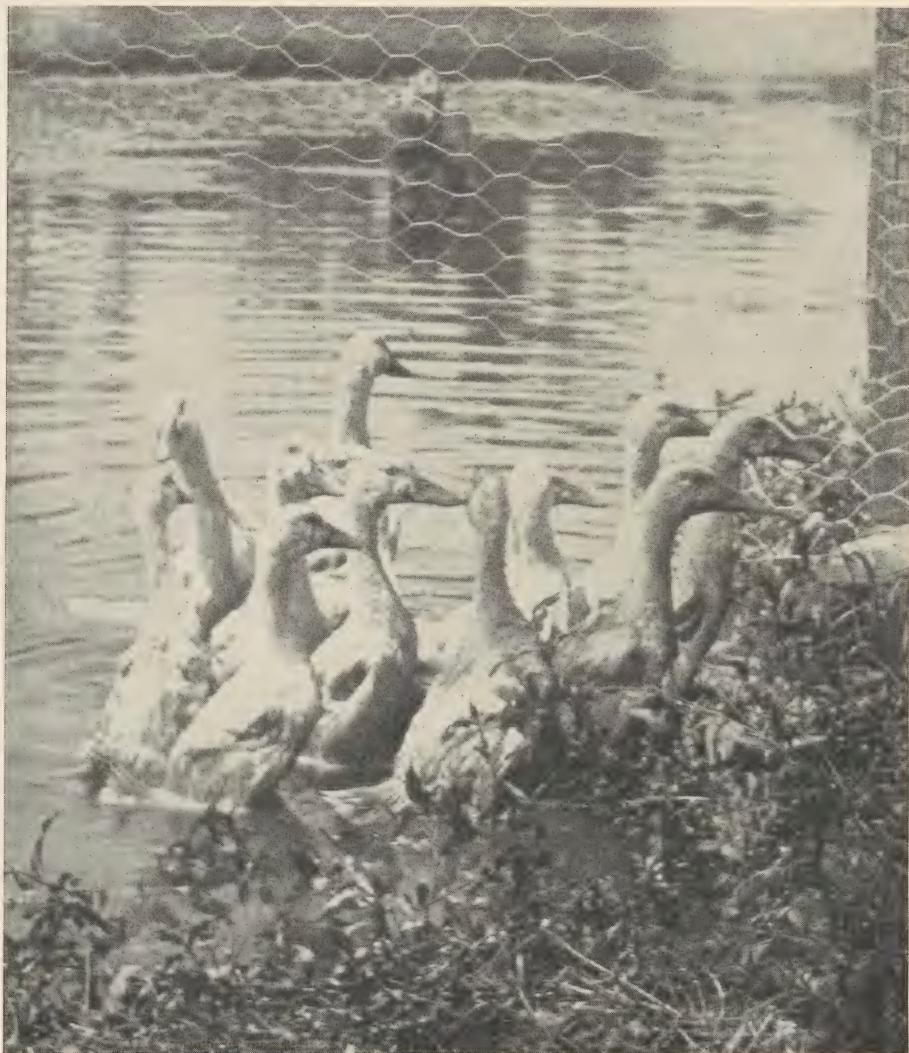
The laying nests are placed on the floor facing the wall to give seclusion. On top of the nests is the roost platform, and above this the roosts, which are five inches wide and raised four inches from the platforms. We clean the latter religiously every day, as we

find absolute cleanliness conducive to pure white plumage. In winter, all dry feed is scattered in clean straw litter and mash is fed once a day in small troughs.

When mated up for breeding in the spring White Cochins should be well matured, which means at least twelve months old, and twenty to twenty-four months is better. Not more than six or seven females should be placed with a male, and needless to add, every bird should be in fine healthy condition, and not too fat. The alleged infertility in Cochins is not the fault of the breed, but often of mismanagement. Sometimes the male bird is

found to require more feed than the females, and when this is the case, a simple arrangement is to tack up a tin cup at such a height that a male can just reach it while hens cannot.

In the extreme heavy feathered specimens some breeders make a practice of clipping the feathers for some distance around the vent on both male and female during the breeding season to secure fertile eggs, but we have not found this necessary. Care as to the health and condition of the parent stock usually results in fertile eggs and healthy chicks. My experience convinces me that the White Cochins of today are a good variety to tie to, for both pleasure and profit.



Jersey Strain Pekin Ducks—First Bath.

Courtesy Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.



One of the Poultry Houses at Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Illinois.

Courtesy of Wm. Osborn, Prop.

THE NEED OF CO-OPERATION

"We do not know anything," says Edison at sixty. "Probably in five hundred years we shall have collected enough data to suspect." Obviously Mr. Edison has never seen a college sophomore.---Boston Globe.



THE MORE we know, the less we know. In other words: the more we learn the more we realize the relative incompleteness of what we do know compared with what we do not know. Admitting so much do we not make a great mistake when we pull up all stakes and wander aimlessly in a jungle of question marks? Must we all busy ourselves in a revision of the alphabet, or a critical overturning of primary poultry technic? Is there any real need that any poultry student or investigator of today should utterly neglect the accumulated elementary data of the past fifty or more years and devote his whole appropriation of time, money and brains to experimental examinations of and reports upon accepted elementary facts that have been and are now being continually disseminated in our text-books and periodical literature that are available to all? True, much error exists in those mediums, but may not such error be corrected or combated without expensive and tedious experimental demonstrations that more often than otherwise either leave us precisely where we were before or reveal to those who know the complete insufficiency of the experiment or the incompetence of the experimenter? Must these things be done merely because most of our farmers and many other people who are becoming interested in poultry keeping do not know about, buy and study the established literature that would instantly make available to them more of the knowledge that they seek and need than can be found in all the experiment station bulletins yet published?

For years it has seemed to the writer that many poultry investigators devote too much time and effort in the attempt to answer elementary questions by tedious expensive and usually inadequate experimentation instead of accepting at its face value the practice of our most experienced, competent and progressive breeders and poulterers and answering questioners off hand without so much needless demonstration. I refer, of course, to elementary matters regarding which there exists a practical agreement in practice among our most competent breeders and poultrymen and not to the more or less biased opinions of

F. O. WELLCOME

such people regarding progressive men, methods and ideas.

I have before me a breeder's catalogue that contains in a few pages a wealth of reliable, practical and helpful information, illustration, demonstration and proof of results in regard to feeding, housing and breeding prolific fowls, the equal of which can be found in no bulletin that I have yet seen.

I have in mind two private individuals, one in one state the other in another, who independently began at about the same time, a number of years ago, an experimental investigation along lines that were then new to the majority of poultrymen. The important ultimate findings of those men were embodied in concrete form for commercial distribution by one of them and are now being practically and successfully applied by thousands of poultry keepers and breeders all over America, and in foreign lands as well. A number of experiment stations became interested in the same line of investigation and the one among them that has made the most progress and has attracted the most attention has now, after the expenditure of years of time and thousands of dollars of money, arrived at the point, in the most important particulars, where the two private investigators began nearly ten years ago; and the worst of it is that they have been misleading their public all the time, with the help of the poultry press, rather than recognize and study without bias or prejudice the work of reliable specialists in that line. The man responsible for this conspicuous partial failure admits his prejudice against certain economic industrial factors that are mainly responsible for the wonderful progress of the United States in all industrial lines. Prejudice and bias are common enough and often innocuous enough, but they assume an extremely ugly significance when justly applied to a publicly supported or privately endowed investigator of matters that effect public welfare.

The enemies of men or of movements often reveal themselves most clearly by the very words they do not say and the very things

they do not do. Unrealized by him, the public, even, may often discover the jealous, the bigoted, or the self-seeking obstructionist long before the particular subjects of his neglect or opposition begin to take him seriously.

When any person, be he editor, contributor, private investigator or publicly supported official, becomes interested in any special line of poultry work why should he not obtain and study with an open and unselfish mind the published evidences of the progress that has been made by preceeding and contemporaneous workers in that line?

To my point of view, we need in this work a large degree of dignified co-operation between the investigator, private or public, and the specialists who conduct their business through commercial channels, and between such specialists and their customers.

To appropriate without license, or even effort, the dearly-bought knowledge of breeders, inventors, or other specialists and deal it out freely to the general public, without credit, often with much of its original value modified out of it, is a contemptible sort of paternalism that, so far as I know, is mostly confined to agricultural and poultry journalism and demonstrative work with poultry.

In business it is both necessary and proper for men and concerns to boom themselves—to force themselves and their interests as near to the lime-lit center of the commercial stage as they may—but public servants have no right to do that when public enlightenment and interests will be jeopardized as a result.

In regard to matters that our leading authorities consider to be of great importance to the poultry industry, the present writer has learned more from his own experimental experience, personal letters from, and published articles, "write ups" and advertising literature of leading specialists (and some that are not yet leaders) that he has been able to find anywhere else. That the majority of our station workers are conspicuously located at the tail end of the procession of poultry progress appears to me to be recognized by a great many people. That many station workers have no respect for our specialists, their literature and the poultry periodicals seem to me to be obvious. That such an attitude is not

wholly unjust is even more obvious. No one will deny that the poultry press needs improving, I believe it needs reforming. It is, as a whole, too incompetent, too trivial, too subservient, too ignorantly selfish and commercially greedy, and too paternal to command the unqualified respect of serious minded, sophisticated and progressive people. It yields too readily and too frequently to the whims and desires of the lowest types of subscribers and advertisers both.

Many of our class periodicals actually appear to have no editors, unless we are to assume that making up pages, correcting errors in grammar, spelling and punctuation, and blue penciling too important truths are all that is meant by the word editing.

One thing if no other I hope that every reader of this article will consider and digest is this: whatever marked gain or improvement has yet been made in any line of important endeavor that effects the poultry industry has been inspired by and made available by advertisers in and contributors to our poultry periodicals. Trace any such improvements down to bed rock and see if I am not right. Evidently the prominent experiment station professor who in a letter to me referred to breeders of high class utility fowls as "adventurers" proposes to continue, in some important respects, to be ten years behind some of the "adventurers" as a breeder for the benefit of the industry.

The type of demonstrative tabulation trained and unbiased examination and scientific condensation that Roswell H. Johnson of the Carnegie Institution presented to us on page 12 of *POULTRY* in March is a model of much in little such as I have seldom seen.

But I refer to it here merely as an illustration of a mental attitude and comprehensive knowledge that is so generally lacking in many of the poultry bulletins that I have seen.

No industry that is participated in by millions of people of all kinds and descriptions can possibly exist undefiled by adventurers, schemers and unreliable exploiters. If progress be made in any line in such an industry, the

unreliable and dishonest will take prompt advantage of it. That cannot be helped. Competent men and those only should try to suppress the commercial leech, for competent men only may be successful without injuring honest men and worthy interests. I have seen egg records, hatching records and various other reports that I did not credit, but I have also known of, and seen much higher records and more remarkable reports that I did credit.



Buff Orpingtons owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham, West Millgrove, Ohio.

Tentative confidence is often more rational than hasty distrust—indeed it is often absolutely necessary.

The co-operation that I have in mind does not contemplate an exchange of old women's gossip and malicious delving into personalities after curiosity food for publication as "news" in demagogic periodicals, but a dignified mental moral and physical co-operation, all along the line, that will enable all experimenters, demonstrators and investigators to avoid this continual rethreshing of old straw, this eternal beginning all over again, in ignorance, only to waste time and money and energy and mislead the people. A co-operation that will enable the competent breeders who must always be the ones to furnish the most people with the best blood; the inventors, the manufacturers, the business men, the publishers—the people who create, maintain and supply the constant demand for all that is

good and useful to the great poultry industry,—that will enable such to look up to instead of down upon the poultry experimenter's work, be it supported by appropriations, endowments or otherwise. A co-operation that will rearrange the present confusion of sequences and dignify the poultry press and the commerce it alone may inaugurate and sustain by placing it in its true position in the line of poultry progress. A co-operation that will prevent petty meanness, suspicions, jealousies, pigmy appraisals, narrow prejudices, bigotries, malicious calumnies, incompetent "tests" and experiments, and childish whims and theories from being prominent influences in this industry as thousands must now thoroughly recognize them to be.

It is very gratifying to note that a start is being made in the indicated direction by a few of our state institutions. The co-operative idea seems to be progressing finely in Canada.

That much of the poultry work that has been done, and still more that is being done by our state institutions is very valuable I do not deny. What many regard as needless is the attention given to matters that have been and are continually being competently treated of in our class periodicals, books and advertiser's literature, this being available, all the time, to everyone, instead of being confined to a single report to help a few at the time and remain unknown to the many ever after.

There are two very common attitudes towards criticism: one shrinks through fear of giving offense; the other boldly condemns, usually unjustly, just to show those whose favor he craves that he is not afraid. This last type is extremely dangerous as he most frequently appeals to us from a high place.

"If we were always strictly just, there would be less necessity for being kind." I don't know who said that but I most earnestly hope that I have been neither unkind or unjust.

What I have been trying to suggest in my crude way is that all who seek light for the benefit of others should thoroughly examine what has been done, closely follow what is being done, learn if possible what actually needs to be done, and then try to do it in the right way, manfully giving credit where credit is justly due whenever possible and practicable without either fear or disdain of either the prominent or the obscure.

The Australian Laying Competition

WE HAVE from secretary A. A. Dunncliffe, Jr., Sidney, New South Wales, a report of the progress of the Australian laying competition for the nine months ending Dec. 3.

Each year Mr. Thompson, who has charge, makes some substantial improvement in his records. He seems to have discovered how to feed hens to make them lay and his work is a great credit to him.

It will be remembered that each of the 100 pens in this competition contains six hens of the hatch of 1905. The leading pen at the date of the report before us was a pen of Langshans credited with 1139 eggs in the nine months. Six other pens have made records of 1000 eggs or more. The pens standing second and third are White Leghorns, fourth, Black Orpingtons, fifth, Golden Wyandottes, sixth and seventh, Black Orpingtons.

The highest pen has the best record made by any pen in nine months in any of the five competitions that have been held. In the

present competition the average production of all the pens is higher than it has been at the same time in the competition, in any of the former contests. The average production of the pens at the end of nine months has stood as follows: 1902, 603 eggs; 1903, 765; 1904, 695; 1905, 795; 1906, the one now in progress, 826. This is almost an average of 100 eggs per month for nine consecutive months, a record never before equaled by the same number of hens in one place and under one management.

Twenty-seven of the pens have credits of 900 eggs or more for the nine months. Seventeen of these pens made records ranging from 603 to 793 during the first six months. The records of the other ten pens of this twenty-seven, at the end of six months, ranged from 541 to 597.

While a pen of Golden Wyandottes stand fifth from the top another pen of the same variety stands at the bottom of the list with a credit of 570 eggs in the nine months.

The eggs from the pen standing at the head in the present competition were sold for \$23.52, in the open market at Sydney. This is an average of almost \$4 for the eggs produced by one hen in nine months. When hens produce eggs worth \$5.33 in a year, it becomes an object to keep them, and the progress made since these competitions started nearly five years ago shows the benefit that may be derived from putting hens to the actual test of performance.

The total number of eggs produced by these 600 hens in nine months was 82,599, an average of 137 1-2 for each hen in the competition. If they keep up at this rate until the first of April, when the competition ends, they will have produced an average of a little over 181 eggs each. Experience at former competitions leads us to expect that this average will be made or exceeded.

This competition is only one of the several going on in the Australian Commonwealth.

Skim Milk as Feed For Laying Hens

An Interesting experiment which shows that skim milk fed to hens is worth about as much as dairyman usually gets for the whole milk when they sell it to creameries or for consumption in the cities.



WE ARE asked by a subscriber to give him the value of skim milk as a feed for laying hens. We believe a discussion of this subject, in the light of the experiments conducted at the West Virginia experiment station, by J. H. Stewart and Horace Atwood, will be of considerable interest to a large number of our subscribers, who live on farms or in localities where creameries are convenient sources from which skim milk may be obtained.

For a good many years we have believed skim milk, whether sweet or sour, and buttermilk, were good to feed laying hens. We

The fowls were kept under identical conditions in houses that had proved to be well adapted to laying hens. The milk was used to moisten the ground feed given them. The mash made in this way was usually fed in the morning and the grain feed was scattered in the afternoon in litter on the floors of the houses. At no time were the hens under test heavily fed as the eggs were used for hatching, and it was not considered desirable for the hens to become too fat. It is doubtful if the hens were fed quite enough as they decreased in weight during the experiment. Of the two pens, one was fed a mash moistened with skim milk and the other the same mash except that water was used instead of milk to

1 was fed 244 quarts of skim milk. Valuing this at 50 cents per hundred pounds the cost of feeding this pen was \$10.19 as against \$7.75 for Pen No. 2.

Before going farther we wish to remark that the price allowed for skim milk would be considered very high in most places. We have known many barrels of it to be sold for 20 cents per hundred pounds.

Now for results: During the 122 days of the test, which ran from February 29, to June 29, Pen No. 1 laid 1244 eggs and Pen No. 2 laid 996, a difference of 248 in favor of Pen No. 1. The 248 extra eggs produced by Pen No. 1, at the actual market value of the eggs, were worth \$2.48, making the value of skim milk



The Play Place of Springer Bros.' Pekin Ducks.

Photo by Paul Springer.

reasoned from a knowledge of their chemical constituents, knowing the proteids must be valuable, as they furnish the element from which the whites of eggs are largely elaborated.

The gentlemen named above conducted some very careful experiments and their conclusions seem to be based on facts of value to the poultry breeders of this country.

The milk used was that which had been skimmed by a cream separator, therefore was probably very free from the fats that arise as cream. The milk was usually sour, and in the warmer months thick or, as country folk say, "clabbered."

In the tests Single Comb White Leghorns were used, each of the two lots consisting of twenty hens and two cocks. This experiment began February 29 and continued 122 days.

moisten the mash.

At the beginning of the test the hens in Pen No. 1 weighed 3.50 pounds and at the end of the test 2.77 pounds. In Pen No. 2 the hens weighed at the beginning an average of 3.62 pounds and at the end 2.90 pounds. This shows that the hens lost about seven-tenths of a pound during the 122 days of the test. Pen No. 1 was fed the milk mash and Pen No. 2 the water mash. During the 122 days of the test each pen of twenty-two fowls consumed the following kinds and amounts of feed: Gluten feed, 60 pounds; wheat bran, 60 pounds; ground oats, 60 pounds; oil meal, 20 pounds; beef scrap, 20 pounds; corn, 115 pounds; wheat, 115 pounds; oats, 115 pounds. The total cost of grain feeds and beef scrap was almost exactly \$7.75 for each lot.

In addition to the feed above given Pen No.

as an egg food 1.6 cents per quart. At this valuation skim milk would be worth about 80 cents per hundred pounds, about as much as dairymen get for the whole milk at certain times in the year.

The second experiment along this line was conducted with six pens of Single Comb White Leghorns, each pen containing twenty hens and two cocks. The experiment was divided into two parts, one lasting from June 30, to August 5, and the other from August 6, to September 30, both inclusive. During the first experiment pens 1, 2 and 3 received two quarts of skim milk daily, this being used to moisten a mash as in the earlier experiment. During the second period this order was reversed, pens 4, 5 and 6 receiving the two quarts of milk.

At the beginning of the first period the

average weight of the hens in pens 1, 2 and 3 was 2.79 pounds and at the end of this period their weight was 2.93. At the beginning the average weight of pens 4, 5 and 6 was 2.9 pounds and at the end it was 3.09. This shows that plenty of feed was given the hens during this period.

The first period lasted thirty-seven days and the quantity of feed consumed was as follows: Gluten feed, 54 pounds; wheat bran, 54 pounds; ground oats, 54 pounds; beef scrap, 18 pounds; corn, 59 pounds; wheat, 59 pounds; oats, 59 pounds. The market price for these feeds amounted to \$3.87.

During the same period pens 4, 5 and 6 consumed 60 pounds each of gluten feed, wheat bran and ground oats, 18 pounds of beef scrap and 60 pounds each of corn, wheat and oats. This was worth \$5.05. During this period pens 1, 2 and 3 laid 862 eggs and pens 4, 5 and 6, 632, a balance in favor of the milk fed pens of 230 eggs. These extra eggs were

worth, at market price, \$4.79. Pens 1, 2 and 3 therefore paid a little more than 2 cents a quart for the 222 quarts of milk consumed by them. This is at about the rate of \$1 per hundred pounds.

The next period was fifty-six days long. During this period the ration was slightly different. Wheat was dropped out and corn meal used instead of gluten feed. Pens 1, 2 and 3, which during this period had no milk, consumed 105 pounds each of corn meal, wheat bran and ground oats, 33 pounds of beef scrap and 180 pounds each of corn and oats. To keep these sixty-six fowls fifty-six days cost \$8.84.

During the same period pens 4, 5 and 6 consumed 101 pounds each of corn meal, wheat bran and ground oats, 33 pounds of beef scrap and 149 pounds each of corn and oats, worth \$7.74. In addition they got six quarts of skim milk in their mash. The three pens which did not get milk produced 978 eggs

and the three pens given the milk produced 1220 eggs, a difference in favor of milk feeding of 242. As 336 quarts of milk was used and eggs were worth 25 cents a dozen, the value of the extra eggs amounted to about one and one-half cents for each quart of milk used.

Aside from showing the value of skim milk as an egg food the method of feeding followed gives the beginner some valuable pointers as to the composition of good rations for the promotion of egg production. The results obtained, even when water was used in the place of skim milk, were very good as such things go, at the time in the year when the experiments were being conducted. The feeds used are such as may be found on almost any farm, with the exception of beef scrap. In a test for egg-production no doubt Waters and Atwood would have added green feed in liberal quantities, thus reducing the grain feed required, but they were seeking for information on but one point—the value of skim milk.

Hatching Leghorn Eggs

M. M. JOHNSON

I MADE a number of incubator hatching tests one time that demonstrated some points in artificial incubation that I have never seen in print, viz., that Leghorn eggs will make a good hatch on a lower temperature than it takes to hatch Plymouth Rock or Brahma eggs. I know exactly what I am talking about in this instance. My tests proved it beyond my expectations. My expectations were gathered from the nature of the fowls and the difference in the size of eggs, also from little points gathered through observing the results in making hatches on mixed eggs.

My test was made with six 100 egg incubators. They were made exactly alike and all run alike in the same room and under exactly the same conditions. Before starting, I tested the thermometers to make sure there were no fractions in differences. I set three machines with Brown Leghorn eggs and three with Buff Plymouth Rock eggs. I set each machine three times. The test was made in the months of May, June and July. Ran the temperature on the Leghorn eggs in one machine between 101 and 103, on another at 102 to 104, and on the other 103 to 105. I duplicated the plan on the three machines filled with Plymouth Rock eggs.

The lower temperature made the best hatch on Leghorn eggs while the higher temperature made the best hatch on Plymouth Rocks. For the second test I reversed the machines, that

is I took the one that had been run on the higher temperature and run it on the lower temperature, made this reverse with both sets of incubators. The results came out as before. The higher temperature made the best hatch on Plymouth Rock eggs while the lower temperature made the best hatch on Leghorn eggs. With the Plymouth Rock eggs there was only a small per cent in favor of the higher temperature over the middle temperature but with the Leghorn eggs the lower temperature made a greater gain over the middle temperature.

The third trial emphasized the results. This is the first time I have ever spoken of these particular experiments. I made the experiments to test an idea formed while watching incubator results on different kinds of eggs and through studying the nature of the sitting and non-sitting varieties of poultry. I am thoroughly convinced that there is fully one degree difference between the right temperature for Leghorn eggs and the right temperature for Plymouth Rock or Brahma eggs. My convictions are that two degrees difference between Leghorn eggs and Brahma eggs is about correct.

It is the experience of all incubator operators that Leghorn eggs hatch a day earlier

than Plymouth Rock eggs in the same incubator. The same thing invariably happens in a hen's nest, yet a Leghorn that will sit on her own eggs will hatch in twenty-one days and the same of the Plymouth Rock. On first thought the difference in temperature seems queer, but if we extend the thinking and reasoning, it is not so queer after all.

It is a fever that makes hens broody. The larger varieties are more inclined to broodiness, the fever is higher. With the larger body, the heat is greater in proportion to the feathers. It is a hard matter to find opportunities to take the temperature under a sitting Leghorn. Only once have I ever been able to do so on account of the wilder nature and the sensitiveness in having things other than eggs under her, but in the one good test the temperature showed 102 on the eighth day. On the other hand I have known the thermometer to show as high as 106 on the twelfth day under a Plymouth Rock hen. In dozens of tests the thermometer has shown 104 after a week's incubation under the larger varieties. Let me further say that as a general rule, the best results are obtained with incubators with a degree higher temperature in a cold room than in a warm room. This difference is due to the bottom of machine being cooler in a cold room. Remember I write this for the good of incubator operators instead of to boost particular incubators.

Special Notice to Madison Square Subscribers 1907

JUST previous to the Madison Square Show at New York, last winter, we received a letter from a gentleman whom we had known for some time as being connected with a firm who advertises with us, asking us if we could not give a friend of his a chance to solicit subscriptions for our magazine at that show. He recommended the prospective representative very highly. At that time we did not know of the new rule of the New York show to charge for space used by poultry publications and we wrote that as we could not send a representative from our office we would be glad to have some one take subscriptions for

us. The next thing we heard from this fellow was the receiving of a bill for the space occupied which he had rented without authority from us. Then we began to get complaints stating that the writers thereof had subscribed for one or both of our magazines at Madison Square, but had never received any copies. These requests we followed up and the complainants sent us receipts for their subscriptions, and we felt it our duty to honor them, and place the names on our list. We have received many of these complaints, all backed with receipts signed by one Winters, but have never heard from him. We have written the gentleman

who recommended Winters and have not been able to hear from him. The only thing we can do is to accept the receipts sent us and pocket the loss. If any of our friends will put us in the way of getting this Winters we will see what can be done with him. In the meantime we stand ready to make good every receipt he issued. If any of our friends hear any complaints about this matter they will do us a favor by reporting them to us that we may get this matter adjusted. This is the most annoying experience we ever had and seems likely to be a quite costly one before we get it settled.

The Barred Plymouth Rock



ALTHOUGH it is hardly possible to say anything new about Barred Plymouth Rocks it is also hard to say anything too good about them. They have stood the test of time and have maintained their position at the head of the American class for so many years that it would show gross ignorance of poultry history not to accord them a place among the leading varieties.

As the forerunners of all Plymouth Rocks and the head of one of the greatest breeds ever brought out they have held their place notwithstanding the multitude of new breeds that have been originated since the name Plymouth Rock became identified with a breed of fowls away back in the forties.

The fact that the exact circumstances which surrounded their origin are not now beyond dispute does not militate against the value of this variety in any way. Plymouth Rock history is one of triumph and the Barred Plymouth Rock holds the highest place in this history.

Some facts seem to the writer to be beyond dispute. Among these is that they are today the most popular breed in this country, counting all the pure Barred Plymouth Rocks and their crosses that exist. Their color is a popular one. The blue-gray of their plumage is of a shade that shows to advantage under every condition. They do not show the effects of muddy surroundings, nor does the smoke of cities mar their beauty. Their shape is an ideal one for market purposes and the color of their skin is the one that popular prejudice has decreed makes the best appearance.

The young mature at an early age and are ready for market from the time they weigh a pound. As old fowls the hens command the top of the market and the cockerels, when caponized have no superiors.

Added to this is the important fact that the only absolutely authenticated egg-records made in this country for a long series of years, which show a large, persistent and constantly improving egg-production, have been made by Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Maine experiment station under the management of Professor Gowell.

Every claim that has ever been made by any new breed may be made for the Barred Plymouth Rock, even to the threadbare one that they "look well on a green lawn." It truly may be said of them that they are hardy, prolific, good sitters without being persistently broody, and that for all around practical purposes they are equal to any breed and ready for business every day in the year.

Aside from a few phenomenal sales, beyond the range of ordinary circumstances, consumed under conditions that are outside the

everyday facts of business, Barred Plymouth Rocks sell at as high prices as any other variety in the Standard, and the breeder who has good ones will be able to sell them quickly at prices that make it an object to make an effort to breed birds of high quality.

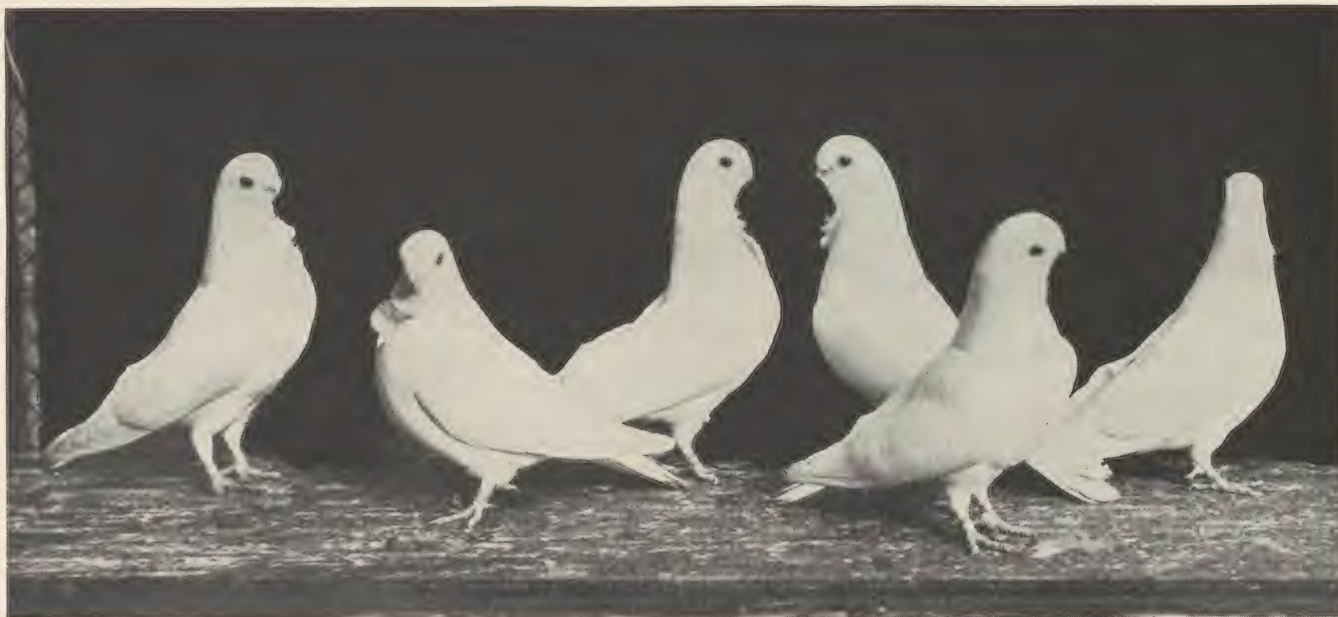
Given the average environment and the Barred Plymouth Rock will return as much profit to its owner as any other variety ever bred. This variety is capable of enduring as much carelessness and neglect as any other breed and responds as quickly and generously to good care as any other. On the farm it is a good bird for the range, industriously going over the ground and taking advantage of every opportunity incident to unlimited room.

In confinement it is contented and, if properly cared for, will do as well as any other

have. The eggs are of good size and of a popular color in most markets, although, as every one knows, color does not make any difference in quality. As I have said before in the matter of egg-production the Barred Plymouth Rock is in the lead as far as absolutely authentic records go in this country. We hear about 200-egg hens but when it comes down to absolute records, duly authenticated and beyond doubt, hens that lay 200 eggs each in a year are few and far between.

No variety ever introduced into this country has made it mark as conspicuous on the common stock of the country as has the Barred Plymouth Rock. It must be a remote and inaccessible district indeed in which a majority of the common stock does not bear marks of Barred Plymouth Rock blood in the plumage

A Very Pretty Group of White English Owl Pigeons



English, African and Chinese Owl Pigeons are very popular with pigeon fanciers and are beautiful birds in all the various colors in which they come. The illustration is borrowed from PIGEONS, the Pigeon magazine published by Poultry Publishing Company, and is a fair sample of the illustrations we use in that publication.

breed. The tendency in the hens to become fat after a year or two is a good point rather than a bad one. No good poultryman keeps hens until they become aged, as he knows their most profitable period is confined to the first two summers and after that sells them for what they will bring in the market, unless they are of exceptional value as breeders. When they are of an age to prepare for market the poultryman who knows how to finish birds for the table finds in the Barred Plymouth Rock the ideal fowl. It takes on fat readily and rapidly and when finished, if the feed has been of the proper kind, the fat is distributed through the tissues in such a manner that the flesh is sweet, tender and palatable, making a roast that can not be excelled.

The pullets mature as early as the ordinary fowl. If well cared for and not forced into early laying they will be ready to begin laying at about six months and from that time will make as good a record as those of any variety we

of the fowls found about the barnyard of the ordinary poultry raiser, who keeps fowls without paying any particular attention to purity of blood. The dominion of the fowls has become the Barred Plymouth Rock, half-quarter or eight-blood of today, and barred plumage is found even in the scrubbiest flocks of the most careless owner of poultry everywhere one may go.

The value of the improvement in productivity and the weight of fowls that has been added to the flocks of this country by this infusion of Barred Plymouth Rock blood can never be computed. It has added millions to the revenues of the farmers of the country by increasing the size of the old nondescript, native stock and other millions by raising the average of egg-production. In this respect the Barred Plymouth Rock stands alone among all our varieties.

As a fancy fowl the Barred Plymouth Rock stands high in spite of the fact that the

Standard makers have made it hard to breed good ones by insisting on barring to the skin. The best breeders of this variety freely acknowledge that it was a mistake to insist that every feather should be barred its whole length. To do this is to injuriously affect the peculiar leaden blue effect of the outer color. From the delicate tints of a few years ago, so beautiful to the eye and so hard to describe, to the black and white barring of today has not been in the interests of beauty while adding nothing to the utility of this variety. With the deeper color has come spotted beaks and spotted legs, many of them with a greenish tinge that spoils the effect, produced by a bird with clear lemon colored or bright orange colored legs.

The necessity for double matings, brought about by making the Standard color of males and females of an identical shade has not been made imperative without injury to the variety. As a breeder the writer sees no more necessity of making the color of both sexes identical in Barred Plymouth Rocks than in Silver Wyandottes. The males in Barred Plymouth Rocks are naturally lighter than the females. This is the nature of the variety and to force breeders to make double matings in order to breed show fowls is a hardship and an injury to a valuable breed. It seems to me that it was wrong to handicap a most useful variety in this way, but in spite of this fanciers are able to sell Barred Plymouth Rocks at

prices that must be perfectly satisfactory to them.

When we think of the number of new varieties that have been brought forward since Barred Plymouth Rocks were first exhibited sixty years ago, we feel that the fact that this variety is still among the very first in popularity is the best proof that could be offered to show that it is of great usefulness and intrinsic value.

Variety after variety, breed following breed have entered the arena to struggle for popular favor. Some are still with us, others have disappeared entirely, but through it all the Barred Plymouth Rock has held its own and made progress on its merits alone.

THOMAS EDWIN ORR

THOMAS Edwin Orr, secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association, and a veteran fancier, died at his late home in Beaver, Pennsylvania, March 23, at the age of fifty-four years.

This information came to us in a brief telegram just as we were closing the last forms for this number of POULTRY. We

at once wired for full particulars by telegraph and held the forms open until their arrival. From special dispatches from a personal friend and the regular associated press we get the following particulars of Mr. Orr's life.

Thomas Edwin Orr was born in Holiday Cove, Brooks county, Virginia, September 28, 1853. The first nineteen years of his life were spent on the farms of his father and grandfather. He attended the National Normal school of Virginia, and graduated in 1875. For two years after this he taught civil engineering and was superintendent of schools at Mt. Vernon, Indiana; Lemars, Iowa; Wellsburg, Virginia and Bridgeport, Ohio, until 1886 when he bought an interest in the National Stockman and Farmer and gave up school work.

Early in life he married Miss Mary Beers, of Cleveland, Ohio. To this union were born a son, Fordham, who is in business in Pittsburgh, and a daughter, Martha, still at home.

Mr. Orr was an active and valued member of the Presbyterian church from the time he took up his residence at Beaver about four years ago, and had previously been an elder in that denomination in Pittsburgh. He was buried from the Park avenue Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, March 25.

This in brief is the history of a man who has made his mark on the poultry business of this country and who accomplished a great work as secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association, as it comes to us over the wires.

In his death the writer of this tribute of esteem feels a strong sense of personal loss. We became acquainted with Mr. Orr as long



ago as 1882 or 1883. He was at that time superintendent of public schools at Bridgeport, Ohio, and was breeding the then new Wyandottes. He was breeding them when they were admitted to the Standard and has bred them ever since, with possibly a very short intermission. In all these years our relations with Mr. Orr have been those incident to a warm friendship.

About 1890 Mr. Orr began to be in demand as a lecturer before farmers' institutes, and conventions of live stock men, and his fame as a speaker began to spread abroad.

In 1901 he resigned his position on the National Stockman and Farmer, bought a small farm near Beaver, and took up his residence in that town, resuming the poultry business on a large scale.

The same year he was elected secretary-treasurer of the American Poultry Association, at the time Bridge was forced out of office at the meeting held at Buffalo, during the Pan-American exposition.

When Mr. Orr took the office, the Association was bankrupt, in debt and rapidly falling to pieces because of lack of interest in it. He began at once to interest himself in building up the Association and at the meeting held in Charleston, South Carolina, he was elected to succeed himself. The next year at the annual meeting held at Cleveland, Ohio, he was again re-elected, and continued to be re-elected at the Rochester meeting, the Minneapolis meeting and at the Cincinnati meeting. In 1904 he was superintendent of the poultry department of the St. Louis exposition. At the annual meeting held at Auburn, New York, last winter, no election was held and Mr. Orr positively declined to consider re-election at the election now pending.

From a deficit of several thousand dollars in the treasury of the American Poultry Association, to a surplus of several thousand is a condition largely due to the work of Mr. Orr. He was influential in securing new members and gave of his best thought and efforts to building up the Association in every way.

He was persuaded to accept the position of first vice-president, in the election about to be held by the Association, and the nominating vote showed him to be an outstanding favorite for the place.

For months Mr. Orr's health has been failing. We journeyed with him from Auburn to Buffalo, after the meeting of the Association last winter, and we were alarmed at the prospect of allowing him to go on from Buffalo alone, offering to see him safely home, but he

would not consent to this, saying he had traveled when feeling as badly as he then did.

A short time ago we had word that he was ill. Later we were informed that his illness had become very grave, and then that no one was allowed to see him. He was thought to be much better the day before he passed away as he was able to be up and walk about the house. He grew suddenly worse, went into a deep sleep, and passed away.

The week after the death of any man is too soon to undertake to estimate his value to the world, and this is especially true when the shadow of sorrow obscures the view, but we properly may say something of the salient features of any man's life, leaving the softening and blending effects of time and reflection to bring out the life that is finished, in the proper perspective.

T. E. Orr was a good friend. He made opponents but not enemies, because even those who felt that they had occasion to oppose him the most strongly felt that he was absolutely honest in his convictions.

Once he had made up his mind that a certain course was the correct one he set his face as a flint in that direction. There were those who called him obstinate, we have always felt that he was firm in his convictions. It so happened that we were obliged to disagree with him on many questions of policy, but there never was between us anything but the frankest sort of disagreements. As he once said: "You and I have not always agreed, but that has never interfered with our friendship."

That remark outlines the character of the man. He was firm in his own way of thinking but we never knew him to utter a single word against any one for opposing his views.

His fame as a lecturer on poultry topics was national, and he was called to several states to give instructions in poultry breeding. He was a judge of high ability and as true a fancier as ever lived. He leaves behind a host of friends who will greatly miss him. He was built on large lines. There was nothing petty about him. He looked at life from the bright side, worked hard for the advancement of the poultry interests and left behind him a reputation of which his surviving wife and children may be proud. It may be said of him as was said of old: "He hath done what he could." Need more be said of any man? "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him." One more quotation from a good old Book truthfully may be used: "His children rise up and call him blessed."

American Poultry Association Nominations



HE nominations for officers of the American Poultry Association, for the term beginning at the next annual meeting, have been made and Election Commissioner, Fred L. Kimmey, has sent out the result of the nominating vote.

The list presents some curious figures. For president 314 votes were cast. Of these C. M. Bryant received 289, M. S. Gardner 3, H. V. Crawford 3, George G. Bates 2 and Grant M. Curtis 17. Mr. Bryant was the only one really standing for the nomination and the scattering votes were cast without any effort being made for them by those voted for.

For first vice-president T. E. Orr received 284 votes, T. E. McGrew 3, H. B. Donovan 2, Chas. McClave 2 and Theo. Hewes 2, the total votes being 293. For second vice-president Miller Purvis received 271 votes, T. F. Rigg 4, W. S. Russell 3, Geo. G. Bates 2 and Theo. Hewes 2, out of a total vote of 282. For secretary-treasurer W. S. Russell received 148, Ross C. H. Hallock 88, George H. Burgott 64, M. S. Gardner 4 and T. E. Orr 4 out of a total of 308 votes. For member of executive board for three years Grant M. Curtis received 251, Theo. Hewes 243, Wm. McNeil 159, H. B. Donovan 90, Henry Steinmesch 25, T. F. McGrew 22, Geo. D. Holden 41, H. V. Crawford 23, R. E. Jones 8, Richard Oke 5, Thos. F. Rigg 4, G. R. Haswell 4, C. M. Bryant 6, W. S. Russell 6, Geo. G. Bates 3, out of a

total of 890 votes. For member of executive board for two years the vote stood, H. V. Crawford 121, S. T. Campbell 125, Henry Berrar 125, Elmer Dixon 129, Geo. D. Holden 121, Theo. Hewes 22, Henry Steinmesch 10, T. F. McGrew 16, Wm. McNeil 13, D. A. Nichols 9, O. E. Miles 7, Chas. McClave 5, H. B. Donovan 5, George O. Brown 4, out of a total vote of 725. For member of executive board for one year the vote stood as follows: T. F. McGrew 213, Reese V. Hicks 219, Henry Steinmesch 137, W. S. Russell 72, George S. Barnes 44, Richard Oke 20, Grant M. Curtis 17, R. E. Jones 14, Henry Berrar 13, S. T. Campbell 13, Ross C. H. Hallock 8, H. B. Donovan 9, Geo. D. Holden 12, Theo. Hewes 9, Wm. McNeil 7. Total vote 797. The vote for place of meeting stood Niagara Falls 145, Cleveland, 55, Chicago 21, Ithaca 11, New York City 11.

In the nomination for every officer a number of scattering votes were cast for gentlemen who were in no sense of the word standing for the nomination. These were no doubt the votes of good friends and such scattering votes will always be found in a mail ballot.

An analysis of this ballot is interesting. While only 308 members expressed any interest in the nomination for secretary-treasurer and but 314 seemed to care enough about the presidency to express a choice, 890 were interested in naming a choice for member of the executive board for three years and almost as

many had a choice in naming a candidate for the shorter terms. The votes for first and second vice-presidents were fewer than for any other offices, although the vice-presidents are ex-officio members of the executive board and may possibly be called to the presidency.

According to the constitution those receiving the five highest number of votes for the nomination for any office are to be declared the nominees, if they consent to stand for election.

According to this the following are possible candidates for the offices named: For president, Bryant, Gardner, Crawford, Bates and Curtis; for first vice-president Orr, Rigg, Donovan, McClave and Hewes; for second vice-president Purvis, Rigg, Russell, Bates and Holden; executive board for three years, Curtis, Hewes, McNeil, Donovan and Holden; executive board for two years, Crawford, Campbell, Berrar, Dixon and Holden; executive board for one year, McGrew, Hicks, Steinmesch, Russell and Barnes.

It seems curious that while 890 members made a choice for members of the executive board for three years, 476 of these did not express a preference for some one for the other offices besides members of the executive board and a still larger number seemed not to be interested in the other official positions.

The vote shows that at least 890 members are to some extent actively interested in the Association.

Don't Sell Culls For Breeders

A WORD or two against the practice of selling pure bred culls for breeding purposes may perhaps be beneficial to the poultry fraternity. How many buyers of cheap stock are willing to tell what price they paid? They simply say: "I bought those birds from Blank", but do not tell that they bought the very cheapest quality that Blank had to sell, thus the impression goes abroad that Blank does not breed good stock, so he gets no more orders from that locality. It is better to send the culls to market and send someone with them to see that they meet the fate destined for them, even though the market price is lower than the price you might have had if you had sold the inferior birds for breeders, for it is money in your pocket in the long run.

A farmer looked at me in perfect astonishment recently when I refused his offer of 75 cents for a ten pound cock bird. The market price was 3 cents per pound and he thought I had much better sell to him for 75 cents, yet I said I would market the bird. Such an insane proceeding was quite beyond his comprehension. We try to never sell for breeding purposes, a bird, which to the best of our knowledge, will score less than 88 or 90 points speaking of White Plymouth Rocks, and if circumstances are such that we can't sell a good bird for a low price we ask a higher price or keep the bird.

There are some difficulties in the selling of high-class birds that are not easy to surmount. Suppose a breeder with very limited capital

MRS. E. E. EDWARDS

has, by careful attention to mating and closely culling his birds, succeeded in bringing his

flock to a high standard of excellence, but lacks the money for advertising or sending his birds to shows so has no opportunity of letting the public know he has these good birds. Consequently when he does make a sale the price paid him is much too small, just because he has not been able to make himself known in the poultry world.

Now this same breeder, in order to maintain the high standard which he has established needs a new male bird, and wants one of the same "best in the world" strain. In order to get one good enough to use with his high class birds he would be obliged to pay at least \$25, which is quite beyond his means. The question is: "what can he do?"

[Editors note:—We would like to have Mrs. Edwards' answer the question she propounds. Others who are interested are also invited to give their ideas on the subject.]



White Wyandotte Hen Owned by Ira B. Sleet, Warsaw, Ky.

What Is Meant By "Fresh Eggs"



ERE ARE two words we see used every day, and what a variety of articles they cover. It calls to mind the phrase, "What's in a name," but to make it seem more realistic we might ask, "What's in

the shell?"

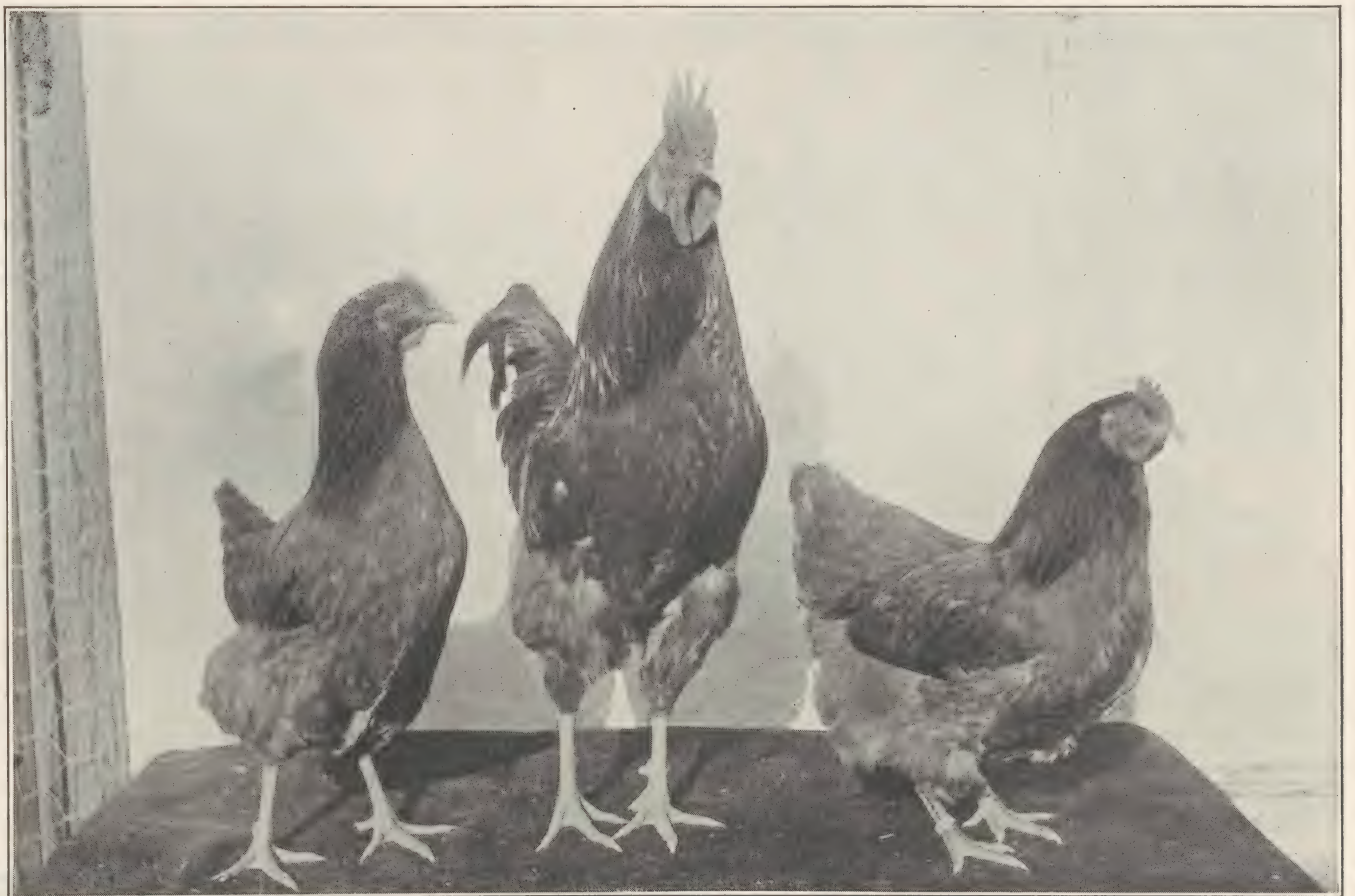
There is no question but what a good fresh egg is the daintiest delicacy and the most palatable article of food in existence. Who does not enjoy them? Surely nothing can excel them for breakfast. Surely the cook prefers them when compounding a dainty morsel for her "lord and lady." Surely the indulgent wife dotes on them when preparing a custard or an omelet for "the best man on earth." Surely the boarder enjoys them, (that is, he would if he had the chance). And there really are people who appreciate that good goods cost money and are willing to pay the price for them, and it is even true that these well meaning people are often taken advantage of and are given goods far from what they pay for and ought to receive.

What do we mean by a "strictly fresh" egg anyway? Eggs one day old, one week old, two weeks old, or where can we stop one and start the other? A great deal depends on the way they are kept and where they are kept, as I would rather have some eggs that have been well kept for three or four weeks than to have some that are not more than that many days old, and there are some eggs that taken directly from the nest and delivered to my door would not be considered fit to use if I knew the conditions under which they had been produced. To illustrate: Some weeks ago I was in need of a few broody hens, and I heard of a man in a nearby town who had numbers of them. This man keeps quite a large flock and caters to a "select family trade" and charges for his product accordingly. He also kills to order and delivers "fancy dressed native poultry" to his patrons. Having reached his house and making known my errand, we started out to see what we could find, and honestly, some of the things we did find were—well I will tell you a few of them and then you can judge for yourself. As we entered the first pen, a room about ten feet square, I saw that there were about fifty fowls caged in there. Poles were used for roosts, under which were no dropping boards. Every door and window tightly closed, the floor about four inches deep with what had once been marsh hay, but now was a soggy, oozing mess, so wet that as we stepped along the water under the "litter" rose a good inch around our feet. A fearful odor permeated the place and as we reached into a nest or two to test a "broody" you could actually feel the dampness—no the

F. J. REVELEY

water on their plumage. The next pen was a counterpart of the first, the next and each succeeding one the same as the others. Nor is this all. In the center of each pen was a box about eighteen inches square by about eight inches deep, filled with dry mash? no; cut clover? no; beef scrap? no; grit and oyster shells? no; just garbage, common everyday garbage, which this purveyor of fresh eggs and fancy dressed poultry collected from town daily, and upon inquiry I found that this constituted the entire bill of fare of

flock, give me the one dropped at the edge of the receding tide, and as Judge Card often expresses himself, "don't you fordoubt it." Fresh eggs for me, but I want to know how they are produced. Fresh dressed poultry for me, but I want to know from what that carcass has been made. Would we buy milk from a dealer if we knew he was feeding garbage to his cows, or would we want to eat a piece of tenderloin if we could be assured that it was made from hotel and restaurant slops? Certainly not. Why then, should we not use the same care about our purchases in the line of poultry products? I suppose that so long as we do not know what we are eating we are all



Rhode Island Reds owned by T. E. Dunphy, Nevada, Mo.

1st Pullet, Denver, 2nd Pullet, 1st Cockerel, Missouri State Show.

these birds. "Fresh eggs" from such a plant as that? Perhaps, but not for mine if I know it. Had the dove that Noah sent out of the ark the second time, and "that returned not again," laid an egg on her first trip out, and could that egg have had the advantages of our modern cold storage systems, and were it up to me to choose between that egg and one laid by one of the hens from this garbage fed

right, but it pays to take every precaution possible to lessen our chances of disease, and hasten the day when people who are willing to pay the price for a meritorious article, will demand that they receive what they pay for. Talk about government inspection of Packington, I guess other places could be found that need some watching. Fresh eggs for mine every time, but I want good fresh eggs.

BOYS' NATIONAL POULTRY CLUB

FROM time to time in the past we have given brief thought to the formation of a big organization which should include the boy poultry breeders of the country in its ranks. This line of thought has recurred to us time and again, but has never been followed out and while we were delaying, some enterprising boys have taken up the work and have already made a good start as will appear from the following communication which we publish with great pleasure:

"Boy poultry breeders? Thousands of them

all struggling for a footing among the older breeders. It is these boys whom our club is trying to help. We want every boy in North America who breeds poultry or is a lover of poultry, to join us. Don't put this off till tomorrow for tomorrow never comes. Join now.

"Our club history is brief. It was organized November 1, 1905. In November only seven boys were enrolled. Now watch how we grow. In December we enrolled ten; in January, eighty; in February, forty-eight and we hope to enroll many more before November, 1907.

"During the year we intend giving our members several excellent plans for houses, trapnests, hoppers, etc. The Boys National Poultry club is doing finely. The officers are as follows: President, H. C. Bunch; vice-president, Frank A. Potts; secretary-treasurer, Robert Fields. The members of the executive committee are, Alfred Fowler, chairman, Archie Ryan, Louis Engand, Harry T. Duggan and James Cooper. Our Canadian representative is G. Wilson Grieve, Parkhill, Ontario, Canada, to whom all applications for Canadian membership should be addressed.

"All boys under twenty-one years of age are eligible. Write the undersigned a letter, enclosing 25 cents, giving your full name and address, your age and the variety or varieties you breed and you will then be one of us."

The above communication is signed by Robert Fields, secretary - treasurer, 33 Caruthers Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, to

whom communications concerning the new club should be addressed.

We feel like urging the boy poultry breeders of POULTRY and the fathers and mothers, interested in advancing the poultry business of the country, who have boys eligible to membership in the Boys' National Poultry Club, to encourage their boys to join the club and make it a big success.

There is no business so suitable to an energetic boy, who has real red blood in him, as the poultry business. If we had a boy of our own of an age to become a member we should immediately see to it that steps were taken to put him in touch with these boys who have inaugurated so successfully a new enterprise that promises to be the medium through which much good will be done.

We who are older must, in the course of time, pass from the field of useful activities and we should take an interest in those who

are to follow us. It seems to us that this new club is a most promising move in the right direction.

If properly fostered and encouraged it will become a feeder to the American Poultry Association. As the members become of age and grow out of the club they will naturally grow into the American Poultry Association.

We hereby extend our warmest congratulations to the new club and give them welcome. The columns of POULTRY are open to the membership and we shall be glad to help them in any possible way.

If the club has any notion of taking in as honorary members boys who have got along on the shady side of life we hasten to offer ourself as the first honorary member, and are willing to pay our dues at any time our application is accepted.

We join with our young friend in urging the boys to join this club at once.

Egg Commerce In Far-away Denmark



WHETHER the countries of the Old World realize because of the smallness of their territorial holdings the futility of individual effort, or that the density of population whets the edge of competition, is a problem for sociology to solve; however, the result is the common acknowledgment that "Union makes Force", for everywhere are found, even in small villages, co-operative associations, dairies, farmers associations for buying food stuffs, chickens and chicken products, etc.

In far-away little Denmark we have much to learn along these lines; its butter and dairy products have a world-wide fame and the rapid expansion of these co-operative industries is marked.

The exportation of eggs from Denmark which in 1870 amounted to scarcely 20,000 crowns (\$5,200) attained in 1890 the value of 16,500,000 crowns (\$4,290,000), of which the major part was destined for England which imports annually for \$30,000,000, and for Germany which imports for \$20,000,000. The share of Denmark in these figures is great.

It is only by means of a federation that it has been possible to guarantee strictly fresh eggs. The first of this kind of associations was founded in 1890; after three years of existence it counted 26,000 members, and the total number of eggs exported arose to 60,000,000.

The federation has a central office, serving at the same time as packing station, situated in Copenhagen and seven depots distributed throughout the country at Odensee, Aarkus, Rudkobing, Nykobing, Aalborg, Estjery and Byle. These receiving stations are provided for by 400 divisions of which each has its collector chosen from among persons in everyday contact with the peasants, such as dairy directors, or presidents of co-operative slaughter houses. Their mission is to supervise the cleanliness and freshness of the eggs on their arrival at the said station, and they receive for this a gratuity for each egg of a little more than one-fifth of an American cent.

The eggs are insured by the central office against all risks of transportation. The general expenses, per pound, of about one-tenth of an American cent are supported by the division.

A. F. Van Schelle

The eggs are packed in cases containing from 500 to 1000 eggs assorted according to size after having been tested for freshness in the receiving station. The assortment in seven different sizes, according to the requirements of the several countries where they are to be sent, is performed with sur-



A Three Time Winner. White Wyandotte Cockerel
Owned by A. C. S. Beeman, St. Albans, Vt.

prising dexterity; this is necessitated because whereas Sweden requires very small eggs, England on the contrary demands very large eggs. After this sorting they are examined for freshness; this takes place at Copenhagen, and the test is made by electricity. The light from three arc lamps, placed in a box, is reflected by means of mirrors underneath a frame covering the case and pierced by holes filled with eggs. When the yolk can be perfectly distinguished from the white, the egg is fresh; when on the contrary the egg is cloudy it is considered suspicious and is put aside. If a new test proves the egg to be eatable, the owner obtains the full price; if on the other hand it is spoiled, he is fined.

The following measures have been prescribed in order to prevent sending stale eggs: The seller is not allowed to present to the collector eggs more than seven days old. Every infringement of this rule, either on delivery

or afterwards proved is punished by fine of three florins which the central bureau can increase to six florins, the half of which is paid to the central bureau, and the other half to the division where the egg was sold. The collector may not keep the eggs for more than four days, and must send them as soon as possible to his respective delivery station. The date of forwarding is controlled by means of a stamp showing the numbers of the division and of the member which permits the instant recognition of the owner of the egg. All insufficiently marked eggs are refused by the receiving office and every infringement of neatness in the the stamping of the eggs is punishable by a fine. No member is allowed to furnish eggs coming from chickens not owned by members of the federation, and only from his own chickens under penalty of a fine from about four to eight American cents per pound of eggs.

Only eggs taken from nests are eligible, and nests even must be closed during the night.

On joining the federation every one accepted must pay about eight American cents to the principal office, and about one-tenth of a cent for each hen to the division to which he belongs. This money serves to constitute the working capital.

The central office at Copenhagen fixes each week the price of eggs; the conditions of the market are immediately forwarded to the chief collector. If the price of sale exceeds the price fixed, the surplus goes to the working capital or to the reserve fund. The eventual profit is divided proportionately among the members. The reserve fund amounts actually to the goodly sum of \$14,200. Payments are made through a bank of Copenhagen which as a general rule does not pay a smaller sum than \$8.

Notice that all eggs are sold by weight. There exist in Denmark other co-operative associations for the sale of eggs, but of a less importance, yet which have succeeded in realizing a certain amount of business. The preceding data fully prove the great results to be obtained by a well regulated association.

[Editor's note—Two or three associations such as are described in this article are already under way in this country and no doubt will do much good.]

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

We really can not refrain from publishing the following: "Enclosed find one dollar for renewal of my subscription to POULTRY. It is the best poultry journal I have ever seen." Mrs. W. L. Barrows, Pittsfield, N. H.

W. J. Stoddard, Billings, Mont., writes: "I have enjoyed POULTRY very much and gained much information from it. Enclosed find one dollar for my renewal." We give this just as a sample of hundreds of letters we have on file.

We had hoped to have some photographs of U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks for this number, but Mr. Fishel writes he has been too busy to get them to us. This shows that Mr. Fishel has more friends this year than ever, a natural result of good business methods. Next month we hope to have the pictures.

Har-Lou Poultry Farm, won first cockerel, first, second and third hen and first pen of Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, first, second and third cockerel and first and second pen on Black Orpingtons, second cockerel, second and third hen, second pullet and second pen on White Orpingtons at the recent show at Tutusville, Pa.

Dalley & Douglas, Flat Rock, Mich., have recently added very materially to their real estate holdings and now have 150 acres on which there is a fifteen-acre orchard where their young White Plymouth Rocks are brought up under the most favorable conditions. With a big range and a favorable location they have every advantage that makes for fertile eggs and fine stock.

Our friend, Percy A. Cook, has entered the incubator business as one of the officials of the Trenton Incubator Company, Trenton, N. J. If Mr. Cook makes as great a success of the incubator business as he has in breeding Orpingtons, the new enterprise will come to the front in a short time. As he has very capable gentlemen with him in his new enterprise we see no reason why it should succeed.

Our esteemed contemporary, Poultry Husbandry, met with a great loss in the burning of the plant in which the presswork is done, just after the February number had been printed. Plates, engravings and much other valuable material were completely destroyed. The February number was remade and another edition got out very promptly and the company will be ready for regular work again in a few days. We hope the effects of the fire will soon be wiped out by the business of our friends.

E. L. Delventhal, Warrenton, Mo., writes that he has recently purchased the entire flock of Buff Plymouth Rocks which belonged to the late B. E. Johnson, Kirkwood, Mo. This gives Mr. Delventhal a fine addition to his previous stock, as Mr. Johnson was recognized as one of the best breeders of Buff Plymouth Rocks. We congratulate him on securing this flock, from which winners at many of the big shows have originated. The Johnson strain is probably as pure a lot of the Burdick "Nuggets" as there is in existence to day.

¶ A correspondent writes that POULTRY lacks just one thing of meeting his views of perfection. He says if we would publish a market report he would have nothing to desire in the way of improvement in our magazine.

For his information, and that of others, we will say that a market report in these pages would be at least three weeks old before it would reach our readers and of course would be of no value to them. This page is the last one that is written for the April number of POULTRY and these words are being written March sixteenth. The sheet on which this is written goes to the printer and the type is set. It then goes to the make-up man who arranges it in page form. Then the printer gets it and within a week one side of each page is printed. On account of the fine paper and the high grade of ink we use we must wait after the first side of each page is printed until the ink dries before we can print the other. This takes two or three days, after which the other side is printed. Then there is another wait for the sheets to dry. The printed sheets are then folded and the cover and body of the magazine are put together, stitched and trimmed ready for the mailing room. Two days later the last copy is in the mails and on its way to its owner. On account of this slow process, which is necessary in doing the work we give our readers, a market report would be of very little use.

¶ There is a remarkable awakening among the farmers of this country in the matter of keeping more poultry. We have access to reports from egg-dealers in every part of the country, through the pages of our enterprising contemporary "The Egg Reporter", and we note that dozens of these reports say farmers have kept more hens from last season than ever before. These reports estimate the increase at all the way from 10 to 50 per cent, and every indication points to a large increase in the production of poultry and eggs in this country.

This is encouraging. It will not be long after a poultry keeper has concluded that it will be profitable for him to keep more fowls until he will begin to want better ones. As soon as he becomes interested in his poultry he will begin to think about it. He will feed those he already has with more care and observe those of his neighbors more closely. In the end he will undertake to improve his stock and the fancier will begin to feel the results of this increased interest in poultry breeding. The constant rise in the prices offered for the products of the poultry yards will stimulate the business and the time is approaching when the poultry industry of this country will reach a place that most of us have not anticipated that it would.

¶ It is a fact that a great deal of money has been lost in this country by those who have undertaken to make a living breeding squabs for market. Not that squab breeding is not capable of furnishing a living for the breeder, under favorable conditions as to markets, for there are more than a few in this country who are making a good living breeding squabs, but under average conditions the business is more adapted to being carried on as a side line than as an independent business.

A good many poultry breeders combine poultry and pigeons with considerable advantage. The food requirements are practically the same and a flock of pigeons is always an attraction, so keeping them adds to the interest in the poultry yard. Where poultry and pigeons are combined the breeder has several strings to his bow and does not need to depend on any one.

He can care for the pigeons at odd times and prepare the squabs for market at intervals between the regular work of the poultry yard.

The appetite for squabs is no doubt growing in a very healthy manner and the price will probably continue to rise, as game birds become scarcer and game laws more strict. The average patron of the city restaurant calls for quail on toast and is served with a squab on toast to his perfect satisfaction and advantage, because a squab contains more edible meat than a quail and is better eating.

The interest in pigeon breeding is increasing in this country as is proved by the growth of our new magazine PIGEONS, which is now five months old and has more than 4,000 regular subscribers and news stand buyers. At the present rate of growth PIGEONS will have from 8,000 to 10,000 subscribers and buyers before it is a year old.

Our offer to send both POULTRY and PIGEONS one year for \$1.50 still holds good, but both must be ordered at the same time.

Our plans for the summer months contemplate some very interesting articles somewhat out of the usual line. We are going to try to give our readers some valuable poultry literature out of the usual line, which will be instructive as well as entertaining.

News and Notes

Those who fail to read the articles by Mr. Wellcome and Mrs. Edwards in this number will lose something.

Little chicks should not be fed before they are thirty-six hours old and will not suffer if not fed until sixty hours old.

Don't put off buying that incubator too long. We have word that several manufacturers are wondering how they are going to keep up with orders the way business is coming in.

The fine Barred Plymouth Rock on our cover page this month was bred by J. W. Hopson, Bedford, Iowa. This photograph was not retouched in any way and the picture shows we do not need to "improve" a good photograph to get a good picture.

We are receiving many letters praising the March number of POULTRY. What is the matter with this one? Whatever we learn about publishing we apply as soon as we learn it. Our friends help by their criticisms whether they are favorable or unfavorable.

Don't half drown or otherwise abuse the hen that wants to sit when she is needed for this purpose. Shut her up with a lively cockerel or put her in a roomy box with a slatted bottom and set the box on something where the bottom will be high enough to allow air to circulate freely under it.

Don't be discouraged if the public does not seem to appreciate the care you take to furnish only strictly fresh and fine flavored eggs. Those who consume your eggs will soon learn they are better than the average and be willing to pay extra for them rather than go without them.

After a very successful show in January the Ann Arbor Poultry and Pet Stock Association are encouraged to begin again for next season. At their recent annual meeting the following were elected officers for this year: E. W. Owen, Ypsilanti, president; A. Franklin Smith, Ann Arbor, secretary; Frank Buell, Ann Arbor, superintendent. Judges were not selected.

Charles S. Vadner, Salt Lake, Utah, one of our far-west advertisers, has been winning with his White Plymouth Rocks. At the International fair he won first cock, first and second hen and sweepstakes for best pen in the American class; at the Salt Lake show he won first cock, third hen and fifth hen, first and fourth breeding pen and sweepstakes for best exhibit in the American class.

Poultry Culture, formerly published at Kansas City, Kansas, has been purchased by Poultry Culture Company, Topeka, Kansas, and beginning with the March number will be published from Topeka. The new company is an exceptionally strong one and we look for a great improvement in this publication. The company is made up of those interested in the "Capper" publications. Among them is our friend E. W. Rankin, formerly editor of the Poultry Herald. Mr. Rankin is a good poultry judge, has been a successful poultry breeder, and is known as an editor of talent. We congratulate the new company on the fact that Mr. Rankin is with it.



First Cockerel at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan., 1906.
Photo from life of one of my winning

Buff Wyandottes

Booklet with matings and egg prices, free for the asking. Write for it today. Address
G. C. Kimbark, Box P, Canton, Ohio.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING

We can guarantee these eggs being from the very best strains of White Wyandotte blood in the country—strains that have won at every noted poultry show in the country. We breed only White Wyandottes.

EGGS—settings of fifteen from \$1.50 to \$3.00. F. O. B., Landsdowne, Pa. Incubator lots a matter of correspondence. Eggs are all from strictly farm-raised, free-range birds.

Fernbrook Poultry Yards,
Landsdowne, Pa.

Buff Orpingtons Black

If you are looking for good Orpingtons, I have size, shape and color. Look up my winnings at Jackson, December 4-9, 1906. Eggs from your choice of fifteen well mated pens at \$2 and \$3. Send for circular.

Herrick Poultry Yards
George H. Herrick, Durand, Michigan

Buffington

Started the poultry business in 1864

He will sell eggs from prize winning Part-ridge and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. Circular.

Rowland G. Buffington, Somerset, Mass

Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices. State show winners and bred so for generations. **Write your wants.**

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana

Toledo Poultry Yards

"Nothing But the Best Strains"

Yearling S. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. Black Minorcas at \$1.00 each, while they last. **Catalogue free.**

Toledo Poul. Yds., C. V. Skinner, Mgr., Toledo

Columbian Wyandottes

Scored Cockerels \$5 up. Trios \$10 and up.

Eggs from pens 1, 2 and 3 \$5.00 per 15. Pens 4, 5 and 6 \$3 per 15. Pens 7, 8, 9 and 10 \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$8 per 50, \$15 per 100.

H. H. & E. M. Coburn,
Red Farm, Memphis, Mich.

Baby Chicks

We ship thousands each season. Eleven varieties at 8.00 to 12.00 per 100. Alive, healthy chicks guaranteed. Stamp for new booklet and testimonials.

Freeport Hatchery,
Box P, Freeport, Michigan

5 YEARS IN SUCCESSION

Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brooklyn Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.

Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apopka, R. I.

Champion WHITE Orpingtons

My White Orpingtons Have Never Been Beaten

in a show, no matter how hot the competition. I began by purchasing the best I could find and I have bred from the best I have raised. At Kankakee showed once and got every prize. Last winter I showed a cockerel and four pullets at the great Chicago show and carried off first, second, third and fourth on pullets, and second on cockerels. I then bought the first prize cockerel and put him in a pen with the four pullets so I now have a pen that has the highest possible record. The pullets were as like as "peas in a pod" and the judge hardly knew at which end of the line to

begin. Male and females in this pen are Orpington all over and clean through, big, blocky, low set, red eyes, pearl white shanks, and snow white plumage. Eggs \$10 per 15; \$18 per 30. This pen will bring winners. Male no relation to females.

I have another pen, full sisters to my winners, headed by a fine cockerel, the kind of stock that is sure to produce prize winning birds. Eggs \$5 per 15; \$8 per 30. Infertile eggs replaced once if they are returned prepaid for examination. Better reserve as many settings as you want. Prompt shipments.

CHICAGO WINNING

With Five Entries I Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet and 2nd Cockerel. Also Own 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1907.

A Fine Litter of Scotch Collie Pups For Sale. Write For Further Particulars.
George Fell Schoeder, Peotone, Illinois.

Jewel Incubator's Successful Free Trial



No Note No Interest Or Deposit

The Jewel has boldly met the test, and has proved its merit, and made friends wherever used. Its **equal heat**, perfect ventilation and **positive** regulation proves an absolute protection to each hatch. None but the JEWEL can be sold on such liberal terms. Those who use JEWEL Incubators and Brooders endorse this statement.

99 per cent hatch by L. H. Moran, Montfort, Wis. 100 per cent by F. E. Wheeler, Moscow, Pa. 93 per cent hatch by W. J. Bailey, Owingsville, Ky.

Test a Jewel Incubator and Brooder before paying one cent in advance.

We will prove they are right first. Send for our big catalogue and free trial order blanks.

Poultry Supply Department, Box K, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Give me Darling's Chick Feed and I can raise 95 per cent of all the little chicks I can hatch. I have proved this.
JAMES GAGE,
Elgin, Texas.

What % Do You Raise

It is no trouble to hatch chicks. All the trouble lies in the raising.

They die of bowel trouble, of sleepy disease, and other causes. The cause of these complaints, and the real cause of the enormous death rate, is improper feeding.

No question about it—90% of all the deaths among little chicks is due to improper feeding.

The real need among poultrymen is for a feed that the unused stomachs of little chicks will stand,—a feed to save their lives.

Darling's Chick Feed

Is a Feed that is Adapted to Little Chicks' Needs

It is a scientifically balanced food, composed only of selected seeds and grains. Properly screened and cleaned and reduced to the proper size.

A feed that the chicks can digest. Not sweepings or waste from some mill.

We are not in the milling business and we are not making breakfast foods. It is not a by-product from any manufactured article, but prepared specially and solely for feeding little chicks.

It procures a rapid growth, gives a good, strong framework, and makes larger and better market fowls and laying hens.

Your order is solicited on a trial shipment. With the results it gives, you will find it the cheapest chick food you can buy.

Price \$2.50 per 100-lb. Bag, F. O. B. Cars, Chicago or New York. Cash with order.

Darling's 100-Lb. Bag Line

Chick Feed, \$2.50; Laying Food, \$2.00; Scratching Food, \$2.00; Beef Scraps, \$2.75; Forcing Food \$2.00; Oyster Shells, 60c; Mica Crystal Grit, 65c. Shipments made from Chicago or New York. Prices f. o. b. cars. Cash with order. Our catalog gives particulars on feeds and feeding and lists a full line of up-to-date supplies. Write for copy.

DARLING & COMPANY, Box 78, Long Island City, New York. Box 78, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Fairbank & Hovey's Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns

Have again proven their superiority by their win of **Fifty-six Regular and Special Prizes** during the first three weeks of January, 1907, including the "Cream" of Madison Square Garden. Exhibition pen and "best pen mated to produce exhibition cockerels", and many color and shape specials.

Eggs from all our matings at very reasonable prices. **"Good Stock and Your Money's Worth."**
Fairbank & Hovey 9 West Street Utica, New York

PURINA CHICK FEED

Saves the Little Chicks

Made from the most carefully selected seeds and grains, used in such proportion as to furnish full nourishment.

NO GRIT.

Purina Baby Chick Feed produces flesh, bone and feather. Put up only in

"Checkerboard Bags"
Every Bag Guaranteed.



You'll never know Purina Chick Feed until you try it. If your dealer can't supply you send us his name and we'll send you samples, etc.

PURINA MILLS ST. LOUIS, MO.
GRAND PRIZE OVER ALL POULTRY FOODS—WORLD'S FAIR

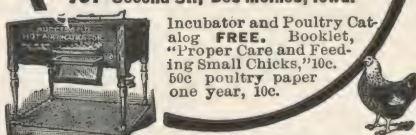
Succeed with a Successful

Simple, self operating machines, sure of results. Take the least care and can be depended on for big hatches under all conditions.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

with records, not experiments. Many thousand long-time users, all satisfied. Send to

Des Moines Incubator Co.,
787 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa.



Incubator and Poultry Catalog **FREE.** Booklet, "Proper Care and Feeding Small Chicks," 70c. 50c poultry paper one year, 10c.

HARDING'S SUCCESSFUL ROUP CURE

Is the guaranteed cure and has stood the test for over ten years. Why not use the best? Money is refunded if not as represented. It does the work and that is what you are after. A 50 cent box will make 30 gal. of medicine and a \$1.00 box 70 gal. For sale at your dealers or by mail at above price.

GEO. L. HARDING, Manufacturer,
Box 46 Binghamton, N. Y.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wood-on Hen at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



We Are The Largest MANUFACTURERS

OF COOPS, CHICK BOXES, EGG BOXES EGG CASES, CARRIERS, ETC.

HUFFMAN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
Cooping Dept. Waverly, Alabama



Dr. NOTTAGE'S DRY FEED BOX

NEW IDEA. NO WASTE

Prices 1.50 and 1.00 Send for circular 4.

Plans for dry feed box 50c for dry mash box 50c I use a 1.50 brooder, plans 25c

Dr. H. Nottage,
Box 10 Goshen, Mass.

Buff, Black and White ORPINGTONS

1907 CHICAGO WINNERS 1907

We won on Single Comb Buffs 1st and 2nd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 2nd and 3rd hen; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Silver cup for best display; Silver cup for best colored female; silver cup for best colored male; \$60 gold specials on Single and Rose Comb Black and Whites. We won

Ten Firsts and Eight Second Prizes.
J. M. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

Send for our 1907 Egg Circular.
BOX A, NORTH ADAMS, MICHIGAN

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

Have won this season Thirty Ribbons. Four Special Ribbons. Four Silver Cups. At three leading shows. All my prize winners are in my yards. Buy Eggs from the very best.

\$5.00 For Fifteen

Write at once for my illustrated mating list.

Fairlawn Poultry Yards, Wm. Miller, Prop., Crescent, St. Louis County, Missouri.

The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the

World's Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes
Prompt Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Ralph M. Sturtevant, Beloit, Wisconsin

Hartman Stock Farm Poultry Yards
Station C, Columbus, Ohio

Partridge Wyandottes Our Speciality

Prominent winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1906 and 1907. EGGS \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100

White and Buff Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Pekin Ducks of Quality.

Having sold all our surplus stock, we have reserved all the choicest specimens of our varieties for the egg trade the coming season, and are now booking orders for delivery any time after March 1st, at \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. We are also offering incubator eggs from large, strong and vigorous Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and White Leghorns, the kind that lay eggs and lots of them at \$5 per 100.

Please mention this paper

A. B. Hark, Manager

We have no catalog or circular

Hainline's White Wyandottes

Will produce good quality this year. Eggs \$3 to \$2 per 13.
Write at once for illustrated catalogue. Address

GUS L. HAINLINE, - - - LAMAR, MISSOURI

SPRUCE FARM The Home of the Business Hen
Eighty-six acres devoted to Poultry and Cattle
A Poultry Show Every Day in the Year

S. C. Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Brown White and Buff Leghorns, R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Buff White, Silver and Partridge Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks. Eggs until June 1st 10 cents each. Pyle Leghorn Eggs 25 cents each.

GEO. E. HOWELL, HOWELLS, N. Y.

Newk's White Wyandottes are White and Right

Bred from New York, Chicago and Cincinnati winners. Won 1st and 4th cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet and 2nd pen at Prairie Depot, Nov. 28, 1906. I have three breeding pens mated up. Nothing in first pen scoring less than 92; other two pens nothing less than 90 points. If you want to start right get eggs from good birds. Get your order in early.

Eggs \$2.50 and \$3.00 per sitting. Stock a matter of correspondence.

Newk's Poultry Plant, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

Orpingtons Specialty Breeders For 8 Years
Buffs, Blacks, Whites

As usual another phenomenal winning. Nine regular prizes at Chicago January 23 to 30 in the strongest class ever brought together in the west. Before planning your order for eggs send for my mating list. A few choice birds for sale.

Remember I Positively Guarant You Satisfaction

C. S. BYERS

Hazelrigg, Indiana



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

America's Best General Purpose Fowl

Choice birds for sale. Eggs for hatching in season from choice matings, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. Write for what you want. 25 years experience in poultry breeding. Life member of the American Poultry Association.

J. B. Howe, White Rock Specialist, Kentland, Ind.

Our New Magazine PIGEONS has a larger circulation than any in its Class.

The Deadly Mite

The most deadly foe of the farm fowl is the little mite, whose smallness is made up for by the enormous numbers in which he appears in the hen house. Without doubt the numbers, in an infested hen house, will often run into the hundreds of thousands and perhaps into the millions. A single mite can do no harm, but thousands can. We have seen sitting hens killed by these mites, and there is no doubt that often their presence in a flock causes a very great decrease in the production of eggs by the fowls.

These mites are grayish in color before they have feasted on a fowl. Then they fill themselves with blood, and this shows through the transparent skin of the mite. This gives them the red color by which they are known, "the little red mite." In their natural color they are little noticed on the roosts and under the straw and other litter in the nests. They multiply with great rapidity and by March have filled every crack in a poultry house where they are permitted to remain. Till the writer lost a sitting hen by the attacks of these little vampires he did not believe that it was possible for such small things to kill a large, strong, vigorous sitting hen.

Having had no mites in his hen house for years, the writer did not believe that any existed there at the time he set two hens in rather dark nests. In about two weeks he noticed that one of the hens seemed to be sick, though he was unable to detect any particular trouble. Her comb had turned very pale, almost black. He took her from her eggs and carefully examined her, but nothing was discovered to indicate the source of the trouble. Of course the mites that had been sucking her blood in the night had all left her by daylight, and had taken refuge under the straw in the nest. Two or three days after that he found the hen dead, half way off the nest with her wings extended. The little vampires had sucked such quantities of blood from her that there was not enough left for heart action. Yet the owner did not even then suspect the cause of the death of this hen.

Another hen was placed on the eggs and in two or three days it was noticed that her comb was also becoming pale and that she was growing weak. She was taken off the nest and was almost too weak to move about. The eggs were taken out and the straw removed, when it was discovered that the bottom of the nest was one mass of red, fat mites, every one of which had nightly feasted off the sitting hens. They were destroyed and new nest material put into the nests. It was a striking illustration of the deadly character of the attacks of these mites.

There is no doubt that, in addition to the damage these mites do in sucking blood, there is another damage they do that must not be lost sight of. They spread disease from one bird to another by sucking blood from one bird and then another. The losses from this cause must be very great.—Farmers Review.

To Improve the Price of Eggs

Better prices for eggs is a live topic for every poultry keeper, and becomes a most important one to the farmer who is giving his hens a fair chance to pay their share of the farm running expenses. We recently asked a groceryman how the price could be improved, and his reply is as follows:

"You ask me how I think the farmers of the state of Iowa could derive a larger price for their eggs. I give you quickly and without hesitation the answer that I believe would be seconded

Want Quality? Then Buy

JERSEY



STRAIN

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Pekin Ducks and Homer Pigeons

They always please and win. Winners this season at Philadelphia, Scranton, Paterson and Bridgeton. White Rock eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 12, \$2.50 for 25. Circular of winnings and matings FREE.

Springer Bros. R.R. 42, Bridgeton, N. J.

PERSISTENT PROLIFIC Layers

ARE MY



Rose Comb

RHODE ISLAND REDS Trap Nest Bred

Try a setting of eggs at my risk and pay me 25 cents for each chick you hatch. For further particulars write

The Red Feather, Box b794, Bridgeville, Pa.

Do You Want Some Heavy White Wyandottes

that will lay a lot of large dark brown eggs?

We Have Them You Can Get Them

Eggs for sale from fifteen fine pens, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed and a square deal to every customer.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Dinsmore & Co., Prop. Kramer, Ind.

WHITE Wyandottes Last Call

300 yearling hens and pullets of the **Celebrated Knox-all Strain**, for sale at \$1.50 and \$2 each. All first class stock, must have the room. Eggs from 15 special matings, all exhibition stock, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30.

More Prizes than any Breeder

Write for catalogue from the best poultry plant in Southern Illinois.

B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois

EGGS GUARANTEED FERTILE

Every egg we sell is guaranteed fertile. Write for catalogue.

ECHO POULTRY FARM, Box P. Great Valley, New York.

Buff Wyandottes

Always winners at the best shows, including Michigan State Show, Jan. 5 to 9.

Stock and Eggs

Absolutely clear, golden buff birds of typical Wyandotte shape. Address

R. A. McNamee, Dundee, Mich.

Buff Rocks Exclusive breeder of Buff Rocks for nine years. We won this year at Indianapolis 2, 3 and 4 pullet and 1st for best colored pullet. Also won at Louisville, Columbus and World's Fair. Best eggs \$10 per 15, other pens \$5 per 15. **C. A. Paetz, Hope, Indiana**

by almost every dealer in that product when I say 'Create in the minds of the purchaser, the wholesaler, the retailer, and consumer, a greater confidence in the freshness and quality of the eggs you offer for sale.'

'How can you do that? I answer, first, and most important of all, be honest. What do I mean by that? Just what I say. Never sell to your country merchant eggs that have been taken from a nest found in some out-of-the-way place on your farm, the quality of which you seriously question, and do not investigate by candling. Never allow yourself to add to that case you are sending to market a setting of eggs that some hen has been covering spasmodically for a period of two or three weeks and has failed to hatch. Eggs that you know are not good, or that you have no faith in yourself, do not pass them off on your grocer, thinking thereby you will make up for what seems to you to be a low price which he is giving you.

'Let me explain: The firm that purchases those eggs from your country merchant knows by experience that the eggs he receives have a heavy percentage of bad eggs, and he makes his offer for them in accordance with the average loss. Your merchant, the man to whom you sell your eggs, in turn bases his paying price on the market, making allowance for the usual shrinkage of the eggs he gets in his vicinity. Each in turn lacks confidence in the quality of your eggs and make prices accordingly. Will not your merchant be excusable if he pays you a price less than the average shrinkage charged up to him by the city dealer when he lacks faith in the product you are bringing him?

'Now to the honest farmer and the honest housewife: Gather your eggs more often and market them more often. Do you eat the stale eggs and send the fresh ones to market? No, you don't eat stale eggs, and neither does the consumer in the city care to eat them. Listen. The quicker you get your eggs to the consumer's table the more eggs he will eat. Were you by some method able to get to the consumer's table all the eggs that are laid in the state of Iowa in a perfectly fresh condition you would be startled at the demand you had created. It would be modest to say that you would increase the consumption 50 per cent. And would not the price take care of itself? Scores of customers of each city merchant would triple his orders were they sure they were getting a good egg. Enormous quantities of eggs are kept in damp cellars or improper places and when taken to the market are not fit to eat.

'Learn the best methods of caring for your eggs. Make every effort to deliver them regularly and more often to your dealers. Do your best to put into the trade at all times good, fresh, carefully handled eggs, and you will have solved the problem of securing a better price.'—Wallaces Farmer.

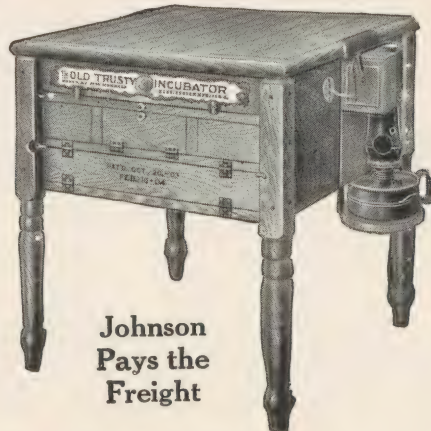
Incubator Don'ts

Don't forget to study your incubator. Get the catalogue that describes your particular machine, and study every part and the construction in general.

Don't try to run the incubator in a place where there is a draft, or near a stove, or in the sun. In such places it will be impossible to maintain a uniform temperature. Set it where the temperature is uniform and you will have much better success.

Don't forget to test the eggs before setting the incubator and three times during incubation. Do not use any doubtful ones. Take no chances with

Let me send you an Old Trusty
—on 40, 60 or 90 days' trial
—with a 5 years' guaranty
—freight prepaid by me
—you to be the judge of its work.



Johnson
Pays the
Freight

MORE Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders were sold last year than of any other one kind on earth.

They were sold on a free trial and a positive guaranty,

—and they *stayed sold!*

Now why? The nearly 40,000 chicken raisers who bought 'em had their eyes open and knew they didn't have to keep them unless they wanted to.

They kept them because Old Trusty

—is better built

—needs less attention

—hatches larger per cents

—and is the most economical incubator that you can find in this big, wide world.

The 40,000 people who bought Old Trusty last season found that they did *better work* than other incubators in the same neighborhood.

Of course I'm not foolish enough to try to make you think that you'll have to drop the chicken business if you buy some other incubator, but I *do* say that I can prove to you that Old Trusty—and say, the machine deserves that name—Old Trusty

—takes less oil

—produces stronger chicks

—is sold on a fairer plan

Isn't that the kind of incubator *you* are looking for?

Johnson
Pays the
Freight



Old Trusty
Incubators
and Brooders

5-Year
Guaranty

are built on Experience—not theory. That's the Reason.

I believe I've started more folks to raising chickens by incubators than any other living man.

I've been at it for more than 14 years.

I've built thousands and thousands of incubators and a great big percentage of them have gone into the hands of *beginners*.

They had to be automatic and self-regulating—practically run themselves—or their users would have failed.

It has been my hobby to build the most automatic incubator in the world—and to build it as good as I know how.

That's why I kept on experimenting until I perfected the Old Trusty patent copper-pipe heating system—the *only* heating system that gives a perfectly even radiation of heat to all parts of the egg chamber.

That's why I perfected the double connected wafer, direct-action regulator which is so perfect that Old Trusty could be run *without a thermometer* if you wanted to. This trustworthy Old Trusty regulator is *within* the egg chamber and *out of the way*. It is counter-balanced within itself and never needs re-adjusting. It is attached and connected when shipped.



Send for Johnson's Free Book

It's bigger and better than ever. More good pictures—most of them of chickens and chicken raisers who *know and love* Old Trusty. It's chock-full of good, common sense chicken talk, founded on experience, which, after all, is the *only* kind of 'scientific hatching' that's worth paying any attention to.

It tells all about Old Trusty and the most liberal trial plan ever given an incubator.

If you raise chickens or are thinking of raising chickens, you ought to have this book.

And all it costs you is just the asking for it. Let me send you one. What do you say?

M. M. JOHNSON CO., CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

The McClanahan Co., Eugene, Oregon, and Los Angeles, California, Pacific Coast Selling Agents.

Eggs For Hatching

Single Comb Brown Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese, Pekin and

Rouen Ducks. If you want eggs from good healthy farm raised stock get my prices on the above stock. I stand behind every setting of eggs that I sell and if the birds hatched from eggs sold by me are not as represented I will make it right and it won't cost you a cent. I guarantee every setting and if you do not get a satisfactory hatch I will refill the order at half price and pay all express charges. Let me hear from you, I shall be glad to give you any information you may desire about my birds. Get your orders in early.

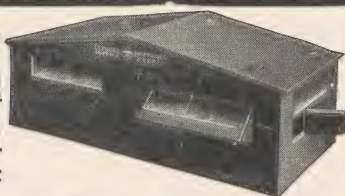
Specialty Poultry Yards, Box L, Peotone, Illinois.

A. H. Emch, White Wyannotte Specialist
8638 Division St., Toledo, Ohio

Breeds the kind that win 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th and special prizes at Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Chicago, Cleveland, including the \$25 Ivory Soap Silver Cup for best white fows, And they lay lots of eggs, 5 pullets laying 109 eggs in the month of January. They lay and win for my customers. Scoring 96 3-4. Circular FREE. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 45.

GUARANTEED
BEST HATCHER

A Guaranteed Down-To-Date Brooder and a Guaranteed WORLD'S BEST INCUBATOR



Just as we guarantee our incubators to Hatch Larger, Stronger, Healthier and More Chicks or Ducklings than any other make, because we have evidence in the shape of hundreds of letters from users, so have we the evidence that our Brooders Will Raise More and Stronger Chicks than other makes. Read this letter for example:

"We are highly pleased with the brooder purchased of you last February. Shortly after we received your brooder we received an advertisement from—, and as my husband liked the looks of the brooder advertised he ordered one. To prove the superiority of the two brooders my husband took the one ordered from the advertisement and I took yours. We put the same number of pure bred Plymouth Rocks in each brooder, side by side, and gave same attention, feed, etc., to each lot of chicks. My brooder (the Cyphers) raised 40 more than his. I may also say that his brooder smoked very badly, and did not keep the heat nearly so regular and uniform, sometimes varying from two to ten degrees where mine kept steadfast. After giving his brooder several trials, my husband said, 'Yours is far superior in many ways, and if we purchase any more they will be the Cyphers.'"

MRS. O. B. CARL, Franklin, Tenn.

MORE EVIDENCE

1. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are used and recommended by more Experiment Stations in America than all other makes. Why?
2. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are used and recommended by twenty Government Experiment Stations in foreign lands. Why?
3. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are used and recommended by more Large Commercial Plants than all other makes. Why?

4. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders are used by more Fanciers of National Reputation—winners at the biggest shows—than all other makes combined. Why?

5. Cyphers Incubators and Brooders won the Gold Medals at the leading World's Fairs and Expositions. Why?

Because they have year after year proved successful in actual use.

We Manufacture Everything For Poultry-Keepers

INCUBATORS
OUTDOOR BROODERS
INDOOR BROODERS
PORTABLE HOUSES
BROOD COOPS
CHICK SHELTERS
BROODER STOVES
NODI CHARCOAL
EGG PRESERVATIVE

CHICK FOOD
FORCING FOOD
LAYING FOOD
SCRATCHING FOOD
DEVELOPING FOOD
SHORT-CUT ALFALFA
SHREDDED ALFALFA
MEALD ALFALFA
FULL-NEST EGG FOOD

POULTRY REMEDIES
LICE POWDER
LICE PAINT
DISINFECTANTS
NEST EGGS
FUMIGATING CANDLES
SPRAYS
EGG PACKAGES
EGG TESTERS

DRINKING FOUNTAINS
DRY FOOD HOPPERS
GRIT AND SHELL BOXES
SHIPPING COOPS
LEG BANDS
CHICK MARKERS
BONE CUTTERS
ROOFING PAPER
WIRE FENCING

Write For Free Illustrated Catalogue of 260 pages, entitled "How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators." It's a big one. We pay postage. It contains six of the most valuable chapters ever published on poultry. Chap. I.—Magnitude of the Poultry and Egg Industry; Chap. II.—Review of Our Great Poultry Markets; Chap. III.—Profit-Making Broilers, Roasters and Capons; Chap. IV.—The profitable Pekin Market Duck; Chap. V.—Successful Chick Rearing; Chap. VI.—Profitable Egg Farming. Also photographs of Successful Poultry plants, both Fancy and Commercial; Photographs of Government Experiment Station Experts; America's Foremost Exhibitors, Owners and Managers—their Poultry and Duck Houses, Incubator Cellars and Brooding Houses; Our Complete Line of Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses and Supplies. If in return for this book, you will send us the names and addresses of two acquaintances who keep poultry, we will consider it a favor. Address Nearest Office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY, Home Office and Factory, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES: 21-23 Barclay St., New York. 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass. 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo. 701 Linden St. Oakland, Cal. 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, Eng.

Our Claims Confirmed

The 1907 Prairie State Incubator is more than making good our claims. It has even exceeded our own expectations in the hands of its users. And that's the test of all tests. That's what determines the value of an incubator. It's how well it meets the purchasers requirements that counts.

The 1907 Prairie State will be found equal to the highest anticipations of its purchasers. It will even surprise you with the unusually large, strong, vigorous chicks it brings out. Early in the winter we sent a large number of these incubators to the principal Experimental Stations north, south, east and west. We wanted them put to the severest tests and knew that at these

Stations nothing but an impartial, honest report would be given. In every case they have given excellent results. The reports are particularly good on size of chicks, vitality and low percentage of fatality, being far better in each respect than any other machines used. They also bring off the greatest number of chicks.

In buying an incubator it is to your interest to get the machine that will produce the greatest number of chicks—the largest chicks and the kind that are hatched strong enough to insure that they will live. You'll not be disappointed if you get the 1907 Prairie State. Send for catalog and learn why it hatches the kind of chicks that pay.

BROODERS that RAISE the MOST CHICKS

The right brooder is just as important as the right hatcher. Too much care cannot be given to the selection of the brooder you buy, because so much depends upon the chicks you raise as to the success of your undertaking. There are many decided reasons why the Prairie State Colony House Brooders for out-door use will raise the highest percentage of chicks. They afford the greatest adaptation to the varying physical natures of a brood of chicks. They are roomy, well ventilated, dry, easily regulated, have over-head heat and can be run successfully in the coldest weather. The open front adapts it to summer use with or without shade and chicks are protected from rain and storms at all times.

The Lamp Will Not Blow Out

The lamp being specially protected with a lamp box cannot blow out and the arrangement makes it particularly convenient to get at for filling, trimming, etc. These Brooders are made in three sizes and meet the need of the large or small poultryman better than any other made. Last year a great many bought these brooders single, but this year they are re-ordering in lots of 50 at a time. That proves their practical and satisfaction giving qualities. Send for our Brooder Catalog today.



We give with each brooder our book, "Artificial Rearing of Chicks" which covers every point of artificial rearing.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
510 Main Street, Homer City, Pa.



ORPINGTONS BUFF, BLACK and WHITE

Winners Continually of the Most Coveted Prizes

at largest shows to date. The lion's share at the Great Chicago Show, 1907. You can buy eggs from these first prize winners, the product of which will be heard from at the future shows.

An Elaborate Mating List—The Finest Ever Issued by an Orpington Breeder describing in detail the finest matings in the west, FREE. If you want THE BEST and an honest deal, I can and will please you thoroughly.

C. S. Byers, Official Orpington Judge, Hazelrigg, Indiana



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT

Hen Feed,
Mash Egg Feed,

CHICK FEED

Ever Green Clover
Meal, and Pigeon Feed

The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World.

The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed.

Sold Everywhere.

Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.



W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, Ill.

I. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wm. Elliott & Sons, New York City, N. Y.

any eggs that you are not sure contain a fertile and vital germ.

Don't allow the lamps to burn low. Keep them trimmed correctly and as nearly full of oil as possible. Do not let them smoke. It is a good plan to clean the burners every day to insure a uniform flame and absence of smoke.

Don't place any dirty eggs in the tray. Filth may cause the generation of deadly gases, which will work ruin to many of the fertile eggs.

Don't try to place too many eggs in the trays. Eggs need room in the incubator as well as the chicks need room after they have been placed in the brooder.

Don't forget to turn the egg every second day. The hen generally turns them every day, and the one who attempts artificial incubation should see to this important essential at least each alternate day.

Don't neglect to cool the eggs every morning. The hen leaves her nest at that time for food and drink, and it is natural that the eggs should be exposed for a few minutes to the pure atmosphere.

Don't handle the eggs with dirty hands. There may be enough germs upon the hands to destroy the vitality of the germs in the eggs you touch.

Don't disturb the eggs after the eighteenth day. Better results are obtained by allowing them to remain quiet after that date.—Journal of Agriculture.

Hen Hatched Chicks

When the mother hen and her family is taken from the nest they should be placed in warm, dry quarters. There is nothing so fatal to young fowls of any



White Wyandottes

Our new catalog, containing a reproduction from an oil painting, "A Prize Winning Pair," together with a world of information on this popular variety, mailed for 10c

J. C. FISHEL & SON
Box F, HOPE, IND.

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE YOUR OWN CUT GREEN BONE

It's a very easy, simple operation with a CROWN Bone Cutter. Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog. WILSON BROS., Box 620, EASTON, PA.

Why Don't YOU Build Your Own Incubators and Brooders

You can do it easily with our Free Plans. Over 15 thousand people interested last year. Why not send for them. Catalog full of valuable information for incubator owners and PLANS H. M. SHEER CO. FREE 116 Hamp St., Quincy, Ill.

"HOME" THE LIFE SAVER

a Free book of 32 pages on the care of poultry and "How to Prevent Disease." Gives Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. Write for it today. Dept. C CUGLEY & MULLEN 1229 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Banner Roup Cure

is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. Guaranteed. It's put into the drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. Price 25 cents and 50 cents postpaid. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

kind than dampness. If the quarters are cold and dry it will be much better than if they are warm and damp. Before placing them in their new home it would be best to dust the hen with insect powder, for whatever you do keep the chicks perfectly free from those vitality destroying insects—lice.

The runs should be dry and if possible made of gravel or sand. They should be so arranged that the water will run off as fast as it rains. The coop should be raised a couple of inches from the ground so the floor will not draw dampness. Have all openings so arranged that they can be closed at night or on cold and stormy days. Clean them every day if possible and once or twice a month give them a coat of whitewash to keep them pure.

Place the drinking fountain where it will keep cool and clean. It should be changed often for chicks like fresh water as well as you do. Scald out the drinking vessels thoroughly with boiling water to which has been added a few drops of carbolic acid. Do this at least once a week. Remember that all these precautions are to prevent disease which is much better than all the cures that can be written.

There is little choice in foods for if the chicks are strong and healthy they can eat almost anything that can be digested. Give them a variety and feed regularly. We never like to feed by a schedule, but always make changes in the diet as we think best. Where the chicks have a limited range they should be fed on cut bone and meat occasionally to take the place of bugs and worms they get on a wide range. Do not let the food remain in the trough after they have had a meal, for it will sour in a few hours in warm weather and be unfit for food. Bowel trouble is nearly always caused by either damp and cold quarters or sour food.

Preferred Reader

Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed

The World's Chick Feed of To-day
The Only Original Dry Chick Feed.

It breathes a pure and superior atmosphere of its own and claims no relationship with any of the so-called chick feeds on the market.]

The Reason

That sales of Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed grow year by year, while the price is higher than other chick feeds on the market, is because it is better. You get full value received for every ounce. You might just as well try to make a stream run up hill as to expect cheap chick feed to give you the same results as Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed, which has been used by the most successful poultry men, and in increasing quantities, so many years. Good goods command good prices; this is true of everything that is sold. Poor and cheap feed means poor and unhealthy chicks; good feed means healthy and vigorous chicks.

W. F. Chamberlain, Perfect Chick Feed Man, St. Louis

Who Knows the Answer?

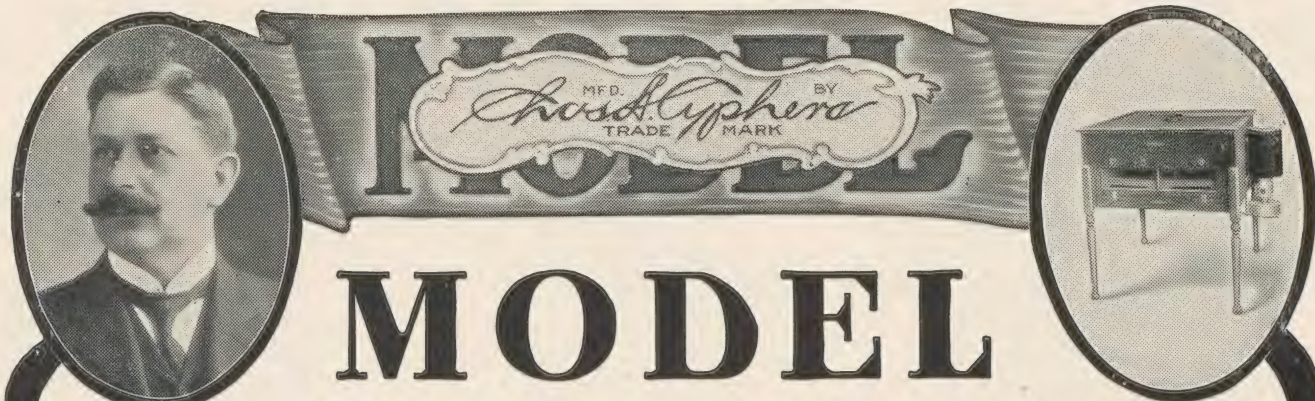
Editor of POULTRY: I was much interested in everything in your March number, advertisements and all, but most especially in Mr. Roswell Johnson's list of egg records and Mr. J. C. McCorry's theory of "Sex in the Egg." That appears to me to be the most interesting and most reasonable "theory of sex" that we have, but I am puzzled a little. Supposing one wanted pullets, where would he locate the second (or pullet) half of the litters of such hens as those listed by Mr. Johnson? How many eggs are there in a 200-egg hens litter any way? A. STUDENT.

Real White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks

My White Wyandottes are bred to win and to produce eggs. I have won more big prizes in the largest shows and against hottest competitions than any other White Wyandotte breeder in the West. My Pekin Ducks always win wherever shown. This year I am ready to supply all comers with eggs from White Wyandottes or Pekin Ducks that will produce winners. Send for my new catalogue giving winnings and matings for this year.

THEO AMBROSIOUS,

Collinsville, Illinois



MODEL Incubators and Brooders.

Hatch every hatchable chick, and rear them. If you are lamenting the eggs wasted in the imitation hatcher which you bought earlier, remember that the season is at its height and you still have time to put in the Model equipment and turn your failure into success. Already every mail is bringing the usual reports of good results from satisfied owners of the Model equipment.

Crystal Spring Duck Farm, Oil City, Pa., March 9, 1907.

Mr. Chas. A. Cyphers, Dear Sir:—We are using ninety-two of your Model Incubators with the greatest satisfaction. They are hatching equally well on both duck and chicken eggs, giving us a **duckling or chick from every hatchable egg.** We never before secured such large hatches so early in the season as we are now getting from the Model, and we will easily get out 75,000 ducklings this year, in addition to several thousand chickens.

After hatching with your machines for three years, we are well satisfied that the Model Incubator is the best we have used, as it is more accurate in temperature, hatches a larger percentage and more vigorous chickens and ducks, and the workmanship on the machine is superior. It is easier to clean and care for than other incubators, and requires less attention in operating it.

Very truly yours, P. McEvoy, Manager.

Send in your order at once and I will make prompt shipment. The Model will hatch the eggs, and when you see the chicks popping out it will put new vim in your work. The Model will spell success for you, as it will hatch **every hatchable egg.**

And those chicken-killers that were sold you for brooders, and in which you are losing 50 per cent of your chicks. The Model Brooders will raise 95 per cent for you, and without taking much of your time. At the Model Farm last spring we raised 12,000 chicks in the Model Colony Brooders. We have 30,000 in winter quarters now, and we are putting 60,000 baby chicks in Model Colony Brooders because they raise a chick that grows into a profitable layer.

Note:—My clients are doing equally well.

"Last year placed in the Model Brooder 52 chicks in March; had 10 below zero; raised 51.

Thos. D. Pashley, Schenectady, N. Y.

"I consider your Model Colony Brooder the best on my plant. In March we had the worst storm of snow and high winds of the winter, and I had a brood of chicks out in your brooder in this storm and it carried them through nicely.

T. F. Fitzpatrick, Wantagh, N. Y.

"I had excellent success with the Incubators and Brooders purchased from you a few months ago. The brooders have raised every one of the 92 chicks placed in them. Chas. A. Cyphers' machines are the best I have ever used.

A. H. Chapin, Brownwood, Tex.

"I cannot say enough in praise of your brooder. It is simply perfect. I never had as good success and so little trouble. I raised all my chicks.

E. J. Listul, Ashland, Wis.

"Your Colony Brooders have given complete satisfaction. Last year I raised 71 out of 72 put in my brooder."

R. N. Mullikin, Baltimore, Md.

"I am very much pleased with your brooders. I never saw chickens grow so fast under other conditions."

Mrs. Franc M. Wells, Fillmore, N. Y.

"I am operating 10 of your large machines and 24 Colony Brooders. Have had the brooders full of chickens and running this cold wave without any protection whatever. I cannot recommend them too highly."

J. W. Warren, Northboro, Mass.

The Model Equipment will do just as well for you. It will make a success of your poultry work this year. Send in your order now and I will make prompt shipment.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

331, Henry St. Buffalo, N. Y.

\$7.00 Buys the Best **Incubator** Ever Made
120-Egg (Freight Prepaid)
\$4.50 Buys the Best **100-Chick Brooder**

Both Incubator and Brooder, ordered together, cost but \$11.

Incubator is double walled all over, copper tank and boiler, hot water heat, self regulator, nursery, high legs, glass door. Brooder is the only double walled, hot water, brooder made. Write today for Free book, "Hatching Facts," it tells all about them; or send order now and save delay.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—We Pay the Freight.

Belle City Incubator Company, Box 30, Racine, Wisconsin



Branches
St. Paul,
Buffalo,
Kansas City.

POULTRY is the Finest Magazine of its Class in the World



36 First
and Special
Prizes at
BOSTON
and
NEW YORK
1907.

Winners at New York, from Life.

HAWKINS'

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE,
SILVER, BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washington, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks; 1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$8.00; three settings, \$10.00; five settings, \$15.00. \$20.00 per 100. Catalog of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

A.C. HAWKINS, Lock Box 34 Lancaster, Mass.



First Cockerel at New York.

How to Raise Turkeys.

It is a serious problem with many poultrymen to undertake to raise turkeys. There is no trouble about hatching them but to rear them to maturity is another thing. Turkeys have become so high-priced that the one who succeeds in raising them finds them very profitable. Hundreds of thousands more might be offered in the market than are offered without seriously impairing values. The following which appeared first in the National Stockman and Farmer, is so good that we reproduce it, believing it to be just what turkey breeders will want to know at this time when the hatching season is at hand:

Just recently we have received quite a number of accounts of half-grown turkeys dying very suddenly, in several instances every turkey in a once large flock is dead. One correspondent reports sixteen youngsters out of a promising flock of eighty head. Such mortality is enough to discourage the most optimistic grower that lives. The trouble in a majority of cases is evidently liver trouble, seemingly epidemic in form. But since it is a fact that the insect life last year was almost the largest ever known, supposed to be due to the killing of the millions of song birds a few seasons ago for the city millinery markets, with the turkeys feeding bountifully on these insects the trouble is not such an epidemic as first supposed. The feeding on the insect life is not the trouble, but the additional feeding of grain and mash is the trouble. The fowls fill their crops on nature's supply and on returning home receive an over-supply of "artificial foods," causing indigestion, resulting in an overgrown and diseased liver; the liver being overtaxed to perform its functions it succumbs to the great task of overwork, becomes weak, sluggish and finally refuses to perform its work, resulting in the death of the turkey. For this reason dozens suddenly die daily without any apparent cause. One lady reports the loss of fourteen between the time she fed them about five o'clock in the evening and roosting time. Evidently the additional feeding was too great after the day's foraging, resulting in the loss of a number in a very limited time. All these facts go to prove turkeys can be easily fed to death, even at the half-grown age. Turkeys of any age can not be fed as we feed our naturally domestic animals. Turkeys are naturally wild in nature and habits, no matter how docile they appear. We can not cope with nature in the art of feeding naturally wild fowls. Beyond a doubt turkeys will always retain that wild instinct and it will be impossible for us to substitute any plan that will absolutely domesticate them sufficient for them to stand heavy feeding of all sorts of home prepared foods. Their digestive organs are not fitted up for domestic feeding and we can not perform a miracle and change their digestive organs, consequently we will have to content ourselves by allowing nature to have her way in managing and feeding our turkeys. The natural method is the cheapest in the end. We should content our minds by feeding them a very limited amount, and allow them to obtain practically all their living from the broad acres they roam over. It is a fact that when you see a half or full grown turkey walking slowly with a lazy appearance you may rest assured he has been over-fed and is suffering with liver trouble due to over-feeding. True there are exceptions to all rules, but nine times out of every ten such symptoms indicate that the liver is the seat of the trouble. A liver once out of line is hard to get back to normal

A SQUARE DEAL

If you are in the market for stock or eggs we are confident you would send us your order if you **knew** you would get a square deal. Now we are in this business to **stay** and are not spending our good money in advertising and then not deliver the goods. **We have pleased others and will please you** if you give us a chance. We breed

BUSINESS BIRDS

STANDARD BRED

Wyandottes—White, Golden, Silver, Buff—Single Comb R. I. Reds

Our pullets begin laying when five months old and **stick to it**. We want your orders and will guarantee you **absolute** satisfaction. Send for FREE catalogue Yours for a square deal.

Sanitary Poultry Co., Box P-107, Minneapolis, Minnesota



A Fishel Type White Rock Hen

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

Are better this season than ever before. Never have I had as many choice exhibition birds or selected breeders or good utility stock to sell as I have at the present time. I know I am in a position to give you better value for your money than any one else for the reason I have thousands to select from while others have but a few hundred. Remember all my birds are farm reared, strong, husky birds. I had forgotten to mention the fact that the U. R. Fishel White Rocks were

Selected by the U. S. Government

In preference to all other varieties to be used on their experimental farm. You surely can not go wrong if you follow in the footsteps of the U. S. At nearly every poultry exhibition East, North, South or West, the past season, the winning White Plymouth Rocks were Fishel bred birds. This with the excellent record my birds made when shown by myself surely convinces you they are

"The Best in the World"

I have just issued a 56-page catalogue containing 4 beautiful color plates, in fact this is the most elaborate Poultry catalogue ever issued and contains information every one interested in poultry should know. Send 2 dimes for a copy, worth dollars to any one.

EGGS—\$8 per 15, \$15 per 30, \$25 per 60

U. R. FISHEL, Box P., Hope, Indiana.

IDEAL INCUBATORS

and IDEAL BROODERS

SPECIAL PRICES ON 1907 PATTERN

Incubators:

240 Egg Ideal, No. 3
price \$18.00 now.....\$11.75
120 Egg Ideal No. 2
price \$14.00 now.....\$ 9.00
60 Egg Ideal No. 1
price \$9.50 now.....\$ 7.50

Brooders:

200 Chick Ideal Outdoor No. 3
price \$12.50 now.....\$10.00
200 Chick Ideal Indoor No. 2
price \$10.50 now.....\$ 8.00
100 Chick Ideal Indoor No. 1
price \$8.00 now.....\$ 6.00
100 Chick Ideal Outdoor No. 5
price \$8.00 now.....\$ 6.00

Poultry Houses:

Ideal Portable, price \$18.00 now.....\$16.00
Still greater saving if Incubator and Brooder are bought at the same time.
Write us for Combination Prices.

The success of our Mid-Winter Reduction Sale of Ideal Incubators and Brooders has been unparalleled and unexpected. Our factory instead of running half-time as most incubator factories do at this time of the year, has been working full capacity to supply the demand for Ideals by hundreds who took advantage of our money saving prices.

We know that there are still many who want to avail themselves of an opportunity to buy Ideal quality Incubators and Brooders at these profit-cutting figures. To accommodate them, we are continuing these prices through the month.

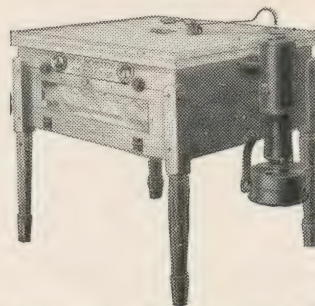
These are all new stock 1907 machines. We had no left-over machines to dispose of even if we wished to. There were times last season when we were over 200 machines behind our orders. We hope through our increased manufacturing facilities to do better this year but the way to make sure is to order now and save money besides.

Complete Line of Poultry Supplies

We manufacture and sell everything for poultry raising. Special Poultry Rations; Poultry Remedies; Lice Killers; Brood Coops; Bone Cutters; Drinking Fountains; etc. Let us quote you prices on what you need.

"Poultry For Profit," our 1907 catalog just from the press. 128 pages, handsomely illustrated. Correct illustrations and descriptions of all leading varieties of fowls. Full descriptions of our entire line of Incubators, Brooders and Supplies. A veritable textbook on poultry raising. Send for it today. It's free.

THE J. W. MILLER COMPANY, Box 100, Freeport, Ill.





Little Chicks Need A Tonic

A bowel regulator and corrective. And especially is this true of Brooder chicks. Too much feed; impure food or drink, wrong kind of feed—any of these will cause sickness and death among the little fellows.

GERMOZONE

Is the Best Cure

for Bowel Complaint, Chicken Cholera, Roup, Chicken Pox, Sore Head, etc. It is a germicide; a bowel regulator; a tonic. It not only cures but prevents disease. A tablet, or a teaspoonful in the drink, disinfects the drinking vessels, wards off disease, and keeps your fowls healthy.

R. B. Sando, poultry editor of Agricultural Epitomist of Spencer, Ind., says in a letter dated March 29, 1906: "I consider Germozone the best poultry medicine ever manufactured and practically infallible for bowel complaint and chicken cholera."

Price 50 cents, postpaid, and 1907 Egg Record free.

GEO. H. LEE CO.,
Omaha, Neb.

Lee's Lice Killer kills all vermin, both by vapor and contact, and without handling, dusting, dipping or greasing.

"SARACEN" Strain Buff Plymouth Rocks

The finest collection of Buff Rocks in America

The home of the Famous \$750 Cock "SARACEN" winner of \$100 sweepstakes as cockerel, 1905, and \$100 sweepstakes as cock, 1906, at Boston. Hen "ELMA" 1st Boston as pullet, 1905, 1st Great Eastern New York, 1906, 1st and special for the best Buff in show at Auburn and many others.

After sending 3000 miles to compete at the Crystal Palace, England, won 3 premiums, a record never equaled.

Eggs from these Aristocrats \$5 and \$10 Per Setting

R. L. Hutchings,
Rutherford, New Jersey

BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES
of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.**

again, so it is best to guard against the habit of over-feeding. If you wish to be thoroughly convinced of these facts, and are prone to not believe all you see on paper, the next turkey you have showing these symptoms hold a post-mortem examination of your own and see if you do not find the liver enlarged and covered with yellowish white spots, then "stick a pin there," turn a new leaf, feed your turkeys a very limited amount, giving up to natural requirements for the health of the turkeys, and you will raise a much larger number than you would otherwise. When we begin feeding grain to our turkeys we feed it very sparingly until their digestive organs have become hardened as it were to their new rations, as turkeys while on range very seldom if ever stop to pick up grain of any kind but continue to "hustle" for all manner of insect life, consequently the system must be tempered to the solid grain diet or a "crash" against nature is sure to be the result. Over-feeding of grain after turkeys are off range is one of the greatest evils turkey growers have to contend with. We must guard against this influence of human sympathy and feed the matured turkeys a very small amount until they are well onto their grain ration, and the mortality will be reduced to a minimum.

Meat and Bone for Poultry

Wheat is rich in protein; clover has a fair share of it; oats has some, but corn is largely a fat-making food—and altogether, the grains usually served to Mr. and Mrs. Chicken and their family of chicklets, are sadly deficient in what they most need—protein.

But the worm and the bug and the grub are composed almost exclusively of protein. Do you wonder then that fowls go crazy with delight when a nice fat worm comes squirming into sight, or that they chase a juicy bug or grasshopper clear across the poultry yard? Just suppose you had been kept on a steady diet of hoe-cake, corn-pone and Indian pudding for three months, what would you do to a nice porterhouse steak if you got a chance at it? Well, that's why poultry needs animal food in some shape or other.

Fowls get some protein from the grain they eat, but under even the best conditions, not as much as they ought to have; not as much as they can use to advantage. Consequently poultry-raisers began a good many years ago to hunt for something that would take the place of the wild meat the fowls captured in the chase in the good old summer time.

They didn't feel like buying porterhouse steaks from the beef trust for even their best hens. But they knew that they could not get the best results so long as their flock lacked animal food.

Finally a genius who had the faculty of putting two and two together so as to make four, examined the makeup of fresh, green bone, such as comes from the butcher's block, the trimmings, bones of beef, pork or lamb, with adhering meat and gristle, and found that this bone contained in almost the exact proportions, the very food elements needed in place of the worms and bugs the hens couldn't find in the winter.

More than that. It was soon demonstrated that the protein and other food elements in green bone were in an exceptionally available form. That is, poultry could utilize it to a better advantage, digest it more easily, and so get more good and quicker results from it.

Probably this is partly due to the fact that poultry relish green bone so much. —Green's Fruit Grower.



Root Brooders

Brood the Chicks as Nature does

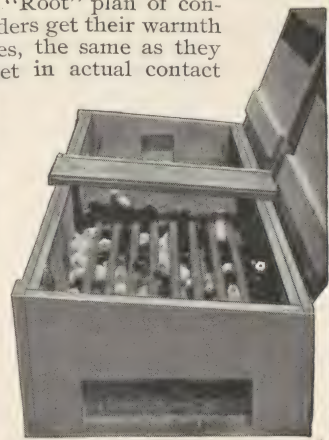
NO one can improve upon Nature for she gives to the chicks every condition necessary for perfect development. Her way is for the chicks to breathe FRESH, COOL AIR and to get their warmth by coming in ACTUAL CONTACT with the warm body of the mother hen. That is the "Root" way too. And it is a success for Nature does not err. The air in the Root Brooder is always fresh because it is never confined and always changing. Foul air lessens the vitality of the chicks and weakened vitality means susceptibility to disease, slow growth and eventually loss of life. It is the oxygen contained in fresh air that is the supporter of animal life—that tasteless, colorless, odorless gas, OXYGEN, is used in all parts of the body, developing the health and energy that are so necessary to the chicks life and activity. Indeed the chicks need fresh air and plenty of it—their life and growth depends upon it, and the "Root" gives it to them in abundance. And the air in the Root Brooder is cool—it is invigorating. This cool air is natural and means no smothering, no leg weakness, no bowel complaint; and because of it the chicks are gradually hardened off until their forces of resistance are equal to out-door conditions.

This cool, fresh air is made possible by the "Root" plan of contact warmth. For the chicks in the Root Brooders get their warmth by coming in actual contact with warm tubes, the same as they are warmed by the mother hen when they get in actual contact with her warm body. This contact warmth brings comfort to the chicks—there is no piling up. And, if chicks would thrive they must be contented—they must feel at home.

These are the reasons why the Root Brooders give to the chicks all the warmth and comfort of the mother hen. The result is much the hardest chicks—the kind that make good breeders and layers. You need just such a brooder and we want you to try and

Judge the Root Brooder on your own farm for yourself.

Test it in anyway you like and if it is not all we say (you be the judge) just send it back **AT OUR EXPENSE** and your money will be refunded in full. That is the way we have sold Root Brooders from the day we commenced to make them. It is a fair offer, isn't it? We make Root Brooders in three sizes, 40, 100 and 150 chick capacity; and in two styles, indoor and outdoor. Prices \$4, \$12 and \$15. These prices are net and include the delivery of the machines at your station. Our catalogue is **FREE**. Send for it, it will do you good



THE ROOT INCUBATOR CO. Dept. Cleveland, O.

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonderful record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.

Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & CO.
LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers. Chicks 20 and 25 Cents Each. Catalogue free for the asking. Send stamp for Red Club Standard.

Rudydale White Wyandottes

Winners at four of the best shows of the season, viz. 13 firsts, 9 seconds, at Sullivan, Illinois, December 18-23. Four firsts, two seconds and 10.00 special at Effingham, Illinois, December 18-23. Same week two exhibits. A clean sweep including 25.00 special for ten highest scoring birds at Mattoon, Ill., January 8-14. On two entries at Indiana State Show, Indianapolis, February 2-8. I won 1st cockerel, 2nd cock. All my best prize winners are birds hatched and raised on my farm and will be found in my breeding pens. Pekin Ducks. Stock and eggs. Mating list on request.

Geo. H. Rudy, Prop. Rudydale Farm, Mattoon, Illinois



Regal III—First at Toronto and Syracuse, 1906.
Sire of Regal VI, First Boston Cock, 1907.

BOSTON WINNERS 1907 Regal Strain White Wyandottes

Hold the Canadian Championship for the past four years. At Syracuse in competition with the string that won the prize for best display at Madison Square I

Won Every First Prize

At Boston my 1st prize cock won the championship for males and was awarded the Bronze Vase presented by the Japanese Government for the best bird in the show. Also won second on pullet and commended on cockerel.

Canadian Bred Birds are Noted
For Their Splendid Vigor.

Send at once for handsome mating list.
John S. Martin, Box P, Port Dover, Canada

I Have Purchased the Entire Flock of B. E. Johnson's Buff Rocks, Kirkwood, Mo.

Mr. Johnson Having Died February 9, 1907.

Mr. Johnson did not exhibit, but in the last few years has bred and sold winners in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Hagerstown and many other shows east, west, north and south. He has raised and sold more Buff Rock winners every year than any Western breeder. During the past two years his birds have been better than ever, and are so distinctly of a type that they deserve to be called a distinct strain, although, unquestionably they are as pure a flock of Burdick Nuggets as exist today. Added to them are my own birds with excellent show records for the past six years. I believe I have the

BEST BUFF ROCK IN THE WEST

and as good as any in the country. Write for my booklet of winnings and matings. Eggs 4.00 per setting, 7.00 per 30, 10.00 per 45, 20.00 per 100. There are a few cockerels from my purchase, which I will sell at low figures.

E. L. DELVENTAHL, Care Citizens Bank, WARRENTON, MO.
State Vice-President American Buff Plymouth Rock Club.



WM. COOK & SONS

Established 1873

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

As usual we secured more than twice as many first prizes at Madison Square this year, 21 prizes including 10 firsts, 58 first and 41 seconds in four showings at Madison Square. Send for our illustrated catalogue, FREE, containing history and origination of the Orpingtons. Eggs from the best Orpingtons and our winners \$10 a setting, from fine birds \$5 a setting, all guaranteed fertile.

Recognized headquarters for the best Orpingtons in the world.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

Mishler's Rose Comb Black Minorcas

At the Chicago show January 23-30 in one of the best class of birds ever brought together I won 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 4th pullets, 1st pen and two specials. I have added to my pens the cock bird winner of 1st as cockerel at Boston and Madison Square, 1906.

Now is the time to order eggs for hatching. Still a few cockerels left.

Lloyd C. Mishler, North Manchester, Indiana

Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting

Utility stock \$2 per setting

Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.

Books and Catalogues Reviewed

All books and catalogues received will be noticed in this column as soon after the receipt of them as possible. Those of more than ordinary merit will be reviewed as fully as the demands on our space will admit. Catalogues mentioned are free unless a price is mentioned. Those desiring catalogues should send to the publishers, not to us, as we can not supply them. Any book mentioned in this column may be ordered from this office at the price named.

"Blue Ribbon Poultry", as bred on Rock Hill Farm is a splendid catalogue of the White Wyandottes, White and Silver Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White Guineas and White Muscovy Ducks kept on this farm. The paper is the best book paper, the type styles are well chosen and the press work very good. The pages are 9x11 inches and the catalogue contains many full page pictures of blue ribbon winners and views on this very beautiful farm. The various pens are described and the long list of winnings given, with prices for eggs and birds of high quality. We have rarely seen a more creditable piece of catalogue work. It does honor to Mr. Corey and is a creditable introduction to the farm. Sent free on request by Rock Hill Farm, Ossining, N. Y.

If our readers want to buy anything from a paper of pins to a complete house-keeping outfit, from a shingle nail to a machine shop outfit, lumber, plumber's supplies, electrical supplies, tools, wire or poultry fencing, desks and other office furniture, clocks, rugs, beds and bedding, or almost anything else needed in the family, at very low prices, they should send for the 400-page catalogue of the Chicago House Wrecking Company. This big book is full of bargains from the immense stock of the company and our readers can hardly fail to find many things in it that they need and can use to advantage. It will be sent free to any reader of POULTRY who asks for it by the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Thirty Fifth and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill.

The best colored illustration of Rhode Island Reds that it has ever been our good fortune to see is on the cover page of the catalogue of the DeGraff Poultry Farm, which has just reached us. The picture is by Schilling and the colors are as near perfect as we ever expect to see in a picture of this breed. The printers certainly followed their model very closely. This big catalogue is in portfolio form and finely illustrated with pictures of Mr. DeGraff's Rhode Island Reds, Columbian Wyandottes and White Leghorns. It shows the poultry houses and gives glimpses of the beautiful country around Amsterdam. It also lists brooders and poultry supplies of various kinds. It is offered to our subscribers free and is well worth asking for. E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"Profit in Squabs" is the title of the latest book on this subject. It is a cloth bound volume of about 120 pages of a size convenient to carry in the pocket and contains full and explicit directions, fully illustrated, how to raise squabs for market with success. It was written by William E. Rice and William E. Cox. Mr. Rice is one of the best known squab raisers in this country and has written much on the subject. Mr. Cox is not so well known

For Sale!

On account of other business necessitating a change of residence I offer for sale

Orchard Grove Poultry Plant Cohocton, N. Y.

This is a magnificent home and an up-to-date poultry establishment, finely located, worth twice what it can now be bought at. See article and illustration on pages 6 and 7 in March number of POULTRY. For further particulars address

W. E. ADAIR,

Steuben, Co. Cohocton, N. Y.

Giebelhausen's White Plymouth Rocks

are the kind that win in the largest shows in the central west.

Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 for 100



Some fine cockerels left. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Jacob Giebelhausen,
Box N, Route 34. Peoria, Illinois

The Extra Quality Strain of White Wyandottes

are right at the front today. At the Great Polo, Ill., show they won 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3-4 hen; 1-2-3 cockerel; 1 and 5 Pullet; 1-2 pen, the best display and the highest scoring pen on exhibition, any breed or variety. Competition open to the world.

Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Write for Circular.
ROBT BOYD, POLO, ILL.

Black Langshans

We are from Missouri and can show you the kind that win.

EGGS \$3 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$15 per 100.
Buff Cochins Bantams 16oz. Rib-bon winners. Eggs \$1 per 13.

A. B. WHITE, NICHOLS, MISSOURI

Ginter Poultry Yards

White Wyandottes, splendid specimens, My pens this year are mated so that prize winners are certain. Send me your orders. I guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Eggs from best pen headed by a 94 1-2 point cock, \$2 per 13. Eggs from pen No. 2 headed by a cockerel, son of pen No. 1, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$8 per 100. Orders filled promptly. Send your order today.
Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois

SHIPPING "DAY OLDS"

Is the title of a little booklet we have just published by J. Leon Huffman and we will gladly mail those interested a copy FREE.

Huffman Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. C. Waverly, Alabama.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

Buff Rocks

Fifty cockerels \$3 to \$10. Vigorous, healthy breeders—the result of ten years careful breeding. Males heading my pens score 92 to 94. Winners at great Scranton, Pa., show. Eggs 2.50 and 1.50 per 15. They will hatch.

A. L. FAWCETT,

Box 4 New Albany, Pa

but has had opportunity to become perfectly familiar with the subject. This little work is fully illustrated showing every detail of the squab business so any one can understand it. The book is published by The Orange Judd Company, N. Y. It is for sale at this office at the publisher's price, 50 cents.

Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J., send us a neat little folder giving prices on White Plymouth Rock and Pekin duck eggs.

Sunswick Poultry Farm, South Plainfield, N. J., is sending out a neat little booklet describing the mating lists of the Buff, Black and White Orpingtons kept there.

Freeport Hatchery, Freeport, Mich., sends us a price list of day-old chicks with express charges on 100 chicks to the principal points in the country. This institution sells Barred Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn chicks, shipping them direct from the incubator.

From W. H. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y., comes circulars describing Columbian Wyandottes, Silver Penciled Wyandottes and American Dominiques.

Dr. H. P. Nottage, Goshen, Mass., sends us his circular describing the feed boxes invented by him.

"Baldwin's Barred Beauties" are described in a neat catalogue sent to us by Matt W. Baldwin, Sioux City, Iowa.

W. A. Congdon, Waterman, Ill., is sending out a very neat booklet describing and pricing his Barred Plymouth Rocks. It is neatly printed and well written.

Williams' Blue Ribbon Cornish Indians are described and priced in a fine booklet coming from F. H. Williams Minneapolis, Minn.

One of our pleasantest memories is connected with a visit to Rosedale, Poultry Yards, Newport, R. I., the home of Philip Caswell. It is a beautiful home and the Rhode Island Reds kept by Mr. Caswell are fine specimens of this fine breed. The booklet being sent out by Mr. Caswell is nicely illustrated and gives prices for eggs and fowls this year. Those interested should send for it as Mr. Caswell lives right where Rhode Island Reds originated.

Clarence W. Adams, Maxwell, Ill., is sending out a mating list of his Buff Orpingtons, giving winnings, describing pens and stating prices. The circular might have been improved by putting the name of Mr. Adams in a more prominent place.

Frank I. Bennet, Pleasant Point, N. J., sends us a circular describing the seven varieties of Leghorns he breeds.

"The New Horticulture" is the title chosen by the R. M. Kellogg Co., Three Rivers, Mich., for their catalog of strawberry plants. This company grows and sells strawberry plants exclusively and has built up an immense business. Its catalogue is a veritable guide book to the culture of this daintiest of all berries, which comes at a time when no other fruit can be had.

The mating list of Black and Buff Orpingtons which comes to us from O. A. Bogardus, Warsaw, Ky., is a nice bit of printers' work and describes the birds with which Mr. Bogardus has been winning a long list of prizes. It is nicely illustrated.

Gus L. Hainline, Lamar, Mo., is sending out a very nice booklet describing his White Wyandottes. It is

THE PATENTED PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

CORNELL INCUBATOR M'F'G CO.

ARE CONCEDED TO BE THE ONLY
EFFICIENT BROODERS IN EXISTENCE

BECAUSE:

**They Have Stood The Test During the Past 14 Years
AND MAKE THE SUCCESSFUL BROODING OF CHICKS A CERTAINTY**

Note recent Orders from Successful Poultrymen:

Prof. G. M. Gowell,	Orono, Maine,	60 No. 4 Brooders
Maine Agric. Exper. Station,	Orono, Maine,	12 No. 4 Brooders
Lakewood Farm Co.,	Burrsville, N. J.,	35 No. 5 Brooders
W. Barry Owen,	Vineyard Haven,	20 No. 4 Brooders
Big Elm Poultry Farm,	Barnards, N. Y.,	12 No. 2 Brooders
F. O. Groesbeck,	Hartford, Conn.,	12 No. 1 Brooders
C. W. Kendall,	Wheeling, W. Va.,	20 Combinations
D. Lincoln Orr,	Orr's Mills, N. Y.,	12 No. 4 Coops

OUR MARCH SALES EXCEED 2400 BROODERS!

ORDER EARLY TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE MAILED FREE FOR THE ASKING

PEEP-O-DAY COOPS and PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES



1907 Model Cornell Automatic Moisture Incubator

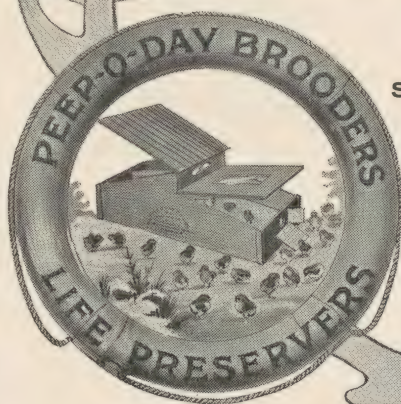
MADE IN THREE SIZES
SEVEN PATENTED FEATURES

Send For Our Catalogue and 1907 Supplement

FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER

CORNELL INCUBATOR M'F'G CO.

Box W4, ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.



Rosedale Poultry Yards

Rose and Single Comb

Rhode Island Reds

From Their Native Land

Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and
Madison Square Garden. They win in hottest competition

Write for 1907 booklet

Philip Caswell, Prop., Newport, Rhode Island

Every Poultryman

Should have a copy of the latest
Standard of Perfection

You can't get along without it
and keep up with the times

**The Price is \$1.50
Uniform Everywhere**

Send your order with remittance and book will be mailed
same day order reaches us.

POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Peotone, Illinois

AFTER ALL IT'S THE OIL

Even temperature has a great deal to do with the successful hatching and rearing of chicks. Even temperature often depends on a very simple thing—the kind of oil you use. Impure oil clogs the wick with impurities from the acids in the oil. A crust forms on the top, the flame grows smaller, the heat becomes less intense, the lamp begins to smoke and much mischief is done. There would be larger per cent hatches, more vigorous chicks and fewer chicks smothered to death in brooders if pure oil was used.

Wyandot White Oil

is a pure oil refined by a process which frees it from impurities found in other oils.

It burns with a constant, steady flame without smoking or making any fumes of an injurious character. The wick does not get gummy or dirty and the lamps are easier to care for.

Wyandot White Oil is a perfect fuel; insuring the steady evenness of temperature so necessary for the best results in both incubator and brooder. Try it and be convinced.

Write for circular and prices.
The Wyandot Refining Co.,
Dept. H, Cleveland, O.



JUST A THIMBLEFUL

IN A COMMON SENSE MANNER

Not in the food, when fowls cannot eat, but in the drinking water when fever makes them drink. When you buy

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

you get the standard.

Extensive and Experienced Poultrymen buy in large lots, use it as a

SURE PREVENTIVE

and their enormous flocks escape colds, canker, catarrh and roup. Conkey's Roup Cure is absolutely guaranteed. Money back if it fails. Prices 50c. and \$1.00 postpaid. Reliable Agents wanted.

CONKEY'S FAMOUS BOOK ON POULTRY DISEASES FREE.

Make gold nuggets of your fowls by digging up the information of how to care for them. Conkey's book is a mine of information. 4c. in stamps and names of two other interested poultrymen will bring it. GET IT NOW.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
20 OTTAWA BLDG. CLEVELAND, O.
PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO PACIFIC
COAST AGTS. PETALUMA, CAL.

nicely illustrated and well printed and those interested in this variety will find it worth asking for. The engravings are very fine and show Mr. Hainline's birds just as they are.

Dr. J. C. Andruss, Canandaigua, N. Y., is sending out a fine catalogue describing his Columbian Wyandottes. The illustrations are by Schilling, which is equal to saying they are as good as can be made.

Charles E. Cram, Carey, Ohio, sends us his catalogue of Columbian Wyandottes for this year and it is a very nicely prepared booklet. The engravings might have been better but as they are they show the birds to be good ones. Mr. Cram also breeds White Wyandottes.

C. A. Knight, Olena, Ohio, is sending out a catalogue describing his Anconas, which gives a list of his winnings at various shows during the last four years. He gives his birds high praise.

The catalogue of the Sanitary Poultry Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is a fine one. It will be remembered that we visited and described the yards of this company last summer and the catalogue does credit to Mr. Rich, the proprietor, and the birds he keeps there. It is finely illustrated, well written and printed in good style. The testimonials in it show that Mr. Rich has made many friends since he began breeding poultry. White, Golden, Buff and Silver Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are illustrated, described and priced, together with eggs of all these varieties. Free for the asking.

E. L. Delventhal, Warrenton, Mo., sends us a fine little booklet of his Buff Plymouth Rocks. His matings are minutely described and his long record of winnings given. As he had recently purchased the flock of the late B. E. Johnson, Mr. Delventhal is equipped for business and ready for all comers.

Dr. C. M. Baskerville, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., sends us his catalogue of Partridge Wyandottes for this season. The list of his winnings the past season fill an entire page and these winnings were made at such shows as Chicago, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Toledo and other places where hot competition was met.

W. A. Congdon, Waterman, Ill., is sending out a little booklet that we like. It tells about his Barred Plymouth Rocks and tells how he built up a select trade in eggs in the Chicago market. It is an interesting story and one that a good

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! The GOLD MEDAL Strain Buff Rocks

They have made all the large shows, and have never been beaten. This should be sufficient proof to send me your EGG orders.

My pens are all mated, which consist of all my winners. I will use eggs from the same pens as my customers, and expect to hatch many fine winners for 1907-9.

EGGS \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15, carefully packed. My shipping department last year was perfect. Every order so far as I can learn arrived safely; no matter how far they will get there safely. Write for my handsome catalogue, FREE if you mention this paper.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS, S. D. Lapham, Prop, Dearborn, Michigan.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds Olentangy Poultry Yards

Newly equipped and ready for all the business that comes our way. I have fifteen pens and the poorest bird in them scores 91 points. I have the finest Red poultry plant in this country and gladly welcome visitors. I guarantee a good hatch. Eggs from best pens—Every bird a cracker-jack—\$5 per 15. From other pens \$3 per 15. Full particulars free. Prompt attention to every one.

Order early. Eggs shipped when you need them.

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

S. C. Buff Orpingtons White Holland Turkeys

If you want eggs from prize winners that breed prize winners order them from Fruitland Farm. Some of the finest birds exhibited this season came from our yards.

Our Stock has the quality you want. Infertile eggs replaced Free

if returned to us while clear and express charges paid. Orpington eggs \$5.00 per fifteen. Turkey eggs \$2.00 per ten.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ketcham, West Millgrove, Ohio



White Wyandottes Winners at Leading State Shows of America

22 firsts, 16 seconds, 13 thirds and three Silver Cups

is the record of our seven last exhibits at

Missouri State Show, Nebr. State Show, Kansas State Show, St. Joseph Big Show
Invincible Stock and Quality in Eggs for Sale. Nice Catalogue FREE. Address
BRIDGEMAN & YORK, BOX 17, FOREST CITY, MISSOURI

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

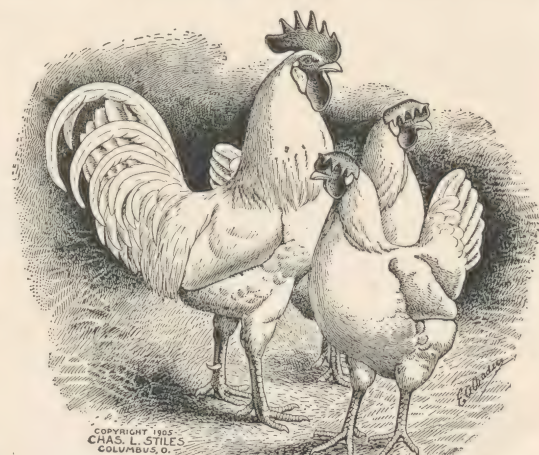
The most Beautiful and Best of all the Wyandottes. I have the finest flocks in the country. Winners at Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Ann Arbor, etc. Eggs from four grand pens \$4 and \$2.50 per 15. Stock for sale. Send for circular. Dr. C. M. Baskerville, 206 Broadway, Mt. Pleasant, Mich

Wyckoff Strain S. C. White Leghorns Bred to Standard Requirements

We have been breeding S. C. White Leghorns for several years and now have the finest and largest lot we have ever owned. We put five hundred finely developed pullets into winter laying quarters last fall and they are now healthy, happy and very prolific in egg production.

We have for sale about 300 vigorous pullets, grading from good utility stock up to fancy, high scoring exhibition birds, at corresponding prices. No cocks or cockerels to offer. Write us a description of just what you want and we are sure we can please you. Do you want a fine breeding pen of pullets? We can furnish them. Satisfaction

Guaranteed. Eggs for hatching from choicest matings, \$2.00 per setting of 15, or three settings \$5.00. Good hatchable eggs from best, carefully culled utility pens, \$1.00 per setting of 15 eggs, straight. These low prices are for this season only. Let us hear from you.



Orchard Grove Poultry Plant, W. E. Adair, Proprietor, Cohocton, N. Y.

Trenton Incubator Co.,

Trenton, N. J., Successor to Perpetual Hen Co.

Manufacturers of the

NATURAL

Incubators and Brooders

The best machine made because nearest to nature. Made of paper, the best non-conductor of heat and cold. Lighter than wood, fully as strong, and far more durable. Will not warp or shrink, no seams to open, not subject to climatic changes. Tons of fresh air. Natural air conditions. The "NATURAL" will produce the strongest, healthiest and most vigorous chicks possible.

The Natural Brooder

constructed on the same principals, will raise the chicks. No fumes or gases in the hover-room, and air conditions are right. Hover is so constructed that crowding is impossible. Chicks get the warmth from the top the same as under the hen. No floor heat to cause leg weakness. Combination brooder and colony house can be used to advantage twelve months in the year.

PRICES cheapest, consistent with excellency of product. The machines are the result of twenty-five years practical experience

Write for Catalogue and prices.

Information on all poultry subjects free. Address

Trenton Incubator Company,

22 Escher St.,

Trenton, N. J.

HATCH WITH A STAR

And be certain of success. Heat, ventilation and moisture, the three great essentials to incubation, are the strong points in the **Star Incubator**. Its patented features to control these elements put it away ahead of all others and insure **STAR HATCHES**. Catalog explains how chick drawer—contained in no other—works. Read it and you'll see why the **Star** outshines others. **STAR INCUBATOR CO.,** 643 Church Street, Bound Brook, N. J.

Death To Lice

is just as effective as a sword thrust. Harmless to poultry and stock but death to the louse and his family. It is the old-time Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure killer of vermin on poultry, stock, sheep or plants. Sample postpaid 10c. 100 oz. by express \$1.00. Ask for "Pocketbook Pointers." Sent free and worth many times the trouble of sending a postal for it. Write today.

O. K. Stock Food Co.
600 Monon Bldg. Chicago

Williams Extractor

The sovereign remedy for

Roup, Scaly Legs and all Skin Diseases Absolutely Harmless Perfectly Effective

Endorsed by leading poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers. Testimonials and circular FREE.

PRICE Large bottles \$1.00
Small bottles 50c

R. L. Hutchings Co., Distributors,
Havemeyer Building, Cortland Street, New York City

Agents Wanted!

To sell "Homeo" Poultry Remedies. The most successful remedies on the market. Easy to sell. Liberal commission. See our ad in this paper. Write at once for full information.

CUGLEY & MULLEN, Dept. C,
1229 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

many might read with great profit. It also contains some first-class advice for beginners. The copy before us says a new book will be sent about March first, but this is not yet received. If it is an improvement on the one we have it will be a good one.

From Joe Coleman, Belleville, Ohio, comes a very neat little catalogue of Black Orpingtons. This contains illustrations of his sensational cockerel and pullet, which attracted so much attention at the Auburn, New York, show at the time of the American Poultry Association meeting.

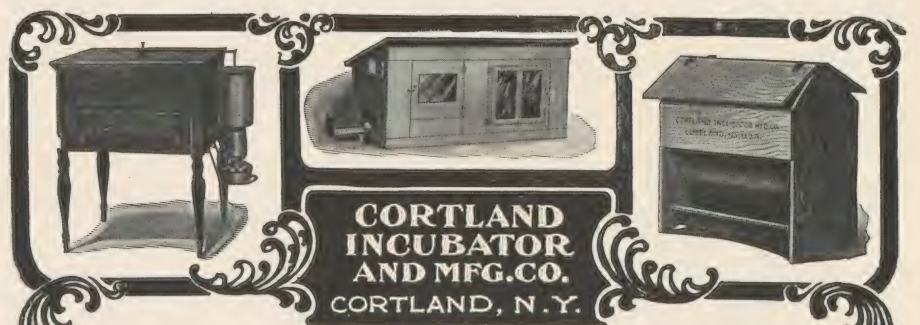
Willanna Farm, Douglasville, Pa., sends us a fine folder describing Rhode Island Reds and Buff Leghorns, also Collie dogs and Homer pigeons. Eggs are sold from the yards described or baby chicks hatched from the eggs are offered. Eggs are priced at from \$10 per fifteen to \$6 per 100, according to quality.

Incubators and brooders are described, illustrated and priced in the catalogue of the Cortland Incubator and Manufacturing Co., Cortland, N. Y. This is a new company which is managed by an old incubator man who has been engaged in inventing and improving incubators for several years. We refer to H. G. Guimaraes, who has held responsible positions with several incubator companies and is now managing one for himself. The catalogue is interesting and convincing, without going into vague technicalities. It is written for plain people and from a common sense point of view. Any of our readers can get it by asking for it.

Increasing the Price of Grain

A hundred White Leghorn chickens were cooped off and a record was kept of the amount of different kinds of grain fed; also the number of eggs produced. The experiment covered the two months, from Jan. 1 to March 1. The grain fed was as follows: Mornings, 10 quarts of oats; noon, 4 quarts of oats; night, 10 quarts of shelled corn. The average price of oats and corn was 32c per bushel. This would make the value of the grain about 1c a quart, and as the entire amount of grain fed during the day was 24 quarts, the cost of grain for keeping the flock was about 24c a day. Besides the grain, some meat scraps and other refuse from the kitchen was fed, but as this has practically no value the cost of keeping the entire flock was about 25c per day.

The number of eggs produced varies all the way from two dozen in the beginning to four dozen at the end of the recorded experiment, but the average is about three dozen per day. The average price received for the eggs was 22c per dozen, making the income about 65c per day, \$4.55 per week, \$19.50 per month or \$39 for the two months. The entire cost of keeping the flock for two months was \$15. This would leave a net profit of \$24. The amount of grain fed during the two months was 45 bushels. Sold at 32c per bushel this would bring \$14.40. Fed to chickens, these 45 bushels of grain produced \$39 worth of eggs; or in other words, a bushel of oats or corn fed to poultry will bring 86 cents, while sold in the market it will bring but 32 cents. —Ohio Farmer.



CORTLAND INCUBATOR AND MFG. CO.
CORTLAND, N. Y.

CONFIDENCE BEGETS CONFIDENCE!

Our confidence in our Chick Machinery impelled us to purchase a well equipped factory in which to manufacture the Cortland Incubator, which will hatch every hatchable egg and the Cortland Brooder which will rear every rearable chick.

We discarded the time honored, but false theories universally prevalent in Incubator construction and adopted new and proven methods which will GIVE YOU THE CHICKS.

Compare conditions as they average in the Hatching Chamber of the Cortland and under the setting hen.

	In the Cortland	Under the Setting Hen
Humidity	59	57.7
Carbon-Dioxide	20 65	24 5
Evaporation	9.7	11

Which is as close as human ingenuity has, yet, come to nature.

No. 1—150 egg size, \$20.00. No. 2—250 egg size, \$29.00. No. 3—400 egg size, \$37.00

THE CORTLAND TOP HEAT PURE AIR BROODER furnishes the chicks with plenty of heat and plenty of pure fresh air, without currents or draughts. The Heat Drum is attached beneath the Hover—NOT UNDER THE FLOOR—and warms the backs of the little fellows without roasting their legs.

DOES THE HEN CRAWL UNDER HER CHICKS TO HOVER THEM?

The entire Heating System lifts out to clean the machine. The Cortland Brooder is cheerful, wholesome and built on nature's lines—IT REARS YOUR CHICKS.

Colony Brooder	\$17.00
No. 2 Outdoor Brooder	12.00
Indoor Brooder	7.50
Heating System, complete, attachable to any house	6.00

You owe it to yourself to study the Cortland Catalogue. It describes our System, our Machines, our Factory. Read it over carefully and then send us your orders, in full confidence. You run no risk, because Cortland Chick Machinery is sold on a money back guarantee. That's the confidence we possess in what we make!

Let us assist you to succeed in the Poultry business. Your inquiries will be answered promptly and personally. Send for our catalogue TO-DAY.

CORTLAND INCUBATOR & MFG. CO.

CORTLAND, N. Y.

Department N

SQUARE DEAL POULTRY FENCE

1½-INCH SPACING AT BOTTOM.

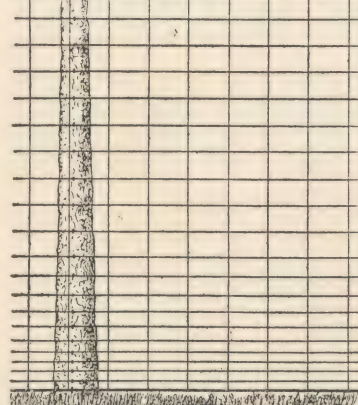
Like all poultrymen you have experienced the need of something better than old fashioned netting for fencing poultry pens. We offer you the best—It is stronger, lasts longer, is closer spaced, and costs less.

Stronger. It is made with top strand of No. 11 wire, bottom strand of No. 12, and intermediate strands and stays of No. 14 wire. The lightest wire used is just four times as strong as that used in netting.

Lasts longer. Square Deal Poultry Fence is made of highest grade heavily galvanized wire. This, in connection with the much heavier wire used, makes it withstand the elements four or five times as long as poultry netting. It is not injured by stock or other excessive strains.

Closer spaced. 1½ inch for first four spaces at bottom, then gradually increasing to 4 inches at the top. We give close spacing at the BOTTOM where you need it. The stays are only 6 inches apart.

Costs less than netting. You save half the posts and need no top railing or bottom board. The post is worth 15c. and the railing and board saved on each rod is worth at least 35c., which makes it 50c. saved on each rod. That's more than enough to pay for a rod of Square Deal Poultry Fence. In other words, you spend more money for the framework than would be necessary to complete the job with our long lived, close spaced poultry fence.



The up-to-date Fence. Our Square Deal Poultry Fence is the Up-to-date fence for poultry yards, and it is rapidly supplanting netting because it saves the users money—saves money in first cost then multiplies the saving by about 4, as it lasts fully that much longer.

Poultry netting is an obsolete, out-of-date, expensive method of fencing poultry pens. It's flimsy stuff at best. If you consider 40 to 70 per cent of your fence money worth saving, then write us today for our catalogue and prices.

KEYSTONE FENCE CO.

506 RUSH ST. PEORIA, ILL.

NOT IN THE TRUST.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Line Bred

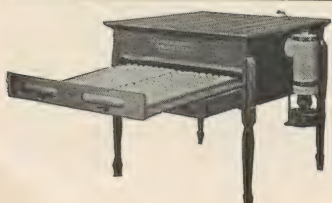
Prize Winning

Winter Layers

Recent winnings in strong competition at Missouri State Fair, 1906. 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen. Fayette, Missouri, all 1sts and 2nds. Missouri State show, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1600 birds in show 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st, 4th and 5th cockerel and 1st pen. Stock Reasonable. Eggs from winners \$3 for 15, others \$4 for 50, \$6 for 100.

Louis A. Osborne

Sedalia, Missouri



Incubator Advantages

machine made by

The Chambers Incubator CO., Shelbyville, Indiana

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory, best known construction, absolute durability and good common sense.

Send for free book. It contains practical incubator talk which will interest you.

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or using extra light. You find them only in the

Do You Know Hummel?



If not, you had better get acquainted. I have my breeding pens all mated up and can now fill your egg orders. My breeding birds score from 90 to 96 points. I have been very particular in selecting male birds for breeding purposes this season, every bird is strong and vigorous. By my method of packing eggs I am able to ship them anywhere with good results to purchaser, and guarantee safe arrival of eggs at your nearest express office at the lowest possible rate. You can order your eggs direct from this advertisement.

Handsome 1907 Catalog Free

EGGS

All Varieties in this Column
\$1.50 per 13
2.50 per 26
5.00 per 65

Barred Plymouth Rocks
White Plymouth Rocks
Buff Rocks
Light Brahmas
White Wyandottes
Buff Wyandottes
Golden Wyandottes
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Buff Cochins
Partridge Cochins
Black Langshans
S. S. Hamburgs
Rose Comb Br. Leghorns
R. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Black Minorcas
American Dominiques
Golden Sebright Bantams

EGGS

All Varieties in this Column
\$1.75 per 13
3.00 per 26
6.00 per 65

White Cochins
White Langshans
Cornish Indian Games
Black Breasted Red Games
Houdans
Black Javas
S. C. White Minorcas
R. C. Black Minorcas
Buff Orpingtons
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Buckeye Reds
Golden Polish
W. F. Black Spanish
Buff Cochins Bantams

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
White Holland Turkeys
Toulouse Geese

EGGS

All Varieties in this Column
\$2.00 per 13
3.50 per 26
7.00 per 65

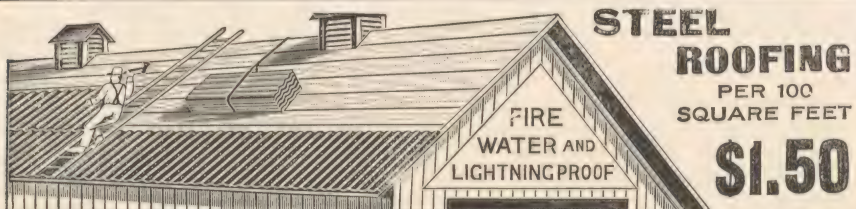
Pea Comb Barred Rocks
Dark Brahmas
Blue Andalusians
Rose Comb Rhode Island
Reds
Red Caps
White Crested Black Polish
Silver Polish
Black Tailed Jap Bantams

Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per 11
Rouen Ducks \$2.50 per 22

One setting \$2.50
Two settings 4.50

Hummel's Insect Powder. The best in the world. Price list free. All correspondence receives prompt and personal attention. If you have never dealt with me, I want your orders this season, and will endeavor to treat you right and hold your patronage.

S. A. Hummel, Box 88, Freeport, Ill.



STEEL ROOFING
PER 100 SQUARE FEET
\$1.50

Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on; requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering any building. Also best for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not stain rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new. **\$1.50** is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 ins. wide and 24 ins. long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 ins. wide x 24 ins. long, **\$1.75**. At 25c per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Steel pressed brick siding, **per square, \$2.00**. Fine Steel Beaded Ceiling, **per square, \$2.00**. Can also furnish standing seam or "v" corrugated Roofing.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ALL PORTS EAST OF COLORADO except Okla., Tex. and Ind. Ter. Quotations to other points on application.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to any one answering this ad C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send us 25% of the amount of your order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your Station. If not found as represented, you do not have to take the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit.

Ask for Catalog No. **WE 648**. Lowest prices on Roofing, Eave Trough, Wire, Pipe, Fencing, Plumblings, Doors, Household Goods and everything needed on the Farm or in the Home. We buy our goods at sheriff's and receiver's sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35TH AND IRON STS., CHICAGO

RIGHT FOOD FOR POULTRY

We know our foods are right because they are the result of the most careful experience and tests. Besides that fact, they have a record of over 7 years of successful use by practical poultrymen.



If you want to increase your poultry profits use the food that has made profits for others. What Harvey's Poultry Foods and Supplies have done for others they will do for you. Try them and see.

Harvey's Chick Food
Harvey's Electric
Poultry Food, Harvey's Ground Beef Scrap, and Cut Alfalfa Hay

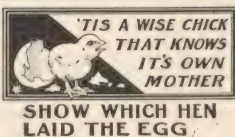
are every one of them splendid result bringers in increased profits for the poultryman. They are carefully put up in properly balanced proportions and will be found strictly O. K. Sample sent free with the catalog. Our free catalog tells how to make poultry pay and illustrates our immense line of poultry foods and supplies. Write for it. It saves money.

HARVEY SEED CO.,

710 Ellicott St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

"IDEAL" TRAP-NESTS



SHOW WHICH HEN LAID THE EGG

Install A Fact Factory

Weed out the drones, get more eggs with less feed, know the chick's dam. The "Ideal" turns out true answers. Always in season, convenient, compact, accurate, inexpensive. Endorsed by all who know everywhere. 8th year. Ten in use to one of any other make. Begin with the

Best and avoid all the troubles and expense consequent upon a test of other makes. Don't act until you read my circulars. They are full of facts about this remarkable invention. I sell **Plans, Traps, Leg Bands and Record Sheets**. No watching. No freight. Write for prices and "A Symposium of Evidence."

F. O. Wellcome, Box P 1, Yarmouth, Maine

"The man who made trapnesting practicable"

Arnold's Columbian Wyandottes

At Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1907, won the Club's Championship Cup for best display. Also the President's Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet. **Stock and Eggs For Sale.**

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15 DILLSBURG, PA

Exhibition Buff Leghorn Chicks

It is very nearly as easy a matter to select your good Buff Leghorns before they are fully feathered out and developed as it is to count your chickens before they are hatched.

You can, as a rule, get some idea of the hatch by candling the eggs at the various stages of incubation; you can soon pick out the infertile eggs, and after that a few will start and then fail to develop. The rest may all hatch, and again they may all get to the pipping point and then fail to get out of the shell. So it is with Buff Leghorns after they are hatched. Right at the start you will probably have a few weak or deformed birds which never amount to anything. After that you can tell very little about it except to throw out the few cockerels whose combs fall to one side, those that develop wry tails, deformed beaks or crooked backs. Aside from the few birds which develop the above disqualifications, there is little to do but to sit down and wait.

You can tell absolutely nothing whatever about the color. If a bird has a very decided black or white tail it will never get to be buff, but the color can be quite bad and eventually turn out to be as sound a buff as you could ask for. Those with white tail and wings are less apt to color up than those with dark tails and wings; but even the light colored ones,—that is if they have a light smoky color, and not a positive white, will most likely come out all right. Of course I am merely considering well bred birds,—birds that have a right by inheritance to be a solid buff. If you have the right line of blood raise all the well-formed chicks regardless of their color. Grow them well and keep them in good condition. Don't expect poorly raised birds to be rich in color even if they are well bred.

These few lines are of my experience, and a full grown chick that is promising can't always be picked for a winner until grown and ripe. A handsome peach that is not ripe in many cases looks fine and yellow, but it is the ripe one that we all like; and it is just the same with Buff Leghorns. It is an easy matter to pick out your poor specimens but fair ones may come better and better. I will say in some cases it has only been two or three days before the poultry show before I would pick out the bird to show; but during the mean time the bird was being put into condition along with eight or ten others.

We hope that every person interested in this popular breed will join the American Buff Leghorn Club, as it only costs 1.00, and the benefits are worth five times the cost to the members and the breed.—Geo. S. Barnes, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Incubating With Hens.

Circumstances sometimes make it necessary to raise chickens by the aid of the hen. While the Maine station does not like this method, it has practiced it, and at times has had as many as a hundred setting hens ranged in nests along the side of a room in two tiers. A recent tie-up in a barn was used as an incubating room and a platform was erected along the side next to the barn floor. The platform was raised three feet above the floor, was two and a half feet wide and fifty feet in length.

This platform was divided into fifty little stalls, each a foot wide, two feet long and one foot high. This left a wall six inches wide along the front of the nests for the hens to light upon when they flew up from the floor to take their places upon the nests. Each nest had a door made of lath at the front so as to afford ventilation. Each door was hinged at the bottom and



POULTRY SUPPLIES

DO YOU WANT EGGS?

Banner Egg Food and Tonic will start the hens laying and keep them at it all winter when you can get from 50c to 60c a dozen for fresh eggs.

One teaspoonful in the soft feed to a dozen hens does the work. You can't get along without it if you would succeed.

Thousands of successful poultrymen will tell you the same thing. Prices 25c per lb; by mail 16c extra. 5 lbs. \$1.00; expressage extra.

An Egg Record, good for one year, free with each box, or we will send you one by return mail if you want it. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B**
28 Vesey St., New York City.



\$500

Cash or Time Buys a FARM
In Virginia

With cozy new 3-room cottage like cut, and 25 acres for poultry, fruit and vegetables. Only two miles from the live town of Waverly, on N. & W. Ry., midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Delightful climate, abundant water, unexcelled markets for produce. Splendid social advantages. "Go South,—Young Man!" Write today for Booklets, lists of bargains in farms, lowest excursion rates, etc.

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Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50.

Gape Worm Extractor 25c
Poultry Marker.....25c
French Killing Knife 50c
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Poultry Printing

OF THE BETTER KIND
Send 2-cent stamp for samples
S. J. MATHERSON
3547 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois
Successor to E. F. Bouldin & Co.

PORTABLE



POULTRY HOUSES

Clean, attractive, convenient, substantially built. Latest ideas in Pigeon Lofts. Styles, sizes and prices to suit your special needs. Catalog free.
Sanitary Portable House Co.
Dept. L, Lemont, Ill.

FLOWER Garden Seeds

Selected list. Varieties especially suited for attractive yard gardens and cut flower purposes. Good seeds at popular prices. Price list FREE.

S. C. PIGGOTT
Dept. 16 Quincy, Illinois

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper: single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.

WHY HATCH EGGS?

BUY LIVE CHICKS
S. C. W. LEGHORNS — Best Layers
Strongest fertility — Hardest Chicks
Send for Booklet.
GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS Glenolden, Pa.

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILWAY

CHICAGO

AND

ALTON

PERFECT PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS,
CHICAGO AND PEORIA,
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE
BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., DENVER, Colo.,
TEXAS, FLORIDA, UTAH,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP, ANY PORTION OF WHICH CAN BE MADE OVER THE CHICAGO & ALTON, IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE TO THE UNDERSIGNED FOR RATES, MAPS, TIME-TABLES, ETC.

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
CHICAGO, ILL.

25¢ Buys a Life Saving **DAVIS** SANITARY FOUNT

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turned outward. Across the center of each nest a low partition was placed so that the material from which the nest was made could be kept in the rear end.

For early spring use paper was put in the nest, then upon the paper an inch or two of dry earth was placed, and on top of this the nest proper was made of soft hay. At such periods as half a dozen or so hens showed a disposition to brood they were taken in from the henhouse and put on nests, each nest having a dummy egg in it. The covers were then shut up, whereat the hens within would appear perfectly content.

After a day or two thirteen eggs were placed under each hen and then the real business of the incubation began. Every morning as soon as it was light the sitting hens were let out. They would leave their nests on their own accord, go out around, scratch, drink and pick up such food as they appeared to desire. Fifteen minutes at this was enough, and then the old hens would hurry back to their nests without the least urging.

If, during the afternoon during the early stages of the brooding, any hen came off the nest and showed a desire to get out she was liberated and another and a more faithful brooder put in her place.

Here may be seen the efficiency of the double nest, because it gives the discouraged hen an opportunity to show her discontent without standing on her eggs and very likely breaking them.

There are many advantages possessed by the closed room in which to confine sitting hens. The hens are more easily managed and do not need to be watched so narrowly as when left to select nests for themselves, or when sitting in a room in company with laying hens. A room twelve feet square would be sufficient for any ordinary number of sitters, say fifty for instance. In fact the Maine Experiment Station would not recommend sitting hens for anyone excepting the small operator.

For the accommodation of a hen with chicks a close coop about thirty inches square is found the most feasible. The coop should have a hinged roof and a movable floor made in two parts so that it may be lifted out and cleaned; and the cleaning should be done at least once a day. This coop has a wire-covered yard attached to it on the south side. The yard should be four by five feet on the ground, and a foot and a half high. The frame of the yard may be made of 1x3 inch stuff and should be securely fastened to the coop. The wire on the sides should be of one-inch meshes, but that with two-inch meshes will do for the top.

A small run will do for these broods for the first few weeks; but as the chicks grow they will in time need more commodious quarters. Then the outer end of the run may be lifted sufficiently high for the chicks to run out and in at will. Such a coop will accommodate from 15 to 20 chicks until they pass beyond the brooding age. Then several broods may be combined and put in a portable house on a grassy range.

In all cases where a hen is put to hatch her own eggs or to brood another's chicks great care should be taken to keep the lice in check; for if ever these pests obtain a foothold they will ruin the birds. The free use of insect powder upon the hen and the careful working of the powder through the feathers to the skin is one of the most effective methods of destroying lice. Grease or oil applied to the head of the hen is effective in that part, but care should be exercised as to applying too liberally, especially in damp weather. The feeding of chicks raised by this method is about the same as those raised in brooders.—Maine Experiment Station Bulletin.

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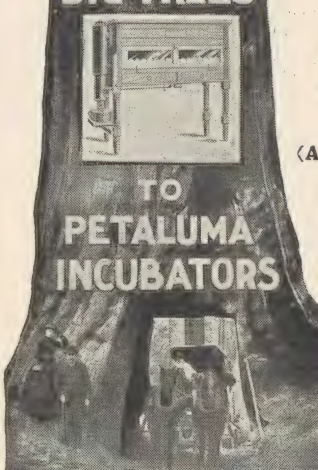
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Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. 7f

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Bred first White Leghorn cockerel recent Lincoln show. Owner refused fifty dollars. Always win. Same lucky nick again. Large eggs, 15 for \$3. Circular. Dr. Leslie Beard, Polo, Ill. 8

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50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Wyckoff strain. W. Leghorn eggs. New illustrated free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, West Cheshire, Conn. 9

Anconas, the beauty utility fowls. Great egg producers. 15 eggs \$2. Ask for special offer. Burt and Son, Machias Junction, N. Y. 9

Buff Leghorns, intelligently bred for exhibition and egg production. Send for circular. George Demlow, Elgin, Ill. 8

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Farm raised. They are fine. Egg circular free. A. P. Holt, Lyndon, Ill. 7

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs. Illustrated circular free. G. Paul Pitt, Watertown, South Dakota. 8

Dutch Class

Polish. Golden, Silver, White Crested, Black Polish. 15 eggs \$1.50. Extra nice stock. F. Caldwell, Pawling, New York. 7

Hamburg Class

Silver Spangled Hamburgs. My Silver Spangled Hamburgs are winners of first and specials at New York, 1907 and at Crystal, England. Eggs \$3 per 13. W. Tunnicliffe, Elizaville, N. Y. 7

Games

Black Sumatra Games, best exhibition. Birds only Canadian import. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. We pay express. Fox River Poultry Farm, Lock Box 479, South Kaukauna, Wis. 7

Several Breeds

For sale—Choice Bronze turkeys, single birds, pairs or trios; no better blood in America; 30 years experience with Bronze turkeys. Partridge Wyandottes. Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks. Rose Comb Black Bantams. Rouen Ducks. Also Rough Coated Scotch Collie Dogs. Pups for sale all sired by imported dogs, none better. Write us. J. H. Lewis & Son, Box X, Cameron, West Virginia. 7

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, caviar, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City. 7

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks, both breeds farm raised, full of life and high quality. Satisfaction to every buyer. Mated to breed winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$6 per 100. Philip Stellwagen, Monette, Ill., Route 2. 9

Williams "Blue Ribbon" Cornish Indians, none better. Eggs, stock. Booklet free. Also Black Sumatras Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Golden Sebrights. F. H. Williams, Secretary-treasurer Cornish Indian club, Box B, Minneapolis, Minn. 8

Ringlet B. P. Rock eggs. Exhibition stock, double mating \$2 per 15. S. C. White Orpington eggs. Direct from Cook. Fine layers \$3 per 15. M. B. Turkey from Fishel, \$3 per 11. All pens headed by show birds. Mrs. Edwin Bucklew, Bowen, Ill. 8

Eggs for hatching from the best strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Mammoth Pekin ducks. First class eggs at reasonable prices. Write for free descriptive circular. C. H. Wilson, Norris City, Ill. 8

Young pure white Homers, 1 pair \$1.50; 3 pairs \$4. They are beauties and large; also S. C. Brown Leghorns, eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Wittman strain, the best show and laying strain known. H. M. Moyer, Bechtelsville, Pa., Route 2. 9

Columbian Wyandottes. Ten grand pens, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, fine as silk. American Dominques, the genuine article. Light Brahma Bantams, beauties. Nice circulars. Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y. 9

Single Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes. The real trapnested winter layers. Pens headed by cockerels from heavy laying hens. Leghorn eggs \$2.00. Wyandotte eggs \$2.50. M. L. Spink, Big Lake, Minn. 7

Eggs or young chicks. Prize or utility White Wyandottes, Leghorns or Rocks. Winners at St. Louis Worlds Fair. Guelph, York, Ephrata, Lititz. Circular free. Popular Poultry Plant, Box 475, Lancaster, Pa. 7

Extensive catalogue free. Prize Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Hares, Dogs. Hatching eggs specialty, 5.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sells stock. Pioneer Stock Farm, Telford, Pa. 7

Cornish Indians, Buckeyes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. First at Hagerstown, Allentown, Harrisburg, Middletown. Eggs, the best. That's all. Circular O. free. R. D. Reider, Middletown, Pa., Route 2. 7

Eggs for hatching. White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Fine farm raised stock. Eggs 2.00 per 15, 3.00 per 30. Some fine cockerels for sale. Frank Dennis, Peotone, Ill. 8

Toulouse Geese, Americas best, Barred Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Games. All eggs \$1.50 per setting. Rosevalley Poultry Farm, Platte Center, Nebr. 7

Wanted—5000 old Common Pigeons at 30c pair. Highest prices for Homers, Guinea fowls and live rabbits. "U" Gilbert, 1128 Palmer street, Philadelphia, Pa. 7

To introduce our heavy layers, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Ringlet Barred Rocks, will sell eggs 50 cents a setting. A. Bentley, Harvard, Ill. 7

White Wyandotte Lt. Brahma eggs \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Imperial Pekin duck eggs \$1.50 per 11. Write for catalogue. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 8

Barred Rocks and Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50, 15. Standard bred, heavy layers. Mrs. M. F. Whitehead, Rome, Ind. 7

Eggs for sale from S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Valley Stock Farm, Unionport, O. J. H. Wilson. 7

Buff Orpington and White Plymouth Rock eggs \$1.50 per setting, thoroughbred stock. Mrs. Belle Davis, Pawling, N. Y. 7

Buff Orpingtons and Buff Leghorns. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1912 McVicker Ave., Topeka, Kansas. 7

Rocks, Buff and Black Orpingtons. Eggs for hatching. Circular. W. L. Parret, Lyndon, O. 7

Bantams

Bantams. Buff Cochins Bantams exclusively—line bred for twelve years. Famous Woodcleft strain. Have sold hundreds and can spare a few single birds, pairs, trios or breeding pens mated for best results and birds that will please you. Get your order booked now for eggs from exhibition stock at \$3 per 13 or \$5 per 26. L. L. Lucas, Oil City, Pa. 7

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese, Cochins, Games, etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis. 7

Buff Cochins Bantams. Some extra fine birds for either breeding or exhibition purposes. Twelve years line bred. L. L. Lucas, Oil City, Pa. 7

Geese

Toulouse Geese \$10 a trio. Nice big fellows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill. 7

Mammoth Toulouse Geese. Eggs \$2.00 per 7. Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Ind. 7

Ducks

2500 Ponderous Pure Bred Pekin Ducks For Sale. Eggs by the 100 or 1000. Large contracts accepted and promptly filled. 160 acres, established 16 years, stamp for reply. Golden West Duck Ranch, Joliet, Illinois. 8

Grey Call Ducks. Winners in all the big eastern shows. Limited number of eggs \$3 per 11. Frank J. Gross, Peotone, Ill. 7

Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Extra large. Eggs \$1 per 11. Elmer Barton, Peotone, Ill. 7

Turkeys

Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Specialty. Prize winning. Pure bred for color, size and egg laying qualities. Young toms on hand \$5; hens \$3; eggs \$3 for 12. Albert Breedlove, Homer, Ill., Champaign Co. 9

Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Nice big fellows. Trios \$12. Some special birds at from \$5 to \$25 each. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill. 7

White Holland turkeys. Healthy farm raised stock. Eggs \$2.50 for 10; \$4.50 for 20. Elmer Barton, Peotone, Ill. 7

Miscellaneous

Poultry Post Card illustrated with Standard cuts, one breed or assorted, 25, 12 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100, 35 cents, postpaid. Poultry printing at low prices. Samples free. Riverside Press, Box 10, Brisben, N. Y. 7

Poultry cuts. Latest and best. Our new catalogue is now ready. It is free to poultrymen. Send for it today. Also a complete line of poultry post cards. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O. 5

Poultryman of experience and character, single, desires to run well appointed egg producing plant. Excellent testimonials. Address Poultryman, Williams Bay, Wis. 7

The King bone cutter. Low priced, greatest capacity, easiest. Cuts green bones, vegetables, corn, etc. \$6 sent on trial. O'Neil, 5205 Wentworth ave., Chicago, Ill. 7

Standard bred trotting stallion for sale. Registered, weighs 1300, a sure foot getter. Also Mammoth Bronze Toms, \$4 each. Geo. B. Fridell, Robinson, Kansas. 7

Dogs

Scotch Collies, a fine litter of pups sired by "Wolverine Clinker" from Silver Pileta (Edgebaston Pilot Stock). No better in America. Send \$10 for a fine pup. W. E. Stanfield, Asso. editor of POULTRY, Peotone, Illinois. 7

Collie pups and brood bitches from champion stock. London Collie Kennels, Grove City, Pa. 10

Pedigreed English setter pups. Write Chas. G. Walton, Boulder, Colo. 9

Breeder's Cards

BLACK LANGSHANS

Bred exclusively. Illinois state show winners. Prices reasonable on stock and eggs. W. R. Turnbull, Waverly, Illinois

White Orpingtons

Winners wherever shown, including 1st hen at Chicago. Eggs and stock for sale. Chas. Derr & Co., Litchfield, Michigan

A Clean Sweep In S. C. White Leghorns

At Chicago, 1907, winning 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Write your wants. Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

ANCONAS

Winners at great Cleveland show. Most beautiful fowl, greatest of layers. Eggs and Stock. Dr. F. O. Dudgeon, 7104 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O

Canada's Best Buff Leghorns Clean Sweep at Chicago

Again proves their quality. Send for catalog. Nate K. Cornwall, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

Want a Treat of Eggs and Meat Try Little Dover Buckeyes

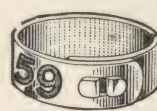
\$3 to \$10 per setting of 13 eggs. Pens mated for us by originator Little Dover Farm, Sabot, Virginia

Buff Leghorns

A clean sweep at Michigan State Show January 5-9. If you are looking for quality write Dr. R. J. Palmer, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.

EATON'S FAMOUS POULTRY FOODS

CHICK LIFE SAVER SCRATCH CLIMAX MASH PERFECTION Ask your dealer, or write R. D. EATON GRAIN & FEED CO. Norwich, N. Y. Mention this paper.



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND To Mark Chickens CHEAPEST AND BEST 12 for 15c., 25—30c., 50—50c., 100—75c. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46 Freeport, Ill.

Rhode Island Red Specialist

Single and Rose Comb, eggs 3.00 per 15, 5.00 per 30. from RED WINNERS, no other grade. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. P. I. HORNING, Alden, Minnesota

Leghorns 3000 S. C. W. Leghorns, Standard birds, large and bred for heavy egg production. Eggs for hatching from yearling hens 2.00 per 15, 8.00 per hundred. Belle Hill White Leghorn Range, Maryland

Partridge Wyandottes

A specialty. Won 24 ribbons, including 9 Blues and 3 Specials at Malone, Johnstown and Auburn, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt. Eggs \$3. Circular C. P. Richey, Box P, Malone, New York

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Snow Drops. Fifteen years a breeder. Eggs from high scoring stock. A. M. HUGGETT, Bellevue, Michigan.

DELICIOUS MAPLE SYRUP

Direct from maker to user. Sample ten cents. S. L. FOBES, EAST ORWELL, OHIO

Eggs \$1.50 per Thirteen

Barred Plymouth Rocks of highest quality. Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Circular FREE. J. T. French, 838 West Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio.

"MILLIONS IN IT" Lice Inn

We positively guarantee to catch lice and mites from the flock where inn poles are used, regardless of hen house conditions. Send stamp for booklets on roosts, sanitary nests and fountains. Inn Mfg. Co., Box 511, Davenport, Ia.

DON'T DELAY TIME IS MONEY

The poultry keeper who desires to make the most money from his business uses Incubators and Brooders because modern methods are money making methods. Of course the Incubators and Brooders used must be reliable and equally of course absolute certainty about this is assured only when Incubators and Brooders of established reputation are purchased.



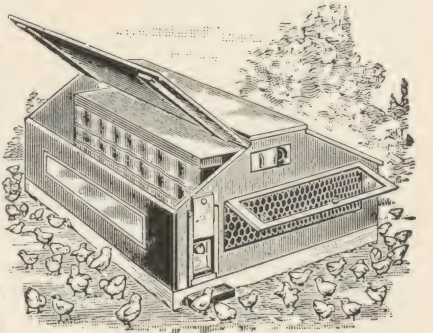
Reliable Incubators & Brooders

have stood every test for twenty-five years. For a quarter of a century they have challenged competition and have made more friends every year. They are used by more people than any other similar machine. They are the best—no others are so good. No other have so many good points.

Our Jubilee Catalogue

Send for our big Jubilee Catalogue. It is free. Read the testimonials. See the proof. Don't take our word for it. Let us prove to you what we claim. We make and sell everything poultrymen need in their business, also many varieties of fine poultry.

Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Box 55-A, Quincy, Illinois



TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

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Number Seven

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as **POULTRY** will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

There is Yet Time

The subscription season for **POULTRY** lasts all the year if we are to judge by past experience, but the heaviest business in this department comes during the winter months. There is yet time to do much work in securing names to add to our list. We have reason to thank hundreds of our friends for sending us subscribers or saying the good word that goes so far in helping us to secure them. We want to ask that this good work go on. Tell two of your friends how well you like **POULTRY** and get them to give you a dollar each for a year's subscription. If you will do this we will extend your subscription one year. This is giving three dollars for two and is certainly a fair offer for a little effort.

Don't Write to Members of the Company

When writing to us concerning the business of the company please write to **POULTRY** Publishing Co., instead of addressing your letter to the editor, the business manager or any other member of the company. When a letter is addressed to an individual member of the company delay may occur because of his absence on a trip or from some other reason. Letters addressed to the company are opened and distributed promptly while those addressed to individuals are not opened and often forwarded only to be sent back to the office for proper attention. Write business letters to the company please.

The Reason for Delays

Sometimes we get a good article in mid-winter that would be timely in midsummer. In such cases it is filed for use at the proper time.

At other times we get a very timely article for which we can not find room before it gets out of season. There are other reasons why articles are not published promptly or are returned. Sometimes some of our friends seem to think we select matter at random, instead of giving each article careful consideration. We would return a good article from the best writer in the country if we could not use it while it was timely or if we were supplied with as much of the sort of matter contained in the article as we could hope to use within a reasonable time. To return an article does not imply that it is not a good one. It simply means that we can not use it and return it that the writer may have an opportunity to place it elsewhere. No magazine can publish more than a small part of the matter submitted to it for publication. We are limited to the space in our pages.

Why We Do Not Apologize

We know perfectly well that this number of **POULTRY** is a little top heavy with advertising. We do not apologize for this because we never cut down the size of our magazine because advertising runs short. We publish the full number of pages every month in the year and sometimes more than the full number. Our

regular size is thirty-two pages and more than this is a gift to our friends. We are glad that advertisers come to us. They say we are doing them good and we hope to continue to do so. We try to give the best service possible both to readers and advertisers and believe our friends understand and appreciate the fact.

Advertising in **POULTRY**

Evidence is continually accumulating that advertising in **POULTRY** is a paying proposition. If it were not we could not renew contracts nor would advertisers recommend their friends to send us their business. We believe the readers of **POULTRY** are the kind of people who want good stock and are ready to buy at a good price of the honest breeder. We want to ask our friends to do us a favor. When you write to one of our advertisers do not forget to tell them where you saw their advertisement. This helps us and is gratifying to the advertisers. The advertiser who gets a letter from a reader of **POULTRY** feels that he has heard from one who keeps good company and is anxious to do business. The advertiser and the publisher have many interests in common. Each of them is anxious to retain the friendship of the other and each of them has an abiding desire to make friendship with our readers. On the other hand the readers seek profit and information and go to the advertiser or publisher for these desirable things. We accept advertisements only from those whom we believe to be fully responsible and thoroughly honest and we hope by this manner of doing business to create confidence between the reader and the advertiser that will lead to mutual benefits and long friendships, which we will share with both.

Dishonest Advertisers

Poultry publishers are becoming better posted and taking more pains to post each other as to the moral status of advertisers. It is becoming rather dangerous for any one to swindle the public through advertising. It goes almost without saying that the advertiser who will not pay his advertising bills will not deal fairly by those who send him money. For this reason it behooves publishers to post the advertiser who fails to pay his bills and thus prevent him from getting an opportunity to cheat the public. We have had some experience with those who advertise and fail to pay their bills. Gradually their reputation gets spread abroad and the whole public becomes so suspicious of them that they find they can not buy space. Only the other day a prominent eastern breeder became the subject of a conversation that was going around among a gathering of poultry publishers and the fact developed that not one of them would accept his business. This means that this advertiser has already gone a long way down the road that leads to the "down and out club."

About Those Letters

We know when one is writing about several things it is easier to put the whole letter on

one sheet of paper, but when one of our friends writes a nice letter to the editor and puts in it his renewal of his subscription or instructs us to run an advertisement for him, or change one already running, that letter must go the rounds of the office before it is ready for the file and if we ever want to refer to it again we must hunt through three or four files to get it unless we accidentally happen to begin at the right one. We like to get friendly letters and business letters and try to take care of them promptly, but it would help us a lot if our friends would put instructions about advertising on one sheet, subscription matters on another and letters to the editor on another. Put all in one envelope if you want to. Then when they get here the proper department gets its share at once and it is filed in the proper place. This is not a complaint but a suggestion how our friends can expedite our office work and save chance of mistakes being made.

The Every-Month Advertiser

It is the every month advertiser who gets the greatest benefit from advertising. People see his announcements month after month and soon begin to feel as if they were personally acquainted with him. They feel confident that he is doing business every day in the year and is ready for orders at any time. Hawkins, Duston, Cook, the Fishels and all other successful advertisers do not think of cutting out their advertising during the summer months nor do they ever have a dull season in their business.

Very few understand the effect of constant advertising. One would think that the big stores in the cities would have business every day, even if they did not advertise. It seems reasonable to think that people must buy about so much every week, but this is not true. Lately the daily papers in Butte, Montana, suspended publication on account of trouble with their printers. It was not long before the big stores discovered that their sales were falling off, some of them losing 60 per cent of their business. The loss became so great that the merchants began begging the newspapers to settle the trouble so advertising could be started going again and business improved. It is the same with any advertising. Those poultrymen who have made a big success of their business do not keep on advertising just because they like the publishers of the papers they advertise in. They keep on because they know it would spell great losses to them to quit. Begin advertising and keep at it and success is as certain as death or taxes.

The Summer Campaign

There is no particular reason why we should lie down as if there was no work to do during the summer. We propose to keep going every day during the whole summer. The editor expects to visit the great poultry farms of California during the season and write a full account of them, illustrating them with photographs.

Cannon's Superba Barred Rocks

That made such a wonderful record at the Missouri State Show, December 1906, in the hottest class of Rocks ever shown at the show winning

1st Cock
3rd Pullet
1st and 4th Hen
Silver Cup Championship Male
Special Best Shaped Female
Special Two Highest Scoring Females

Choice Breeding Stock For Sale

Eggs from these winners \$3.00 and \$5 a setting. Circular.

Dr. H. L. Cannon
Windsor Missouri

"BLUETTE" Barred P. Rocks

have been bred in line for generations and their winnings were made in company with

America's Best

Birds of my breeding have won in three of the largest shows the past season. Choice breeding and exhibition birds in cockerels hens and pullets.

Eggs from finest matings—one setting \$3. two settings \$5. Circular and mating list FREE. A fine litter of Fox Terrier Dogs.

Albert D. Huffman,
Box 75. Wanamaker, Ind

"LONG'S LAYERS"

White Wyandottes

If you want Standard birds bred for utility on trap nest record for seven years, write me your wants and let me quote you. Eggs 3 per 15. ALVIN LONG - - - Lyons, Kansas

Black Langshans

Twelve years a specialty Breeder. Five years winner in Chicago. No better bred Eggs and stock Jesse T. Bateman Waverly, Ill.

EGGS FROM THE BEST BRED White Wyandottes

in the west. \$3.00 per 15. Select pen \$5.00 per 15. A few fine birds for sale. Get my prices.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.
1887 WESTERN HOME POULTRY FARM 1907
Eggs 3.00, 5.00 and 10.00

Write for Special Inducements. Agency for leading breeds. Catalogue Free.

"Red Strain" S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Orpingtons R. C. White (pure white) S. C. buff and black (solid color)
J. W. Eastes, Box 101, Galesburg, Ill. U. S. A. Ill. V-P American & Am. White Orpington Clubs

WHITE ROCKS THAT WIN

17 entries—16 prizes at Bloomington and Princeton, 1907. Eggs \$3 per setting, two settings \$5. Grand Matings. Come and see us. Ask us for a free circular.

J. E. Gladson, Cooksville, Ill.

Wide Awake Poultry Farm White Rocks Exclusively

Eggs from selected matings of our winners at Wilkes Barre and Scranton.

G. W. Swarts, Ariel, Pa.

The Advent of Reds and Leghorns

Winners Wherever Shown



Our Birds Are All Line Bred

Our 1907 mating list contains the finest varieties of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb Buff Leghorns to be found in America.

We were fortunate enough to purchase the entire flock and good will of Trout's famous strain of Single Comb Buff Leghorns. We have exercised the greatest care and judgment in mating the breeding pens and they contain all prize winners. Eggs from our matings should produce winning birds at the leading shows this Fall. We guarantee to sell eggs from every mating we have.

1907 Matings

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Yard No. 1—Headed by cock, second at Madison Square Garden, 1906. A grand bird, possesses very fine color; mated to 10 pullets including first and second prize pullets, Lebanon, and second prize pullet, Mohrsville. Eggs \$10 per 15

Yard No. 2—Headed by third prize cockerel at Madison Square Garden, 1907. Very even in color, fine shape and very rich in undercolor; mated to four hens, including first and second hens at Madison Square Garden, 1907. Eggs \$10 per 15.

Yard No. 3—Headed by first prize cockerel at Hagerstown, 1906. A large and most beautiful even colored bird; mated to ten hens, nearly all winners. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

Yard No. 4—Headed by cock, first at Trenton, 1906. Excellent shape and size and very strong in under color; mated to twelve well bred pullets. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

Yard No. 5—Headed by first cock at Lebanon. Good in size and shape and very rich in color; mated to twelve pullets of extra good breeding. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

Yard No. 6—Headed by first cock at Mohrsville. Excellent shape, a very rich, even colored bird, very rich in undercolor; mated to twelve pullets including second pen County Fair, Madison Square Garden, and second pen Hagerstown, 1906. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

Yard No. 7—Headed by cock too strong in color for exhibition, but an ideal breeder; mated to ten pullets of good breeding qualities. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Yard No. 8—Headed by cockerel which headed second pen County Fair, Madison Square Garden. A bird of extra good shape and color; mated to ten hens very good in color. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Utility Eggs \$1.50 per 15

" " 6.00 per 100

1907 Matings

Single Comb Buff Leghorns

Yard No. 1—Headed by first prize Cock at Trenton and Hagerstown, 1905. Always a first prize winner wherever exhibited; a large and

even-colored bird, grand shape and style; mated to eight large hens of even color and all winners at Trenton, Hagerstown, and Allentown, 1905. This yard should prove a grand mating. Eggs \$10.00 per 15.

Yard No. 2—Headed by a most typical shape Cock, first as Cockerel. Allentown, third at Hagerstown, 1905, first at Allentown and Hagerstown as Cock, 1906, magnificent color; mated to 12 exhibition pullets, including first and second pullet, also pullet in first pen at Lebanon. Eggs \$10.00 per 15.

Yard No. 3—Headed by Cockerel, sired by Cock in yard No. 1 a large bird, fine carriage, a very low tail so seldom seen on Buff Leghorn males, one shade from head to tail; mated to eight hens that are all winners, including hens as pullets winners of fourth prize pen M. S. Garden, 1906. The object of this mating is to produce cockerels of that much-desired type so seldom seen in B. L. males.

At M. S. Garden in class of 18 cockerels he was awarded third prize also second at Trenton and Hagerstown. Eggs \$15 per 15.

Yard No. 4—Headed by first prize Cockerel at Lebanon, third at Hagerstown and Allentown. Golden buff, one shade from head to tail, entirely free from white or black, excellent shape and perfect carriage; sired by Cock of yard No. 2. Mated to 10 exhibition females that are exceptionally strong in shape and evenness of color. This mating should produce excellent exhibition birds. Eggs \$10 per 15.

Yard No. 5—Headed by Cockerel, third at Hagerstown and Trenton when very young and not fully developed, a large bird, perfect style, a dark golden buff, possesses a perfect low comb and a very large and low tail and should produce typical cockerels; mated to first pen Lititz, 1905, first prize pen M. S. Garden, 1907. This mating should result in perfect color and typical shape. Eggs \$5 per 15.

Yard No. 6—Headed by Cockerel at head of first pen M. S. Garden, 1907. Even color, good style, and a typical Leghorn; mated to second and third pullets M. S. Garden, 1907, and six hens, winners as first and second pullets and first prize pen Sanatoga, 1905. Eggs \$5 per 15.

Yard No. 7—Headed by a grand lemon buff Cockerel, a perfect shade from head to tail, absolutely free from all foreign color; mated to 14 hens, all descendants of winners. Eggs \$5 per 15.

Utility Eggs \$1.50 per 15

" " 6. " 100

Baby Chicks For Sale

50 chicks or more 15c each Less than 50, 20 cents each

Willanna Farm, W. L. Fulmer Mgr, Douglassville, Pa

Please mention POULTRY when writing

Your Last Chance

To get a start with the Best of White Plymouth Rocks at the Very Low Prices we have been quoting you.

We will book orders for only 50 more settings of eggs at \$4.00 per setting. Every one of these eggs will come from our best pens and if you could see the birds in our breeding pens, you would be willing to pay us \$1.00 apiece for these eggs. We have a few cockerels left at \$3, \$5 and \$10. Some of them will be winners at the shows next season at which time you will not be able to buy one of these \$3.00 birds for less than \$10.00.

They are all breeders, some, of course, being a little stronger in the fancy points than others. A few more pullets to spare at 2.50 each

Write us for our guarantee on eggs. We have something interesting to say to you. Write at once or you may be everlastingly too late.

DALLEY & DOUGLAS
BOX P FLAT ROCK, MICHIGAN

Biltmore Farms Poultry

Still Doing Business at the Old Reliable Stand

Show Birds and Utility Stock Plymouth Rocks

Barred and White

White Wyandottes

Male Birds \$3 to \$10, Female Birds \$2 to \$5
Settings of Eggs \$1.50 to \$3 \$10 per Hundred

Special Offerings

Twenty-five per cent discount on 25 Rough Coated Scotch Collies, 1 pen Buff Cochins, 1 pen Golden Wyandottes, 1 pen Bantam Buff Cochins, 1 pen Light Brahmas, 1 pen Red Pyle Games (Bantams) 1 pen Black Breasted Games, 1 pen Japanese Black Tails.

Narragansett and White Holland Turkeys
Toulouse Geese, Imperial Pekin Ducks

Send for Special Prices

Biltmore Poultry Yds., Biltmore, N. C.

THE FROG BOOK



Gives the practical knowledge "How to Breed and Raise Frogs." Price postpaid, \$1.00

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In the best class of Barred Rocks ever shown in Michigan I won American Barred Rock Club Cup for best Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet, 3rd cock, 5th pullet and 5th pen and special for best shaped male. Eggs from pens that are mated right. Stock at prices that will please you.

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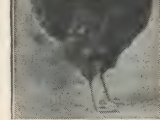
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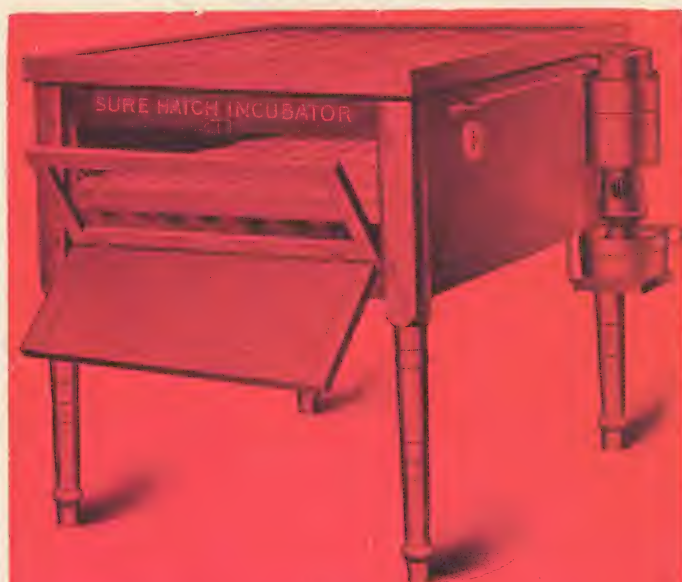
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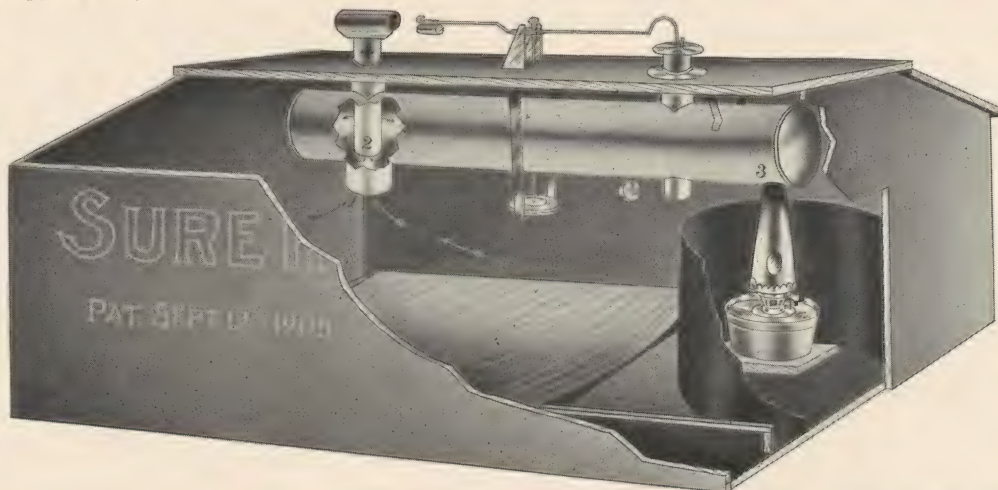
Our handsome new catalogue will be sent you **FREE**, together with our special prices by the next mail after we get your card or letter advising us that you wish them sent to you.

Thousands who have seen it say our catalogue for this year, is by all odds the most readable and the easiest understood book on incubators, brooders and poultry raising for profit that has ever been printed for free distribution. We wrote it ourselves, because we make our own machines, and conduct our own hatching and brooding experiments. What we say in our catalogue is the cream of all of our many years of successful experience as practical poultry raisers and Incubator and Brooder makers. Send to-day for the **Sure Hatch** book and special prices and thereby help us to introduce ourselves, our goods, and our business methods to you more fully than we can in this advertisement. Remember the address

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Brooder with corner and inside construction "cut away" to show interior arrangement of heater and self-regulating heat control. No sweating or steaming chicks in the morning, to be easily chilled later, in our Brooders.

POULTRY



THE GOOD THINGS THIS MONTH

Full Page Illustration	Page 6	Specialty Poultry Farms	Page 13
Short History of the Polish Fowl	7	The Guinea as a Profitable Fowl	14
My Buckeye Chicks—MINNIE BEMIS HUDSON	8	Culling the Flock for Summer Layers	15
Two Beautiful Poultry Farms	9	A Private Laying Competition—Geo. E. HOWELL	16
The Australian Laying Competition	10	Pure Breds vs. Mongrels	17
Professor Rice on Poultry Problems	11	About Preserving Eggs	18
Piano Box Colony Houses—E. T. DeGRAFF	12	Honesty the Best Policy—L. B. HINDMAN	18



First Cockerel at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan., 1906.
Photo from life of one of my winning

Buff Wyandottes

Booklet with matings and egg prices, free for the asking. Write for it today. Address
G. C. Kimbark, Box P, Canton, Ohio.

SAMPLE FREE

You have been fooled enough with worthless Lice Powders. Try the best at our expense.

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kill's instantly and is harmless to the fowl. Send 4c stamps actual postage and get liberal Sample FREE.

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20 OTTAWA BLDG. CLEVELAND, O.

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Buffington

Started the poultry business in 1864. He will sell eggs from prize winning Part-ridge and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45. Circular.

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Buff ORPINGTONS White

An order placed for stock will result in your finding what you want in both quality and prices. State show winners and bred so for generations. Write your wants.

F. R. NEW, Bridgeport, Indiana

Baby Chicks

We ship thousands each season. Eleven varieties at \$8.00 to 12.00 per 100. Alive, healthy chicks guaranteed. Stamp for new booklet and testimonials.

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We Are The Largest MANUFACTURERS

OF COOPS, CHICK BOXES,
EGG BOXES EGG CASES,
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200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wood-
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startling trade innovation.
It will do the work of the
most costly hatchery, and
always keeps in order.
Hatches every fertile egg.
Catalogue with fourteen
colored views sent free.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



Dr. NOTTAGE'S DRY FEED BOX

NEW IDEA, NO WASTE
Prices 1.50 and 1.00
Send for circular 4.

Plans for dry feed box 50c
for dry mash box 50c
I use a 1.50 brooder, plans 25c

Dr. H. Nottage,
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Winners at New York, from Life.

36 First
and Special
Prizes at
BOSTON
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NEW YORK
1907.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN

BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, COLUMBIAN, WHITE,
SILVER, BUFF.

Have won more prizes at New York, Boston, Washing-
ton, and America's greatest shows than all others.

My matings this season are the best I ever owned.

At New York, in the strongest show of Barred
Rocks ever seen, 451 Birds, I won 1st, 2d, 3d and
4th Cockerels; 1st, 2d and 3d Pullets; 1st and 3d Cocks;
1st and 2d Hens; 1st and 2d Breeding Pens. My other
varieties are of the same high quality. Hundreds
of choice exhibition and breeding birds at honest
prices. EGGS from Prize Matings: one setting,
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If you are in the market for stock or eggs we are confident you would send us your order if you **knew** you would get a square deal. Now we are in this business to **stay** and are not spending our good money in advertising and then not deliver the goods. **We have pleased others and will please you** if you give us a chance. We breed

BUSINESS BIRDS

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Willanna Farm Won 70 Prizes.

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Baby Chicks twenty cents each. Fifty or more fifteen cents each.

Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Brood Bitches For Sale.

May 9th - June 3rd Willanna Farm, W.L. Fulmer Mgr, Douglasville, Pa

I Have Purchased the Entire Flock of B. E. Johnson's Buff Rocks, Kirkwood, Mo.

Mr. Johnson Having Died February 9, 1907.

Mr. Johnson did not exhibit, but in the last few years has bred and sold winners in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Hagerstown and many other shows east, west, north and south. He has raised and sold more Buff Rock winners every year than any Western breeder. During the past two years his birds have been better than ever, and are so distinctly of a type that they deserve to be called a distinct strain, although, unquestionably they are as pure a flock of Burdick Nuggets as exist today. Added to them are my own birds with excellent show records for the past six years. I believe I have the

BEST BUFF ROCK IN THE WEST

and as good as any in the country. Write for my booklet of winnings and matings. Eggs 4.00 per setting, 7.00 per 30, 10.00 per 45, 20.00 per 100. There are a few cockerels from my purchase, which I will sell at low figures.

E. L. DELVENTAHL, Care Citizens Bank, WARRENTON, MO

State Vice-President American Buff Plymouth Rock Club.

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On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

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POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Peotone, Illinois

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN

One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume 111

Number 8

MAY, 1907

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What We Are:

Q We invite comparison of this number of POULTRY with any other poultry publication in the world. This number is a fair sample of every number that has ever been printed. It is just what we give our readers every month.

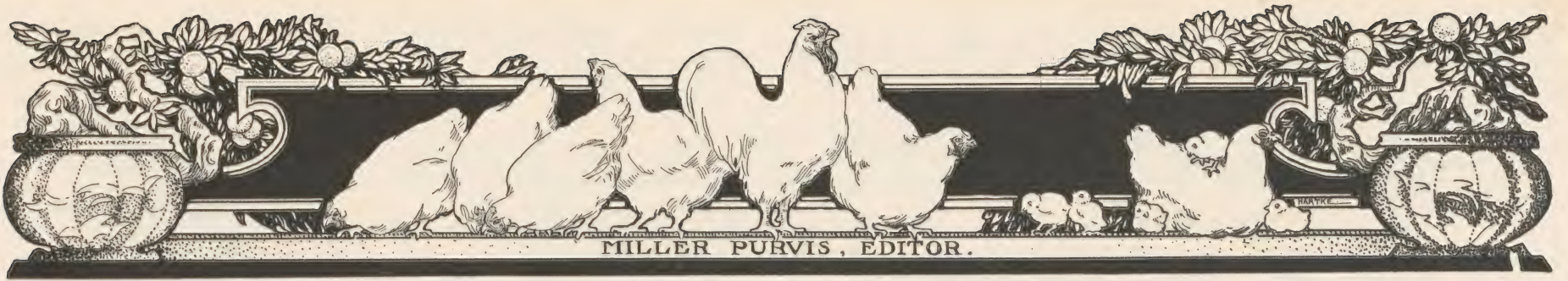
Q For two years and a half its history has been one of continual advancement. We began with a determination to make it a national poultry magazine, and it has become international in circulation and in the scope of its contents.

Q It circulates in every country under the sun and has correspondents everywhere, who furnish us the best that possibly can be had in poultry literature.

Q Nothing is allowed to appear in its columns that does not in some way make for advancement. Every word is carefully considered before being finally passed.

Q Its engravings are always selected with a view to artistic beauty and truth to nature, rather than ideals of what might possibly be.

Q It stands for that combination of beauty with utility that brings about financial and mental development and attracts people to the beautiful things of nature while making life more comfortable and easier to support. Its highest aim is to give everyone according to his capacity, and to receive from every one according to his ability.



THERE is an ancient story, of doubtful accuracy, although we once had implicit faith in it, which relates that once upon a time a young man found a gold coin in the street. Ever after, the story goes, he kept his eyes upon the ground when he walked abroad, and in the course of a long life he managed to pick up a goodly store of gold coins, but during all the years that he lived he never saw the blue skies, the far-off clouds, sailing like white ships in the remote depth of space, the emerald leaves of the trees, the glory of the dawns, the transcendent beauty of the sunsets, nor any of the things that bring joy to the soul and comfort to the mind of man, for to have looked at these things might have caused him to overlook a gold coin that lay in his path.

There was a moral to this story, we remember, but we forget just how it was applied at the time our Sunday school superintendent told it to us. Our most distinct memory in connection with this story is that we never looked up on our way home that day, because we wanted to find a gold coin.

In after years it occurred to us that this might be a parable, and there have been times when we have tried to apply it in our own proper person, as a lawyer would put it.

We sometimes think that we who breed poultry lose much of the enjoyment that we might get from our work because we are too steadily watching for the gold coin.

Under our very eyes, almost, goes the wonderful miracle of the genesis of life. From an inert mass of chemical elements, the composition of which is well understood, we see produced a living thing, endowed with that mysterious quality we call life, perfectly formed, intricately fashioned, and in every way adapted to support itself, if its environment is that which nature provided for it.

And the miracles do not end with the breaking of the egg shell and the entry of the chick full formed and alive into the world. It comes from the shell covered with down, and many if not all these separate filaments of down change to the plumage of maturer life by a process that is very interesting. How many of us know this? Only a few, we think. We were more impressed by learning this one fact than by any other bit of knowledge we have acquired since we first began to breed poultry. In all the years that poultry has been bred by man it remained for an observant girl to discover this fact while studying the little chicks that were being watched by her at Cornell university. That girl went beyond the point of watching her chicks in order to find gold coins. She saw things beyond market prices in the little charges committed to her care.

"Knowledge is of men, wisdom comes from on high," says the epigram of some thinker. The girl who discovered where the down on a chicken goes, and where the feathers come from, went beyond the mere

bounds of common knowledge. Wisdom does not always come of knowledge, but whosoever seeks knowledge earnestly will be endued with a wisdom that is not of men, leading to the greater acquisition of knowledge.

The point we are trying to make is that while we are pursuing the more sordid duties of our calling, we may, at the same time, take trips over into the unknown and discover things that are surprising and gratifying, giving to our daily routine that variety which has been acceptably declared to be the "spice of life."

Constantly looking for gold coins along our paths is surely not the most pleasant way to pass through life. Even if it is successful, we leave the coins in the end and have lost all the pleasant things we might have enjoyed.

When it was given to Solomon to choose what he would have, he asked for neither riches nor poverty, but wisdom, and he received the gift of wisdom and riches also. Looking back at this great magnate, taking our modern point of view, it may seem that Solomon showed some lack of wisdom and some surplus of extravagance in the matter of wives, but aside from this he wrote the most beautiful poem ever penned and gave the world some of its wisest and truest sayings. Those who have any doubt of this may be convinced by reading the Song of Solomon and the Book of Proverbs, which is found in a good old Book, which most of us keep and too few of us read diligently.

So it is in the everyday routine of the work of a poultryman. If he puts his thought altogether to the acquisition of money he is likely to have less of it in the end than he would have had had he been less anxious for gain. We are almost ready to say that the poultryman who makes money the first consideration and the prime object of his life will not succeed as well as he who looks beyond this and takes a higher view of his calling. This is just as true of every vocation in life as it is of poultry keeping, but except a certain general, altruistic view of people in other walks of life we are not particularly concerned in them. We would like all people to be good people, for then we would have more poultrymen and poultry women in the land.

SOMETHING like a thousand times a year we come across the statement in some circular, or the writings of some beginner in poultry literature, that some particular variety "when seen on a green lawn," is the prettiest sight imaginable. We would probably be well within the facts if we were to say that this expression has been used of every variety in the Standard, and has become more badly worn than the place that might have once been a green lawn in the average poultry yard.

A strict regard for the actual truth impels us to say that the average poultry

yard is unbeautiful. So is any place where living animals or birds are closely confined. This lack of esthetic beauty is one of the facts we must contend with. It is a condition that we must overcome by indirect means, and then not always succeed.

Too few poultrymen give any thought to this matter, if we are to take the evidence of our senses as a criterion by which to form our judgment of them. Too many poultry yards are allowed to become the rubbish heaps of the farm. Too many are mere bare enclosures, unfit for even fowls, which have no sense of beauty or the fitness of their surroundings.

Is it because there is no money in attractiveness that this sort of neglect is so very common? If so, it is a mistake. Attractiveness is worth money. The attractive building, farm or poultry yard is not only more valuable than the unattractive one under similar conditions, but attractiveness brings attention, and this breeds more business.

The man or woman who thinks neatness, orderliness and attention to mere appearance does not count for value is working with mistaken perception of the basis of values.

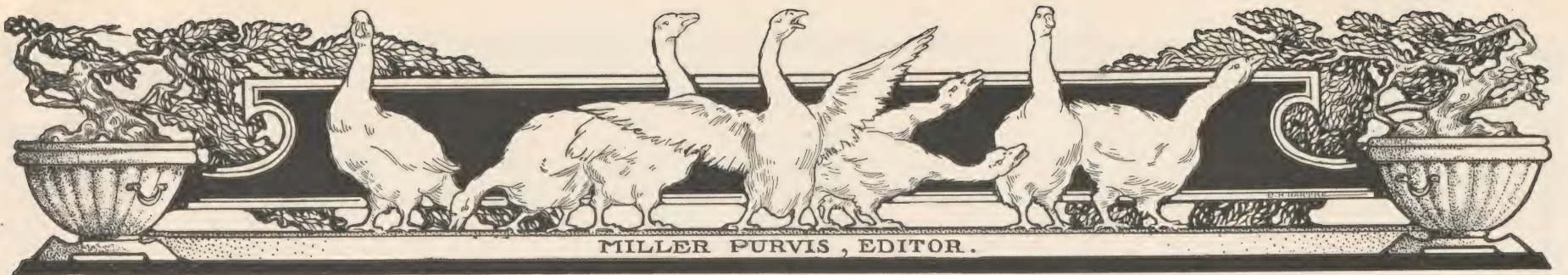
Untidiness is bad enough, but allowing untidiness to become filthiness is infinitely worse. An untidy place may be in perfect sanitary condition, but if tidiness is neglected it is followed by the filthiness that invites disease and loss, besides driving away possible patronage that would make for added profits.

We believe in the usefulness of order, not alone because it is God's first law, but because it is the foundation on which reputation is made and success achieved.

Untidiness is a standing notice of carelessness in methods. It gives open and unmistakable warning that the owner of the premises is likely to neglect his duties, and neglect in any one direction is almost certain to be accompanied by neglect in every direction.

We once knew a farmer who became rich at his occupation. He worked hard and produced good crops, but he allowed his orchard to become a mass of brush from lack of pruning. His fences fell into ruin and were patched up by make-shift methods and his land gradually lost its fertility. A neighbor once asked him why he did not draw on his bank account and fix up his farm. He replied that there was no money made out of repairs. In course of time this farmer died. His children, never having had an attractive home, did not care to divide the farm and retain it, and it was sold at public sale at a price that was something less than half the going price for well-kept farms in the same vicinity.

That man lived in squalid surroundings all his life in order to build up a bank account, and at his death his property was worth less than it would have been if he had used his surplus in repairs, instead of allowing it to pile up in a bank. He was looking for gold coins, you see, and while



picking them up he lost values in another direction.

The fact that poultry keeping is not of itself an esthetic occupation, if we confine our whole thought to the absolute necessities of its administration, without giving thought to the surroundings, or to the possibilities of making values that are not ponderable or that cannot be arrayed and counted and given a specific value, should inspire us to a greater effort to make the surroundings as pleasant as possible.

Not long ago we visited one of the finest poultry plants in this country. On this big farm every building is well put up, neatly painted and kept as clean as possible with rather more than ordinary attention to this part of the work. The yards are big and covered with a thick turf. Actually it is the only large poultry farm we can call to mind where the fowls may be said to have a green lawn on which to display their attractions, and we may add, they do look better there than they would in the average yard in which not a spear of grass is allowed to exist.

The owner of this farm and his wife are both enthusiastic poultry breeders. They probably love money as well as most people. They work hard to make money, although they might live a life of ease.

But money is not the only object this good couple has in view. They believe in living in the best sense of the word. They do not keep their eyes constantly on the ground hoping to now and then pick up a stray coin of shining gold. They look at the world from a higher place. Their horizon is not bounded by the circle of their farm and their poultry yard. If it were given them to choose, as it was Solomon of old, they might not ask for wisdom alone, but they certainly would not first ask for wealth, because they do not regard that as the highest object one can seek in life.

Here is order, tidiness, and in their wake came success such as has come to few in our brotherhood. Everyone who visits this place goes away to sound its praises. They tell what a nice place it is to go, how they were greeted with a warm welcome, what a charming hostess the lady partner of this firm is, and thus make friends for this good couple in places where their name never would have been heard if they had, in their quest of gold coins, overlooked the value of attractiveness.

Unlimited space makes it possible to make desirable conditions on this farm. But limited space does not make it necessary to allow seemliness to be entirely neglected.

Go with us to another poultry farm of five acres, crowded with white fowls, lying alongside the busiest railway in this country, the numerous trains of which belch forth day after day volumes of sooty smoke. The third largest city in this country is near at hand. The surroundings make for uncleanness, but the yards do not show this. Everyday care keeps

the houses clean and sweet, without offensive sight or repelling odors.

The yards are necessarily somewhat restricted and bare of greenery except for trees, not yet large enough to furnish a shield to hide the bare ground. Does the owner allow this bleak barrenness of his yard to offend the eye by remaining plainly in sight? Not at all. He plants vines along the fences and during the whole of the season when visitors may be expected these vines furnish a shield to counteract the barren appearance of grassless yards, and add to the attractiveness of the place by their graceful growth and their emerald green leaves. Here, too, the visitor is delighted by the appearance of the place and the cordiality of his reception and goes away to become a standing advertisement for it, which is the best kind of advertising and the cheapest that anyone can have.

Within twenty miles of where these words are written is a farm on which poultry is kept for simple farm purposes. The proceeds of the poultry yard are sold in the nearest town at market prices, or consumed at home.

This farmer has a fine home, surrounded by beautiful trees. The barns and other outbuildings are good and the fields show the handiwork of a farmer who is proud of his business.

The poultry yards on this farm are filled with raspberry bushes, currant bushes and other small fruits. These grow with such vigor that they hide the ground, except here and there. It is one of the most attractive poultry yards we ever saw.

From the bushes and vines in this poultry yard, bushels and bushels of small fruits are harvested, many dollars' worth being sold every year, after the needs of the family are supplied.

The hens have shade all summer. They scratch and wallow about the roots of the trees and bushes, keeping them cultivated. The rains wash the droppings into the soil, thus kept stirred, and the plants grow with additional vigor and become fruitful in the highest degree.

We asked the owner what he did when the berries and other small fruits were ripening to prevent the hens from eating them. He replied that he let the hens eat all they wanted of them. The bushes were so vigorous and fruitful that the hens only ate a small proportion of the fruits and berries, and what they left made a larger crop than would have been produced under ordinary circumstances, so he could well afford to divide with the hens.

Here is a case where seeking for attractiveness alone led to profit from an unexpected source. This friend of ours planted the small fruits in the poultry yard expecting the hens to eat all the fruit, his only object being to hide the bare ground and give the hens shade in summer. The result was so unexpected that he enlarged the poultry yard, so as to include in them the whole berry patch and small fruit orchard, and he has solved the problem of

completely hiding the barrenness of a poultry yard, in a way that costs little and adds to his comfort and profit.

PRACTICAL things, followed too strenuously, become banal, and pall upon us. In nature, opposites are closely allied. It is natural that they should be. The day follows the night, the sunshine the storm, dreary winter ceases only to be followed by the vernal miracle of spring.

We are minded to devote these two editorial pages this month to other thoughts than how to make hens lay, how to feed chicks, how to prevent disease, build poultry houses or to the discussion of the American Poultry Association. These we have eleven months in the year—practical details in endless succession, repetitions often, that in the end grave and important facts may be so deeply impressed on the minds of our readers that they will not be forgotten when events demand that they shall be remembered.

We have been going through the numbers of this magazine for the last year. We have gone page by page through the files of exchanges on our office shelves, that we might recall what has been said by those who gather together poultry wisdom and pass it on to the public, expressing their opinions concerning the things treated, or furnishing, in the way of editorials, more or less brilliant, the thought that passes current at the time the work is done.

It would require the utmost stretch of a very elastic imagination to impress the most receptive mind with a notion that in all this vast array of matter, of great importance generally, and of the highest practical value, there was anything of the poetic or artistic.

To be sure, some of us at times allow ourselves to rise and announce with the semblance of authority that the poultry industry is a mighty force among our rural resources, destined to become in the near future the one great industry upon which the nation is largely to depend for pin money and grocery funds.

This talk, sort of talk, does not sound as grandiloquent now as it did a quarter of a century ago, because during that time the advance has been so great that even those ignorant of the importance of the poultry yards of the country as a source of revenue, are beginning to look with kindly regard upon even the most exaggerated statements of the most fluent and eloquent of our great army of poultry editors, who have done and are doing so much to advance the financial prosperity of the country, by advocating the improved methods that make for larger revenues and decreased expenditures in their production.

This is all well enough in its way. We must be willing to work if we are to advance. He who delves in excrementitious mold does not seem to be laboring in a high calling, but if some one did not do this we would not have flowers to fill the world with beauty in the shape of bloom and perfume. The farmer must drive the muck wain afield, and scatter its contents abroad, that the soil may be supplied with food from which spring the crops that feed a world.



Domesticated Wild Geese at the Shooting Lodge of Hon. C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass.

Photo by Purvis.

A Short History of the Polish Fowl



IN COMPILING this brief history of Polish fowls the writer has drawn on all available sources for information, using Bement's "American Poulterer's Companion," published in 1847, Brown's "American Poultry Yard," published in 1860, "The American Fowl Breeder," published in 1850, "The Poultry Book" published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, and "Wright's Book of Poultry," published by Cassell & Company, London and New York. These works we consulted for matters pertaining to the history of the breed and the authorities quoted by them are referred to, these authorities going back to ancient times. To this has been added some facts of personal knowledge reaching back to 1858, when the breed first came under the notice of the writer. In this sketch we have given the substance of all that is known of this beautiful and valuable breed, which has been too long neglected by American poultry men.

Polish fowls, under various names seem to have been known and described for several hundred years. There is considerable reason for thinking that a breed anciently known as Paduans were of the same general style as the Polish fowls of today. Almost within the memory of men now living there was a polled or crested breed known as Hamburgs, which were practically the same fowls as we have today under the name of Polish.

Later these were called Poland fowls, under the mistaken impression that they came to England from Poland, or were originated in that country.

The most striking characteristic of the Polish fowl is its enormous crest, this being common to all varieties of this family.

The American Standard of Perfection recognizes eight varieties of Polish fowls as follows: White Crested Black, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White, Buff Laced, Non-Bearded Golden, Non-Bearded Silver, Non-Bearded White.

Originally all varieties were non-bearded or, as they are commonly designated, plain. When first introduced into England the bearded varieties were considered of mixed blood but

later they were regularly recognized as sub-varieties.

A peculiar conformation of the skull produces the characteristic crest. This is a round protuberance from the top of the skull, covered only with skin from which the plumage of the crest grows. This strange departure from the normal skull, found in all other varieties of domestic fowl, has never been accounted for and such a radical change in the conformation of this part of the skeleton is hard to account for, if we are to continue to regard Polish fowls as being descended from the same stock as other breeds.

Besides the varieties enumerated above there was at one time a variety which had

iety, particularly on account of the abundance of the eggs they lay, being the least inclined to sit of any other breed, whence they are sometimes called 'everlasting layers,' and it is usual to set their eggs under other hens."

This term everlasting layers brings us back to the old name for Bolton Grays, a Hamburg variety which was often called "Dutch everlasting layers."

Continuing, Bement makes this remarkable claim for the Polish fowls of his day: "They fatten as quickly as any other breed, and in quality similar to the Dorking; their flesh perhaps more juicy and of a richer flavor." He further quotes Mowbray as saying his five Poland hens laid 503 eggs in eleven months, this being a large production in those days.

Bement also mentions briefly the "Golden Top-Knot fowls," saying they were probably a cross between the white crested black fowls he called Polands and the common yellow hen. In this he evidently was mistaken for a good many years before Buffon, the naturalist, had noted crested fowl with parti-colored plumage, intimating they were valued more the more different colors they displayed, particularly when they were black and golden or black and silver in color, thus prefiguring the Golden and Silver Polish of today.

In the "American Fowl Breeder," published in 1850, the White Crested Black Polish fowl is described, also the "Spangled Polish." This is the first American book we have found in which this breed is called Polish. This description says: "The Spangled Polish is a fowl of extraordinary beauty, extremely scarce and hard to be procured. This fowl presents a symmetrical and regular combination of the following colors, viz.: A bright orange, a clear white, a brilliant green and a jetty black, softened down with a rich, pure brown, every feather being tipped with white, so as to produce the effect whence has been derived the term of spangled."

This quotation shows that in 1850 Spangled Polish had not yet been reduced to the two colors that are characteristic of the Golden Polish or the Silver Polish of today.

From the same authority we learn that the Spangled Polish of sixty years ago was "a prevailing golden yellow with white spangles like the cock." From this it would seem a startling change has been made in the plumage. From a golden yellow feather tipped with a white spangle we now have a golden bay groundwork, each feather laced with black.

Ten years later, in 1860, Browne wrote his "American Poultry Yard." He describes White Crested Black Polish fowls, Golden Polands and Silver Polands. It will be noticed he calls the older variety Polish and the newer ones Polands.

Browne quotes Aldrovani, who wrote in the sixteenth century, giving that old writer's description of Paduan fowls but discredits the notion that these Paduan fowls were anything but an ancient form of the Polish fowl of his day.

He credits the "White Crested Black Polish" with being good layers, instancing one hen that laid 125 eggs from spring until she began to molt in the fall. He says they are indifferent sitters and not dependable as mothers, some being careful and others not. He



White Polish Hen owned by W. G. Munnich.
First at Hagerstown.

white plumage except as to the crest, which was black. This is found in literature so many times and in such authentic places, that there can hardly be a doubt that such a variety existed, but it is now entirely extinct, a fact to be very much regretted.

Crested and bearded fowls, which we call Polish are found in widely separated parts of the world. They are esteemed in Russia and Egyptian poultry keepers value them because of their great productiveness.

Bement, writing in 1844, describes and illustrates the "Black Poland Top-Knot fowl." He says: "The head is flat and surmounted by a fleshy protuberance, out of which spring the crown of feather or top-knot, white or black, with the fleshy King David's crown, consisting of four or five spikes. They are not so thickly covered with feathers as some other breeds, and still less so with down. The true breed is rather above medium size; their form is plump and deep, and the legs of the best sorts are not too long, and most have five toes."

Here we have five toes allowed in Polish fowls, a thing that would at once disqualify them in these days.

Quoting Mowbray, an earlier writer, Bement says: "The Polanders are not only kept as ornamental but they are a most useful var-



White Polish Cock owned by W. G. Munnich.
First at Hagerstown

did not regard the young as particularly tender and altogether seemed to consider this variety as being well worth cultivating.

In his discussion of Golden Polands, Browne says they are sometimes "called gold spangled but not correctly, because, although these birds have spots, those marking are not universal, but many of the finest specimens have the feathers merely fringed with a darker color, the cocks, much more frequently than the hens, exhibit a spotted or spangled appearance."

The Silver Polands are described as being the same as the Golden, except that white, black and gray are exchanged for ochre or yellow and various shades of brown.

Browne also mentions that occasionally a pure white bird is bred from the White Crested Black Polish, saying these were usually tender and not reliable breeders. Here is the earliest mention we have found of a pure white variety, and it is altogether probable that the White variety came from some of these white sports.

Our own recollection of White Crested Black Polish goes back to 1858, at which time the neighborhood in which we lived there were several flocks of what were locally called "Polanders," a great uncle keeping a large flock of them. They were then reputed to be great layers and most of the farm flocks of the vicinity showed that many of the fowls were crosses, rudimentary crests and lark crests being quite common. After the lapse of all these years many of the common fowls of that neighborhood still show this old infusion of Polish blood in their black plumage and lark crests.

Historians seem to agree that this breed was at one time held in high repute as layers. Some old writers even give them credit with large size, one calling them a "stately fowl," and another saying they were considerably larger than the common fowl, which may mean much or little.

As late as 1885 the poultry shows would bring out a splendid display of Polish fowls in all their varieties. About that time something of a sensation was created when a breeder from Springfield, Ohio, named Jeffreys, sold a pair of White Crested Black Polish fowls for \$75. This would be a high price today for a very good pair of these



Black Orpington Cockerel owned by Joe Coleman, Belleville, Ohio.

fowls, although they have much to recommend them.

Both Weir and Wright intimate that they have been inbred until they have lost something of their old constitutional vigor and this perhaps is true.

That they are among the most beautiful of our fowls hardly anyone will deny. There is no reason why their old-time prolificacy

should not be restored and their constitutional vigor bred back into them.

The Polish fowls will never become popular with those who breed fowls for practical purposes, but for those who have a limited area to devote to fowls, this breed in all its varieties presents an opportunity to keep a flock which will pay for the trouble of caring for it and give the owner the pleasure that comes from the ownership of birds that are the prettiest of their kind.

At any show where there are good specimens of any variety of Polish fowls their coops invariably cause visitors to stop and watch them with great interest, and no breed excites more attention or more remarks from those who merely attend out of curiosity.

So much do enterprising show managers appreciate the attractive quality of this breed that one of them has been currently reported to have paid a breeder's expenses if he would bring a full line of this breed to the show he managed. Whether this is true we do not pretend to say, but it is rather proof of the manager's business ability than otherwise if it is true, for a fine line of Polish fowls is a valuable attraction at a show of this kind. Those who desire much pleasure and an opportunity to exercise their skill as breeders will not find more attractive or interesting fowls in the whole list than will be found in the Polish family.

The illustrations used in connection with this sketch were taken at the Hagerstown poultry show last fall by the editor of POULTRY and represent some of the birds shown there, where there was one of the best displays of Polish that we have seen for a long time. These birds were owned by W. G. Minnich, and it is regrettable that Mr. Minnich is not in a position to supply the demand made on him for this breed, but as he breeds them for his own pleasure, he does not offer birds for sale, his surplus being taken by regular customers from year to year.

MY BUCKEYE CHICKS

MINNIE BEMIS HUDSON

I RECEIVED my Buckeye eggs the first week in May, 1905, and set them in an incubator. They hatched well and I had thirty of the largest lemon-colored chicks I ever saw. I put them into a brooder with nine or ten Minorca chicks that were hatched at the same time. In a couple of weeks the Buckeyes were twice as large as the Minorcas. And grow! I never saw any chicks grow so fast. They had a good appetite. I use the dry system of feeding and keep water, chick feed and grit before them all the time. I also give them the yolks of hard-boiled eggs and a little beef scrap once in a while. They are never sick. My chicks do not appear to know what fear is and I can catch them at any time. When I tap on the ground with my finger they will come running up to see what I have for them. I taught some of them to ride around in my hand and pick the worms, which I showed them, off the rose bushes. When I worked in my flower beds I would let them out and they would eat the grubs, lice, worms or ants which I dug up or shook from the plants, right from under my hands. They were not at all afraid, and now, although they are hens, I can pick them up, carry them around or do anything I like with them without their

offering to hurt me. They will follow after me yet when I hoe. This makes them easy to take care of and it is a well-known fact that fearless, contented animals do best and produce more than frightened, nervous animals. You can keep a tame hen yarded so much easier, and when it comes sitting time you can do anything you like with her. This will be appreciated by people who have had



Buckeye Red Chicks. Minnie Bemis Hudson, Ellisburg, N. Y.

trying times with sitting hens. They are easy to break of sitting if you wish to do so, while they will make the best of mothers if you will let them sit. They do not rush around and step on the chicks. They mature very quickly. From this brood that was hatched the first of June, I had pullets in the fall that weighed six pounds apiece. They began laying in November and laid the most eggs during the winter of any breed that I ever raised, and I have had several of the winter laying breeds. My hen house is not warm, but they do not mind the cold, and require no coddling whatever even when they are small. The extra cockerels I fattened and they were just delicious when served on the table. I received many compliments from people who had a taste of them at my table. At Christmas I killed one that weighed eight pounds, and with his nice, yellow skin he made a fine roast.

This was two years ago. Last season I raised a large number of chicks, which if possible are an improvement on the ones of the year before. I also sold over \$40 worth of eggs for hatching besides having our table supplied with fresh eggs and a cockerel whenever we wished one.

Two Beautiful Poultry Farms



IT IS not often that we happen to visit two poultry farms with similar names, one after the other, but the course of our journeying took us almost directly from House Rock Farm,

Wollaston, Massachusetts, owned by C. M. Bryant, to Rock Hill Farm, Ossining, New York, managed by F. W. Corey, for General McAlpine, and it so happens that these are two of the most picturesque poultry farms in this country.

These two farms are similar in one respect. They are both notably well sup-

plied with rocks and ledges. They are both admirably adapted to the use to which they are put and both are managed with a view to producing the kind of stock that wins at the shows and is also capable of making a showing in the ledger of the market poultryman.

It was a very pleasant day when, in company with Mr. Bryant we started from Boston to visit his House Rock Farm. Going by suburban train to Quincy, we found a driving horse awaiting us, and thence drove by pleasant ways down through the old New England villages out Weymouth way, passing century old houses and hills as old as the world, until

we came to the steep declivities and rock-braced backbone of House Rock farm, with its red buildings and gray background of solid granite. Here we were met by the manager who conducted us through house after house in which were Rhode Island reds of every age. Chicks, capons, breeding pens, reserve hens, pullets selected with a view to uniformity of type and color, until we concluded the red farm house, barn, laying houses, brooder houses and feed rooms were exactly in keeping with the prevailing color of the fowls.

Then we drove down a pleasant, wind-

stone's throw without suspecting there was such a cozy and comfortable place within miles. The full-page picture we publish in another place in this number shows what our camera found and gives some faint idea of the beauty of the scene.

It was hard to get away from this comfortable lodge in the wilderness, or to realize that within a half-hour's ride was the oldest civilization in this country, but we could not linger always, no matter how much we enjoyed it, and were obliged to turn our backs to the quiet beauty of it all. Going by another way, along a steep and winding road, we came to the poultry



View of Colony Houses On Rock Hill Poultry Farm.

Halftone by Courtesy of F. W. Corey.

ing way through thick woodland until we came out on a silvery body of water lying land-locked and calm in the circle of the hills, where Mr. Bryant has his shooting lodge. Here were found gamekeepers, guns, blinds and decoys, with a hundred or more domesticated wild geese, kept on House Rock Farm for the purpose of decoying the migrating wild geese to drop down into the water and become useful in supplying the needs of man for delicate and toothsome food. The shooting lodge is equipped with every convenience as a shooting camp. Back of it lie the hills, rearing their granite heads high in air, and one could go back and forth within a

yards by the back way, seeing and photographing the birds which are reared along the way with natural woodland for their range, as illustrated in POULTRY for March. Taking another look around at some specially favorite pens of beautiful birds, looking them over only to admire them more, we went back with more than a little regret to Boston, with its crooked streets and dingy walls of brick and stone.

Leaving Boston by the boat train we were soon at Fall River, and thence by steamer through Long Island Sound to New York, only to take the New York Central for Ossining, thirty miles up the Hudson. Arriving at Ossining, we tele-

phoned Mr. Corey that we were there and within an hour a man appeared and asked for us. From Ossining the road runs steeply up through the town and still higher up into the country until one comes out at the highest point to see the majestic Hudson lying far below like a wide silver ribbon in the reflected light of the dying day. From this point one can see the west shore of the great river, the mountains piled beyond and the wide steep forests of these everlasting hills.

Here the road begins to drop away from the hilltops, and down its winding way we went until in a narrow valley bounded on either side by the steepest of hills, clothed to their tops with trees, we come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Corey, at Rock Hill Farm. Mrs. Corey gave us a warm welcome and invited us in, but we came to see "blue ribbon" fowls and started out to find Mr. Corey among the buildings that lie along the terraced hills.

We had not yet got out of our mind's eye the red tone of House Rock Farm, and the riot of red was still plain to us, when we came upon the white fowls of Rock Hill Farm. White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White Guineas, White Muscovy Ducks, White Pigeons.

The only exception to this color scheme on Rock Hill Farm is to be found in the Silver Plymouth Rocks, the champion flock of the country being kept here, its winnings covering all the larger shows of the east, and a few diminutive Buff Cochins bantams that are kept because they are one of the early loves of Mr. Corey.

We soon found Mr. Corey and followed him about, breathing heavily as we

climbed back and forth the steep side hills, which long practice had made easy for him to negotiate.

Here were birds of high degree and great honor, all showing the skill of Mr.



A First Prize White Wyandotte Hen owned by Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, New York.

Corey as a conditioner of fowls. The buildings are all new, for only a year or two ago this farm was as wild as if it were a thousand miles from the greatest city in this country. We do not quite mean that. Chicago is the greatest city, but New York is the largest. It was growing dark, for the sun sets soon in the valley between the mighty hills along the Hudson and we waited until morning before venturing to

the heights back of the house, for the farm runs straight up the mountain side until on the far heights lie the colony houses, among the rocks and trees where the young birds are allowed to grow unrestrained by fences or bounds of any kind.

The underbrush has been cut away and most of the trees cut down to make room for hundreds of fruit trees, which soon will shade all the hillsides, furnishing fruit and shade both.

It is a most picturesque place for a home and we could understand the pride we saw in the face of Mr. Corey as he talked about what had been done and what he intended to do with the hillsides before his plans were all finished.

It was a pleasant day, the sun shining brightly and the pictures we recently published from photographs we got there, as well as the large one in this number, show only a part of the numerous houses that lie along the hillsides.

In building up Rock Hill Farm expense has not been spared in securing stock or in buildings. The stock has been kept long enough to prove that it was well chosen, for sons and daughters of the original foundation stock have made their mark in the show rooms of the east and have made a wide fame for the farm. It is a business poultry farm, conducted with skill by a fancier who has shown his ability to gather together flocks of birds and improve on everything he handles.

We could have stayed much longer and enjoyed every minute of the time, but one needs must answer the call of duty, and we reluctantly turned our face toward the West, and stopped not until Chicago was reached.

The Australian Laying Competition

EVERY report from the Australian Laying competition adds interest to the records being made. These egg records are as absolutely free from suspicion as it is possible to make human records of any event. Professor Thompson, who has charge of the birds in the competition, has no object in view beyond getting at the exact facts. He does not care which pen wins or what breed it belongs to. He is only interested in securing the highest possible records through careful feeding.

We have a report from Secretary Dunncliffe for January, which reaches to the end of the tenth month of the competition. This report shows a gain over any of the four previous competitions of this kind. The highest total number of eggs produced in the month of January, which is the same season in Australia as September with us, is 137 eggs from six hens, this record being made in this competition by a pen of Buff Leghorns. The highest aggregate for ten months was also made in this competition by the pen that leads at the date of the report. This is a pen of Langshans, with a record of 1,262 eggs, which would be a good record for a year for any six hens.

Twenty-five hens in this competition were credited with 1,000 eggs or more at the date of the report. Of these eight pens of Black Orpingtons were credited with 8,385 eggs, an average of a fraction over 1,048 eggs for each pen. Seven pens of White Leghorns

made a record of 7,723 eggs, an average of a fraction over 1,103 for each pen. Four pens of Silver Wyandottes were credited with 4,095 eggs, an average of a little over 1,023 each, and three pens of Brown Leghorns were credited with 3,070 eggs, an average of a little over 1,023, or almost exactly the same as the average made by the Silver Wyandottes.

The twenty-five pens standing highest on the list, laid 26,707 eggs in ten months, an average of 1,068 for each pen. The average of the individual hens in this report for each of the ten months is nearly eighteen eggs each per month. This is a little over 200 eggs per year, if they keep up the rate they have made so far. Here are 150 hens averaging something over 200 eggs each per year. One is set to wondering what the best hens in this 150 would do if they could be given trap nest records.

No other record ever made is as good as the average of the 600 hens in this competition. When 600 hens can be shut in small pens for ten months and make an average of 906 eggs in ten months for each pen of six, which is at the rate of a little over 181 eggs each in a year, it is a good time for American poultrymen to begin to think about the practical side of poultry keeping a little.

That breed has nothing to do with these results and strain much, is proved by the fact that Black Orpingtons, Langshan and White

Leghorns are found near the bottom of the list. There is nothing in these competitions to make breed promoters talk of their breeds, but there is much to show that strains are worth thinking about.



First Prize Rose Comb Black Minorca Cockerel at Cincinnati, 1907. Bred and owned by G. A. Clark, Seymour, Ind.

Professor Rice on Poultry Problems



At a meeting held in Connecticut, Professor James E. Rice, of Cornell University, discussed some of the important problems poultrymen must solve.

Taking up his given subject, Professor Rice said, that the poultryman had many problems, but that the one on which, in his opinion, the rest depended, was the problem of constitutional vigor, and how it shall be increased. This is the keynote of it all, and the breeder should have the development of it always in mind. In any flock, there are some fowls weaker than others, and the contrast sometimes is very marked. Two lines of stock, hence are naturally formed. The one with the weak and ever-weakening vitality, and the other with the stronger and always increasing vigor. The decision of the fancier or breeder is which to use. As an example of what he meant by constitutional vigor, he told of a pair of Brown Leghorns he had seen, which were first prize winners at St. Louis. Their owner took one, and holding it high dropped it to the floor. It immediately bounded into the air like a fluff ball. And its mate did the same thing. They were both full of vigorous, healthy blood. How often though, there is found in the same pen two birds mated—one weak, the other strong, and simply because perhaps they both happened to be pure bred.

"Breeders must not follow out the line of pure blood alone, if they wish to get good results in production," said Prof. Rice, "but they must breed along the lines of strong vitality. I would rather have a common fowl with constitutional vigor, than the best pure bred fowls in existence lacking it. Why, said he, 'I know of numbers of flocks of birds in my own state, that are valueless because they lack the one salient quality of strong, vigorous vitality.'"

Primarily the reason for such a general low state of productiveness and vitality as exists is attributed to the ever present human frailty of jumping at incorrect conclusions. This has taken form in the improper housing of fowls, which is probably the most potent direct cause of the trouble. It is not a matter of temperatures, steam heated or coal heated, although temperature does not affect egg production. But it is a matter of keeping the birds in the vitiated atmosphere of ill ventilated houses in which the trouble lies.

The hen's normal temperature is 105 to 106. She does not suffer as much on a cold day as a human being. But she can only keep warm by keeping alive those natural fires within her, that are kept burning by respiration, or practically combustion. The temperature is maintained only by the passage of pure air into the lungs, which act as a rapidly worked pump, and it is this pumping, or breathing, that keeps up the proper degree of warmth. This is the secret of it all. Hence a man who shuts his hens up in tight houses, where the air becomes vitiated and stale, can

hardly expect to get anything but poor production and vitality as a result. As an example of this—take any two flocks of birds. Put one in a tight vitiated pen, and the other where plenty of good, pure air can circulate. The former flock will be the colder, and if the frost comes, it will be found that the hen or rooster that has its comb frozen will, in the majority of cases, come from the pen where the ventilation was poor.

A hen house does not have to be large. It should simply be large enough for the hens to heat it comfortably. As to the

derstand it. Finally, on the suggestion of someone, two ventilated houses were tried. The results were immediate. Roup and kindred troubles decreased. The year following two more scratching pens were added, with the same result, and now all have them. The roup is disappearing, the eggs are showing a larger percentage of fertility, and they are getting better chickens.

The next problem is to find a properly ventilated house. The glass front was supposed to meet the demand, but it has been found wanting. In the glass front house,



"Ivory King." 1st R. C. White Leghorn Cockerel, Chicago. Winner of Ivory Soap Cup. Rocky River Poultry Co., Deerfield, Ill.

ventilation, it should be reasonably open in front, so as to get air without a draft. The old theory that a hen house should be built on a hill is exhausted, and a new one that the more sheltered the spot the better, has come into existence. Allowing a cubic foot of air space for every pound of live weight, and figuring on the basis of a dairy stable, the hen house only needs to be one foot high. The main thing is to get a good and uniform circulation of fresh air. It is just as essential as corn, meal, meat scraps, or anything else. It feeds the lungs, and they, through the process of breathing, cleanse the whole body. By ducts running through the entire body, the hen can inflate herself with air. These passageways or pipes run through the bones, muscles, and organs, so that it is essential that when they are used, that the air be pure instead of vitiated and stale. Prof. Rice told of the college experiment with ventilation. They had been using tight coops, thinking that they were keeping the cold air out and the warm in. They had, however, an increasing percentage of roup, infertility and other troubles, as time went on. For a long while they could not un-

on cold days, the moisture accumulates on the principle that the inside being warmer than the outside. There is no chance for it to escape, and an unhealthy house is the result.

Prof. Rice then told of the experiment to find the proper kind of house, as conducted at Cornell. Two coops were built, one with glass front, the other with a muslin. The first part was to determine the effect on the vitality of the birds. Fifteen White Wyandotte cockerels were put into each house. They were kept there some months, and each day readings were taken as to temperature, density of sunlight, dampness, etc. At the end of the time it was found that in the glass house there was one with a bright red, and fourteen with lop, dull combs. In the muslin fronted coop it was just the reverse; fourteen had bright combs, and only one had a lop comb. White Wyandottes were used because of their well-known trait of showing their condition by the appearance of the comb.

The next experiment was to determine the effect of ventilation on egg productiveness. An equal number of Brown Leghorn

pullets were put into each of the houses, and at the end of the specified time, it was found that four of the pullets in the glass front house had died, and that the birds in the muslin front coop had laid eighty-six eggs more than their competitors. In general, it was found that it was only one and one-half degrees colder in the muslin fronted house, but that the moisture was greater in the glass coop, although the density of sunshine was proven to be three times greater in it than in the muslin fronted one. Hence, the drawback of the

latter is that it would be too dark, and Prof. Rice said that he believes in sunshine at all times of the day, and would construct the back of the house entirely of glass as well. So, from these experiments, there has been evolved a house that is part glass and part cloth in front. It is simply a section of glass, then a section of cloth, and in this way ventilation and sunlight is secured.

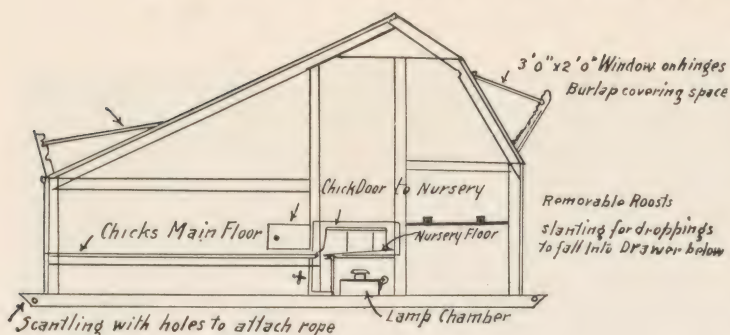
In reply to a question as to the amount of cloth, he said at present this was still under experiment. Burlap or muslin, both

good material to use. A question was also asked as to the relation of inbreeding to low vitality, and the speaker hit the practice good and proper, saying that it is wrong on general principles and in philosophy. He said, however, that inbreeding might be indulged in mildly with large flocks, and that the size of the flock should determine the time for infusing flesh blood. Replying to another questioner, regarding pure blood and its relation to constitutional vigor, he said that purity of breed neither meant loss or gain in this respect.

De Graff Piano Box Colony House

Edward T. De Graff

An old subject treated in a new and interesting way. Mr. De Graff utilizes two piano boxes in the construction of each colony house, where other builders use one. His plan is an origin-



al one and possesses many meritorious features, which the beginner as well as the experienced poultryman will readily understand.



WHILE the use of the piano box for poultry coops is as old as the boxes themselves, still, I think, I have found a combination of two boxes that for economical and practical results cannot be beaten. I use two boxes of same make, so as to have them the same size, and by adding two scantlings for runners, one long, ten-inch board to raise the front box so as to furnish two floors in front, and a window for the roof and some roofing paper, I can build a coop large enough for the attendant to step right into and attend to all duties with comfort. This box will accommodate a brood of chicks from incubator to maturity and even house a flock of fifteen all winter, as I demonstrated last winter with fifteen Rhode Island Red hens and a male. These did not have their combs frozen, and were the healthiest fowls on the farm.

By using any indoor brooder, or making one as in cut with nursery floor on a level with front floor, you have conveniences for raising young chicks that could not be beaten. As soon as practicable remove the brooder, giving them the whole house, and later place in the roosts at rear of door. By having a wire door on hinges, closing the front lower space, you furnish over 100 square feet of floor space under one roof, and fowls or chicks can avoid all unhealthy weather conditions by occupying the floor which is most to their advantage.

The two pictures will give a good idea of how it is built, almost without description, but I will explain a few points, so that any "jack-knife" carpenter can build it. Stand one box on end at rear of scantlings, removing the flat back of the box and top. Remove front and bottom of the other box and place horizontally, raising it ten inches above the scantling. The house can be made as large as required by leaving a space between the two boxes, using a few extra boards besides

the ones removed to fill in the two sides and roof. The front floor should come back to door, which can be made from one of the pieces removed very easily.

While the roof can be made to slope one way much easier, still I advise a peaked roof, with an air hole at both sides of the peak covered with burlap for ventilation. The back half of the roof can also be hinged and the hole protected with burlap, as in cut,

tion and not too big, say about 36 x 28 inches, hinged at top.

There are many advantages in this lower floor, as the chicks always have the ground floor, even in the worst weather, while on hot days they can lie there, cool and comfortable out of the sun.

The runners should have holes in them for hitching a horse, so the houses can be moved a few feet forward each week, thus keeping green feed right in the house for their convenience. If desired they can easily be drawn to any location like a sleigh, with no damage to house.

During my vacation trips around the country, I have always been interested in the different ways poultry fanciers use in raising their chicks. I have found nearly all of them complaining about their luck. While it is certainly of luck to some extent, still there is much evidence of lack of management in raising young stock. Chicks are often left to the mercy of their enemies, and they have no end of them, which are ready to kill them, from the little invisible louse to the human louse, who is invisible because he generally comes on dark nights.

My experience teaches me that it pays to spend more in protecting young stock and raise a larger percentage to maturity, what is raised being much healthier specimens, because of such care. I am always glad to prove this by flocks of Rhode Island Reds, which are matured at six months, without forcing, and in laying shape for all winter. There is no prettier sight in the business than a flock of hopper-fed Red males full of vigor, with plumage rivaling the pheasant when properly fed. If I have not made my ideas perfectly clear, I am willing to furnish any lacking information about this house, as I know it is a good thing and I want the readers of the POULTRY to reap the benefit of it.



Edward Teller De Graff and Son, John, Amsterdam, New York.

for real hot weather, when fowls can be made as comfortable as sitting out doors.

The roof is a most important part of any house, so I find it pays to use good paper and have the window green-house construc-



May Scene on U. R. Fishel's Poultry Farm. First Run on Free Range.]

SPECIALTY POULTRY FARMS



E sometimes tell about the poultry farms of our friends, with a view to encouraging beginners to adopt proper methods of feeding and caring for their birds. We have a notion that the description

of a poultry farm, kept in perfect condition, is very helpful to those who are just starting out and may have some discouragement in the way of obstacles which seem almost insurmountable.

We never fall to thinking along this line that there does not come into our mind a picture of some of the poultry farms we know. Some of these pictures are not pleasant to recall, and others give great pleasure. To visit a well-conducted poultry farm is more than a passing pleasure, because one can go back to it in thought and think of it with very real satisfaction.

Such a farm is "Fishelton," the home of U. R. Fishel, at Hope, Ind. No matter what time in the year one goes there it seems as if things had been tidied up for visitors. The farm is kept free of all sorts of rubbish in every one of its broad acres. The poultry yards are clean, the houses nicely painted, the floors littered with fresh straw and the birds themselves look as if they had been taught the benefits of keeping clean and in show condition the year through.

At "Fishelton" everything is done at the proper time and is properly done. Mr. Fishel does not believe that he can save money by allowing things to get even a minute behind-hand. It gives the casual visitor confidence in his methods to drop in unexpectedly and find everything as it should be. It shows without argument that care is taken in every department of the business, because carelessness in one department and carefulness in oth-

ers is never found in the same establishment. If one goes into a business office and finds the desks in tidy condition, the offices well kept and everything in order, he naturally expects that in that office business is promptly attended to. So it is in any line of business. Tidiness shows carefulness in every case.

Mr. Fishel has made a great success because he is thorough by nature. A stick or a stone out of place on the farm worries him. To see his birds soiled through contact with unclean surroundings would, we imagine, drive him frantic. We have never seen him in a hurry. He works rapidly but with method. He accomplishes a surprising amount of work in a day, but he does it because he works by rule. He has the faculty of "doing the next thing," and knowing what the next thing is. In his daily rounds he goes from one thing to another without seeming forethought, because he has his work planned in convenient order.

He makes no secret of the method which has brought him success. He began with good stock and a determination to breed the best. He made breeding good White Plymouth Rocks the object of his life. He specialized and did not "scatter his fire." He aimed at one thing and practiced until he was able to hit the mark every time.

He advertised, modestly at first, and to a larger extent as his business grew. He took pains to give satisfaction in every case. He was not afraid of the drudgery of writing letters or attending to minute details. His business grew as will that of any other poultry breeder who follows his methods. Any one with any breed can succeed if he will take Mr. Fishel as his model. Hundreds of those who began later are climbing up in the same way. Mr. Fishel was willing to work and wait. This is the secret: work and wait. Work

hard, do your work thoroughly and wait patiently, not forgetting to keep on working. Success does not come in a day or a year. Progress is constant, but success only comes after sustained effort. The measure of success may be small at first, but it will grow once it is started, for there is no truer saying than the one which declares that "nothing succeeds like success."

Such a farm should inspire the beginner to new effort. The big business that Mr. Fishel has built up is not an accident. It is the effect of a cause. He no doubt is the leading breeder of White Plymouth Rocks, not only in this country, but in any country. There are others who breed fine fowls, others who are in line for success. Our advertising columns give their names and addresses. They are honest and competent. They are building along the same lines and they are growing as the poultry business grows. They will find customers and make friends. They will get their share of the trade by making reputations for themselves. They have no reason to envy Mr. Fishel. They have much reason to thank him for his example, and they have his success to assure them that they may find success by going along the same road. Care in all things, constant advertising, prompt attention to orders, are the things that have made "Fishelton" possible. They point the way along which others may build up a similar business. There is no monopoly of opportunity in this country. Opportunity knocks at every door, not once or twice, but every day. The world is not overcrowded with successful men. There is an abundance of room at the top, and plenty of it a long way short of the top. Even the ground space at the base of the temple of fame is only thinly inhabited as yet. The beginner who is able to command patience and to keep on

working, must succeed. There is no other outcome to this method.

Sanitary Poultry Company

Another picture that comes to mind, when we are reviewing in thought the journeys we make. This is a smaller farm on the shores of a beautiful lake, where natural forest trees furnish protection from the sun of summer and make all the surroundings pleasant. This is a five-acre farm, devoted to Wyandottes. Here on the hillsides lie the yards of the Sanitary Poultry Company, just beyond the busiest part of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Rich, the proprietor, began four or five years ago to breed Wyandottes. White Wyandottes he makes his leader, but he keeps Buffs and some Silvers and Golden. He also keeps a few pens of Rhode Island Reds, of high quality. Mr. Rich has not specialized in the way of keeping but one variety, as he has been working along two lines at the same time. He keeps the strictest kind of an egg record with each pen of his birds and watches individuals

until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with their quality. The Sanitary Poultry Farm is well named. The conditions are ideal for maintaining perfect sanitary conditions. The land is perfectly drained, by natural conformation, the air is pure and the water perfect, while the hot sun of summer is tempered by the breezes of Cedar Lake and the shade of the forest trees.

This intensive poultry farm is an example of what may be done with a small place. It has been a profitable investment and its reputation is growing greater every day. Started particularly as a market poultry farm, it has developed into a place where show birds are reared from parents with high egg records, the ideal of parentage for the modern fowl.

Here is a business that has made several thousand dollars net profit on a small space, because it has been handled in a business-like manner. Here order, tidiness and a system that makes it possible to do the largest amount of effective work with the least effort is observed. As a consequence there is no appear-

ance of mere haste. Mr. Rich is never too busy to explain his methods to anyone who may ask about them. His help works by schedule, and on schedule, leaving nothing undone and neglecting nothing. Mr. Rich can tell at a glance at his report sheets and tell in a second just what each pen is doing.

Success has come to him because he started with a capacity to work with a settled end in view and was willing to work and wait. His profits have exceeded those of the average business house, and are far greater than could have been earned by almost any other business in which the same amount of capital was invested. It isn't so much the money capital that counts, although a start is necessary, if a living is the object in view. It is patience, study, order, promptness and the spirit that does not give up until it compels success that is needed. These are necessary to the successful prosecution of any undertaking. The success of the specialty poultry farms we have described shows that the poultry business can be made profitable if properly carried on.

The Guinea as a Profitable Fowl

WITH the gradual disappearance of natural game birds, there is growing up a demand in the cities for a domestic bird which has all the qualities of the game bird, in color and texture of the flesh and the game flavor that epicures so much delight in. We refer to the guinea fowl, which has heretofore been kept more as an odd bird than because there was any particular profit in breeding it.

The guinea as we know it, is but one of many varieties, all of which originally came from Africa. The ancient Romans were acquainted with the guinea fowl, but there is good reason for thinking that the guinea fowl of old Rome was one of the species found in Eastern Africa, rather than the native of the West Coast, which is found in large numbers in its native country, identical in shape and color with the guinea of our farm yards.

Guineas are fowls that do best when treated on the let-alone principle. They have a natural inclination to wander in the fields and seek their own food. If given a wide range, such as they can have on a farm, they care little for the feeds of domestication, wandering forth early and staying abroad late, during all of the year when they can find seeds, green stuffs and insects to eat.

In mating guineas, not more than two hens should be allowed for one cock, although occasionally a cock will mate with more than this number. In their natural state they mate in pairs, but under domestication they have broken away from the original plan and accept more than one mate.

It requires from twenty-six to twenty-eight days to hatch guinea eggs, and it is best to hatch them under common hens.

When they are first hatched they are as wild as quail and will run away and hide, and finally become lost if they are not confined in a pen in which they cannot find a hole out of which they can creep, and they will find the hole if it is there. A pen made

of foot-wide board will keep them long enough so they will become accustomed to the mother hen. Once they get acquainted with their foster mother and learn her language, they are very affectionate and will talk to her as they follow her about, never leaving her day or night. Indeed, they stay with the hens all the season and even through the winter.

Guineas are quite prolific layers, hiding their nests in the fields as does a turkey, unless they have been accustomed to sleeping in a house. If hatched with hens they do not have such wild dispositions and frequently lay in the nest provided for hens, until about the



This White Guinea Stole Her Nest and Brought Out Nineteen Little Ones. Mrs. Mortin W. Fordice, Russelville, Indiana.

time when they become broody, when they will steal away and lay a clutch of eggs to hatch.

The young are quite tender for a few days and should be fed little and very often at first. In a short time they become hardy and after that will endure any kind of weather that may come, even to sleeping out of doors in the coldest weather.

The eggs are small but of good flavor, but there is no market demand for them and, ex-

cept for home consumption or for use in hatching, they are not valuable.

Guinea hens are not good mothers. It must be a very favorable season in which a guinea hen will raise more than a few of the young she hatches. As a rule they wander about through damp grass until the young are mostly lost.

As remarked above these birds are coming more into demand all the time from city consumers, who are beginning to appreciate their tender palatable flesh, which hardly anyone can distinguish from grouse or pheasant flesh. It is a fact that in the larger cities there is a regular market for guineas at good prices, which are served as game at restaurants and hotels.

The common pearl guinea has darker flesh than the white variety. The white guinea is never found in its native country, the loss of color being an accident of domestication, which has been taken advantage of to breed a new variety. Wright leaves the inference in the minds of his readers that white guineas are hardly known in Europe, but in this country they are not uncommon. We have always thought they were not as wild as the darker colored ones, but this may be a mistake.

There is little difficulty in distinguishing the sexes to one who is familiar with these birds, but the beginner is often at a loss to tell the males from the females. The male has a coarser head than the female and a different voice. It is the female that has the characteristic cry of the breed. She alone calls "buckwheat, buckwheat," the male never using this call.

As night watches a few guineas are a perfect defense. They know a stranger at any time and will set up their clatter day or night, and he is a bold chicken thief who can withstand their discordant screeching when he invades a poultry house where guineas are kept.

Guineas should not be hatched until continuous warm weather has come, say, the last of May and during June. The female guinea usually does not sit until later than this. A small flock is profitable and interesting.

Culling The Flocks For Summer Layers



THE FOLLOWING article is republished from the Ohio Farmer because it is one of the best ones on this subject we have seen. It is full of good advice concerning the summer culling and poultrymen who follow it will find it as profitable as it is interesting:

"As the spring egg season begins to wane and we are pretty nearly over with the hatching and brooding season, we begin to look forward to the flock that we must depend upon to produce eggs during the summer season. We find it very profitable to keep a good-sized flock of laying hens about the farm-yard during the winter and spring laying season, but in order to give the increased flocks of growing chicks better facilities for range, it is best policy to cut down the laying flock, and get a better growth from the spring-hatched cockerels and pullets.

"Each season, at the waning of the laying period, we cull over our flocks, and discard those which we are aware will not be profitable for us to keep as egg producers during the heated summer season. The hens that have been the most profitable as winter layers and brooders in the spring hatching season are the early-hatched pullets from the previous year, and the two-year-old hens that were in prime condition at time of selection. These are the hens that at the present time constitute our flock, and at the closing of the hatching season we find them divided into several grades.

"Among this flock will be found a number of two-year-old hens that have become over-fat from high feeding for egg production, and as warmer weather advances they become still more so, and drone about lazily and will not produce eggs during the season to warrant their keeping until the autumn markets. Hence while the spring markets are brisk, and such stock in good demand, these hens are culled, and placed upon the market. Indeed

we keep over but very few hens of this age unless they have exceptionally good markings and promise a good constitution to carry them through for the production of eggs for hatching the following season.

"A few of the early-hatched pullets are also discarded for the same reason.

"Many of our hens become very fat while

late-hatched pullets from the previous season. These pullets have been carefully fostered during the winter season, not with the expectation of even early spring eggs. Indeed they are not laying yet at this date, but when July and August eggs are scarce upon the farm they will be furnishing nice fresh eggs. They appear to fill in a niche in the laying season that



"Lady Grace" White Rock Pullet; laid at five months; weighed seven pounds at six months. Owned by J. B. Howe, Kentland, Ind.

upon the nest, brooding, and rather than risk chances of reducing them and getting them back to a good laying condition we let them go upon the market while fat. Therefore, when our flock is properly culled and placed back in the farmyard we have endeavored to not only make of it a respectable looking flock, but as well a profitable laying flock.

"Then, in this summer laying flock we have an invaluable acquisition in the way of the

no other fowl can quite reach. The hatching period is Nature's rest of the laying hen, and if she be kept in proper condition during this time, with the right feeding and necessary condimental foods, she will be in good condition to commence laying again and will be paying her way quite soon.

"It is a mistake for the poultry keeper to attempt to keep too large a flock of hens during the summer season, as well as to over-crowd



A Beautiful Flock of White Holland Turkeys Owned by George H. [Moss,] Burkes Garden, Virginia.

Courtesy of Mr. Moss

his houses in the winter. The farm range is free so far as it goes, but when it becomes over-crowded with fowls the profits must be reduced, and the best method is to curtail a portion of the flock before the profits are seriously affected.

"A flock of hens should not be expected, even upon the largest ranges about the farm-yard, to subsist upon what they may pick up, for they will be found overstepping their privileges and doing damage to growing crops that otherwise would not result if they were given a ration of grain each day. Our flock gets the same care during the summer season that they get in winter, and we know that this extra care brings us in more eggs than to bal-

ance the extra added expense. Besides we need not dog our hens from the fields where they are damaging the crops from aggravated starvation. Feed the summer layers well and they will help feed their owner.

"Many flocks of fowls suffer immeasurably during the heated season from lack of water. They can not be expected to furnish an abundance of eggs without water. Hens drink an abundance of water when kept where they can get it. At our place we have securely placed within the shade of a farmyard building a sixty-gallon barrel upon the side near the bottom of which we have placed an ordinary drinking fountain, such as is sold at all hardware stores, and used for the watering of

swine. This attachment works automatically and the barrel is pumped full of water when necessary with the farm wind-pump, and it is safe to say that our fowls do not suffer from want of water at any time, even though the season be pressing and busy.

"Ordinary poultry fountains are good for their purpose, but where a large flock of fowls are dependent upon them for water, and the season is busy, the housewife too often finds them empty and the fowls starving for water. It is amazing what a quantity of water a bunch of fowls will consume if they have access to it, and they should have a plentiful supply, especially those that are being depended upon for the production of eggs."

A Private Laying Competition

I enclose you the report of an egg-laying contest I have been carrying on during the month of March just concluded, among the various breeds in my yards. I have had a small amount of curiosity to know, from my own observation, just what each variety was capable of doing under adverse circumstances, so I selected March from the fact that fowls could reasonably be expected to be in laying condition and because we were having the coldest February on record, not a mild day during the month and only four days of sunshine. When this is taken into account they deserve credit for laying at all.

The feed was a mash in the morning, all they could eat, meat scraps or ground bone at noon, vegetables, grit, shells, etc., always before them, and grain at night, a quart to ten hens; Leghorns, one-half pint less.

All breeds have been subject to the same feed and attention, and all stand strictly on their individual merits as egg producers, with no favoritism shown any breed. Pen No. 17, White Leghorn pullets, were beaten by both No. 5 and No. 18, composed of hens.

GEO. E. HOWELL

Howells, New York

Pen No.	Breed	No. of Hens	Egg Yield	Average Per Hen
1	S. C. White Leghorn	17	262	15.4
2	S. C. Brown Leghorn	15	202	13.5
3	S. C. Black Minorca	20	295	14.8
4	Barred Plymouth Rock	19	394	21
5	S. C. White Leghorn	40	762	19
6	Barred Plymouth Rock	30	449	15
7	R. C. Brown Leghorn	5	62	12.4
8	R. C. White Leghorn	11	183	16.6
9	S. C. Buff Leghorn	10	90	9
10	S. C. Pyle Leghorn	9	132	14.7
11	Light Brahma	12	224	18.7
12	Silver Wyandotte	8	140	17.5
13	White Plymouth Rock	10	136	13.6
14	White Wyandotte	10	174	17.4
15	Buff Wyandotte	11	182	16.5
16	S. C. Rhode Island Reds	10	221	22
17	S. C. White Leghorn	40	613	16
18	S. C. White Leghorn	30	561	18.7

The size of the eggs laid by the different breeds range about as follows: Black Minorca, Light Brahma, White Plymouth Rock, Single Comb White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Pyle Leghorn, Buff Leghorn, Silver Wyandotte, White Wyandotte, Buff Wyandotte, Barred Plymouth Rock, Rose Comb White and Brown Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds.



First Buff Wyandotte Cockerel, Cleveland, 1907.
Owned by G. C. Kimbark, Canton, Ohio.

THE PROFITABLE TURKEY



HE turkey is one of the most profitable of all classes of domestic fowls. They are only adapted to the farmer who has an unlimited range for them, but on such a range they will do an immense amount of good during the summer season by destroying grasshoppers and other insects, turning these into flesh that is always in demand at good prices. It is probable that a pound of turkey meat can be produced on a farm as cheaply as a pound of pork, but even if it cost much more it would still be profitable for turkeys always sell for much more than hogs.

May is a good month in which to hatch turkeys, as the young turkeys come out just when the weather is settled and steadily warm and insects become plentiful.

For the past three years dressed turkeys in this market have retailed all the way from 19 to 26 cents a pound, owing to

their scarcity. From reports to date, this scarcity seems still to exist. This condition has stimulated the raising of turkeys in this section to a marked degree, and the writer has been one of those who has been tempted, by reason of the high price, to engage in the industry.

At the outset, it must be said that one's knowledge of raising chickens, no matter how extended that knowledge may be, or how successful one may have been, is not of much value when it comes to raising young turkeys. Their nature is so different and the method of caring for them so different, that one must learn it as a distinct and separate business from that of chicken raising. We do not say one cannot combine the two, for we believe it can be done successfully.

One may take a brooder full of chicks and provided they are well hatched and vigorous, can, by the usual care and attention, raise the majority to maturity, but not so with turkeys. He can hatch the

eggs in an incubator with good success, as turkey eggs are usually better fertilized than hens' eggs, but he cannot confine them in brooder runs, and unless he has broody turkeys or hens to mother them when hatched, he may lose the greater portion. They must be given their liberty at a very early age, as the wild instinct, especially in the Bronze variety, is so strong, that unless given their freedom to roam and forage over fields and pasture, they will sicken and die.

Turkeys are more creatures of habit than any other of our feathered fowl, yet while they will roam over the prairie during the day in search of food, they will always come home at night if one will make a practice of feeding them, however lightly. We have never been troubled by their staying away at night, for as soon as they return, about sunset, we immediately take a dish of grain and they follow us straight into their house, knowing they will receive a small ration of food.

Pure Bred Fowls vs. Mongrels



At the West Virginia experiment station Stewart and Atwood made some valuable and interesting experiments to determine the relative productiveness and profit of pure bred fowls as compared with mongrels. We reprint this as being from an authoritative source, as the gentlemen

a portion of the time the fowls were somewhat too fat for best results. They were fed whole grain scattered in litter in the morning and a mash at night."

The table below tells in a most concise and graphic manner what was fed and how much of each kind of feed. We have frequently said at farmers' institutes and other meetings, where poultry keeping was under discussion, that a hen could be kept a year on the equivalent of five pecks of wheat, advising that half a bushel of wheat and about an equal mixture of oats and corn be substituted for a diet of wheat alone. This has been only an approximate way of saying that variety is best. The table below shows that the variety in this experiment was great enough to suit the most fickle hen appetite. It should be remembered that the values given in these tables are for dollars, cents and mills. Thus the first amount in the table below is 9 cents and 1 mill:

MONGRELS.

Cornmeal	at \$1.25	per cwt.	7.3 lbs.	.....	\$ .001
Wheat bran	at 1.20	per cwt.	1.7 lbs.	.....	.020
Ground oats	at 1.40	per cwt.	6.5 lbs.	.....	.091
Gluten feed	at 1.275	per cwt.	3.4 lbs.	.....	.043
Beef meal	at 1.80	per cwt.	3.9 lbs.	.....	.070
Middlings	at 1.20	per cwt.	5.6 lbs.	.....	.067
Corn	at 1.05	per cwt.	19.8 lbs.	.....	.207
Oats	at 1.25	per cwt.	18.6 lbs.	.....	.232
Milk	at .005	per qt.	20 qts.	.....	.100
Total cost				.....	.921

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Cornmeal	at \$1.25	per cwt.	7.2 lbs.	.....	.090
Wheat bran	at 1.20	per cwt.	1.6 lbs.	.....	.019
Ground oats	at 1.30	per cwt.	6.4 lbs.	.....	.089
Gluten feed	at 1.275	per cwt.	3.4 lbs.	.....	.043
Beef meal	at 1.80	per cwt.	3.8 lbs.	.....	.068
Middlings	at 1.20	per cwt.	5.6 lbs.	.....	.067
Corn	at 1.25	per cwt.	17.1 lbs.	.....	.179
Oats	at 1.25	per cwt.	15.9 lbs.	.....	.198
Milk	at .005	per qt.	20 qts.	.....	.100
Total cost				.....	.853

The total amount of food consumed by the mongrels per head, without taking into consideration the skim-milk, was 66.8 pounds, and for the Leghorns 61 pounds, and the total cost of food at the prices given in the table was \$0.921 and \$0.853 for the mongrels and Leghorns respectively.

Below is the table given in the bulletin, from which these facts are extracted, showing the results of the test. It will be noticed

that the Leghorns began laying first, laid the largest number of eggs and ate the smallest quantity of feed:

Month	Price per doz.	Eggs laid.	Mongrels. Value.	Eggs laid.	Leghorns. Value.
1904.	Cents.				
November 14th.	30	6	\$.150	165	\$ 4.125
December	35	39	1.137	269	7.846
1905.					
January	35	149	4.346	260	7.583
February	30	170	4.250	335	8.375
March	20	761	12.683	919	15.316
April	20	820	13.666	858	14.300
May	20	598	9.966	733	12.216
June	20	521	8.683	563	9.383
July	20	505	8.416	574	9.566
August	23	425	8.146	421	8.069
September	24	447	8.940	452	9.040
October	28	283	6.603	248	5.786
November 14th.	30	83	2.075	27	.675
Total		4,807	89.061	5,824	112.280
Average per hen.		96.1	1.78	116.5	2.24

The mongrels produced eggs to the value of \$1.78 and the Leghorns to the value of \$2.24. If we deduct, in each case, the cost of food from the value of the eggs, there remain balances of \$0.86 and \$1.39 for the mongrels and Leghorns respectively. If we take into consideration only the cost of the food consumed and the value of the eggs produced then the Leghorns gave 53 cents per head more profit than the mongrels. The mongrels gained in weight one pound per head more than the Leghorns. Valuing this at 13 cents per pound, then the Leghorns gave 40 cents more net profit per hen than the mongrels.

Professors Stewart and Atwood used White Leghorns in this experiment for the pure bred side of the work, but the results would not have been changed much if any with any other pure bred variety. The cost of feed would probably have been greater if Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons had been used, as it is reasonable to expect, and has been established by Professor Thompson, in the Australian laying competitions, that Leghorns produce eggs at less feed cost than any other variety entered in these contests.

While this may be, and probably is true, the fact does not militate against any other breed. The larger breeds have advantages



Percy A. Cook, American manager for Wm. Cook & Sons. The pair of Black Orpingtons shown are a pair Mr. Cook sold to go to Germany at a long price. Mr. Cook has built up a large business in this country and we are glad to show two such good birds backed by his smiling countenance.

named above have a reputation for stating facts, whether these are in accordance with preconceived theories or against them.

The reports say:

"In the summer of 1904 fifty young pullets, which were typical of the common mixed stock of the country, were bought from farmers living in the vicinity of Morgantown. A few of them showed traces of Barred Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma blood. Two or three resembled Barred Plymouth Rocks in color, but were provided with a crest, and the rest of them were of various colors. They were allowed to run at large until fall. Then they were divided into two lots, and placed in the laying houses provided for them. Fifty Single Comb White Leghorn pullets of approximately the same age as the mongrels were selected and placed in two similar houses. The general plan of conducting the experiment was as follows: The feed was carefully weighed for each lot and placed in covered boxes in the houses. The actual feeding of the fowls was entrusted to a little colored boy, who, it is believed, gave the fowls at least as careful attention as they would have received on the average farm. He was instructed to feed only what the fowls seemed to require, but as he was naturally a liberal feeder it is probable that



View at the Farm House on U. R. Fishel's Poultry Farm, Hope, Indiana.

Courtesy of Mr. Fishel.

not possessed by the smaller ones, and are fully as profitable in the final analysis of results, as determined by considering all the factors entering into the problem of profitable poultry keeping.

The fact that mongrel fowls are not as profitable as those of pure breeding is not one to surprise those who have the faculty of logical reasoning.

Pure bred fowls have been bred with a definite purpose in mind. They have the inherited tendency from which excellence comes. Their ancestors for many genera-

tions have been selected because they have excelled in certain desirable characteristics, and all their blood lines have been started in a certain direction.

Thus it is to be expected that each succeeding generation will excel all its predecessors, because undesirable traits are left farther and farther behind, the longer the blood lines are kept pure.

We have known, and even now own, some mongrel hens which are fine layers. They were selected as an experiment in selecting for the laying type, and the best of those so

selected have been kept. The first generation of pullets from this selection are now laying. It remains to be seen whether they will prove persistent layers. If they do we shall be very much surprised, because they have no laying history behind them. The original flock was a flock of accidents. The chicks were not of the same color as the sire or the dams. They broke into all sorts of colors and vary in shape as much as in color. They are mongrels, pure and simple, and we do not hesitate to predict will prove failures as the foundation of a laying flock.

Honesty is the Best Policy

L. B. HINDMAN

EVERY business on earth in which men may make a legitimate success has been hurt by certain reckless individuals who were willing to rush into it and, by use of foul means, as well as fair, get what they could out of it and then leave the business for some other field. The field of fancy poultry has seen many such individuals. It has surely not profited by them. The fact that it has withstood the attacks and criticism which such individuals and their acts bring upon it is proof that it can stand on its own merit. Should we not, as fanciers, base our every claim on merit alone? There is an old adage which says that "Honesty is the best policy," and we really believe that it is. But when one investigates the claims made by many fanciers in their advertising and gets a few samples of their stock at a long price, he is convinced that some of the brethren are not adhering to the policy very hard. What is the basis for advertising the best on earth if one has not gone into the largest shows, in his own land at least, and proved that he owns the best? Or why so word your advertising as to deceive the hundreds of amateurs who are looking for help from those who are long in the fancy? There is enough of the sturdy old Puritan in us to believe that the honest man will win out in the end.

Where will the profit come in, if you do succeed in selling a customer a 50-cent bird for \$5.00? You know "murder will out" and the real quality of that bird will

be indelibly stamped on his or her progeny. Sooner or later the purchaser will learn that he was swindled, and what is the result? He either gives up in despair, be-



Buff Wyandotte "Badger Boy," Score 95½. First Chicago, 1907, also Shape Special. Owned by Ralph, W. Sturtevant, Delavan, Wisconsin.

lieving that all fanciers are dishonest, or else tries another breeder. In either case you have lost what might have proved a steady customer. The writer's own experience is in point. Several years ago, when taking up a new breed, we tried both eggs and birds from two fanciers who were making strong claims for their stock. We paid the price of good goods. At the end of two years we were about ready to despair when our attention was called to a breeder of our variety not far away who was advertising in a modest way. We corresponded with him, bought stock and eggs, and in five years have given him a good many dollars which would have gone to others had they dealt as fairly and honestly as he did.

We would not give the impression that we believe all, or nearly all, fanciers are dishonest. Our experience has proven that such is not the case and we count among our friends many a fancier whose business is conducted along the lines of strictest integrity, but too often we have found ourselves unable to defend those whom down in our heart we wanted to defend, because we knew the charges of sharp practice were all too true. The country is large and there is room for us all and for all the good birds we can raise, so let us lend our best efforts to placing this grand work on the highest possible plane. In the matter of "faking" or dishonestly winning awards, the above sentiments should prevail. Honesty is the best policy.

A Few Timely Words on the Subject of Egg Preservation



VERY year about this time we begin to get requests to say something about preserving eggs. The process is well understood and the best methods have been developed and tested until this matter has become quite common. Below we give the best method that has yet been discovered:

Use pure water that has been thoroughly boiled and then cooled. To each ten quarts water add one quart water glass. Pack the eggs in a jar and pour the solution over them, covering well. Keep the eggs in a cool place; a dry, cool cellar is good. If the eggs are kept too warm the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by so do-

ing their keeping quality is injured probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell. For packing use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to the others.

Water glass is a very cheap product that can usually be procured at 50 cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve fifty dozen eggs, so the cost of material for this method would only be about 1 cent a dozen. If wooden kegs or barrels are used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water to sweeten and purify them.

Any druggist can get water glass. Many druggists keep it constantly on hand. One of our readers wrote us that his druggist never heard of water glass. Probably he called it

by its more scientific name—sodium silicate or potassium silicate. These are not the same, but they answer the same purpose. Most sodium silicate has a considerable percentage of potassium silicate in it.

By the time these words reach the readers of *POULTRY* the editor will be on the Pacific Coast, for the purpose of visiting some of the most famous poultry districts of that part of the country. His observations while on this trip will appear during the summer, these being illustrated by photographs he will take among the flocks of the far west. It is the intention to tell what the editor sees and illustrate what his camera sees.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Don't fail to read our special subscription offer in the department of "Talks With Our Subscribers." After you have read it tell your friends about it.

Buffalo, New York, is going to have a poultry show next winter. Good shows were once held in Buffalo, and it should be a good show city. G. J. Felmer has been elected secretary. His address is 39 Condon Avenue.

Mrs. Sharpe Butterfield, wife of the veteran Judge Butterfield, died at Windsor, Ontario, March 8, at the age of sixty-four. Mrs. Butterfield was ill but a very short time. The funeral was at Windsor. We extend our sympathy to our old friend.

We have a splendid article by Mr. Roswell H. Johnson, of the staff of the Carnegie Institution, which will greatly interest our readers. It was prepared for this number, but was crowded out at the last minute, but is good enough to hold over a month.

The election of officers of the American Poultry Association will be effected just about the time this reaches our readers. The editor of *POULTRY* who has been nominated for second vice president, is the only one on the ticket who has no competition. It would be just our luck to get elected.

William Osburn, proprietor of Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Illinois, writes: *POULTRY* is one of the few journals I read from cover to cover and I always get good points from it." Thanks. Mr. Osburn adds that he is having a nice trade and that eggs from his yards are well fertilized. He has young stock coming on finely.

In our reviews last month we intimated that E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, New York, would send his catalogue free. He writes that his price is 25 cents. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for mistakes of this kind, unless the price is printed on the publication itself. We assume that every catalogue that comes to us is free unless it bears evidence to the contrary.

It is a fact that practical qualities in poultry are becoming more appreciated with every year. This is as it should be. Now we have two standards of value—the fancy and the practical. We are rapidly coming to the place that a bird will be valued according to its conformity to a double standard. It will not be long until we shall require Standard qualities combined with practical usefulness.

It seems to us that we never enjoyed reading our exchanges as we have the later numbers. That the poultry press is becoming more interesting is a conclusion that even a casual study of the poultry journals will prove. Not only this, but the style of treating the several problems is greatly improved lately. Editors are requiring their contributors to say something worth while these days. The poultry press is something poultrymen should be proud of. No industry is better represented.

The most important event of the year so far, in American Poultry Association matters is the death of Secretary-treasurer Orr. Mr. Orr was not only a prominent man in poultry matters but was in a position of tremendous importance at the time of his death. His departure from the walks of this life has brought to the front some interesting speculation concerning the choosing of his successor. In case of vacancies in offices the Executive Board has power to appoint a successor, but at present we have no Executive Board. We have an Executive Committee of about 100 members, while under the new law an Executive Board of thirteen members is provided for. Whether the present committee can legally appoint a successor or not is a question, but there is no question about the fact that the appointment must be at a meeting to which members are called or that traveling and hotel expenses must be paid such members as attend. It is a question for association lawyers to settle, and only one of many that may possibly arise between now and the next meeting of the association.

This magazine was the only one of all the poultry publications in this country, which are published on the first of the month, to contain an extended obituary of the late Secretary-treasurer Orr. Two days before his death we were notified that he was in serious danger and took measures to keep in touch with his condition. Upon his death we received a wire from a special correspondent, notifying us of the sad event. The forms for *POULTRY* for April had just been closed when this notice came. We immediately got in communication with our correspondent and within a few hours got the particulars by telegraph from which our obituary was written. We felt that the importance of the event was such that we were justified in going to this expense. In daily newspaper circles this would be called a "scoop", but we only refer to this in order to show that we are prepared to be on-the-minute with every thing of interest to the poultry fraternity. Every administrative member of the force of *POULTRY* is always looking toward the future and trying to anticipate anything that may happen. Because we have been able to stand first in so many things, we have been able to attract subscriptions from so many of the progressive poultrymen of this country.

It seems to us that there is something seriously wrong with the eggs of this country, which means there is something wrong with the breeding stock. In fact we may go still further and say these conditions point to something wrong in connection with the breeding or care of the breeding stock of the country. We have had more reports of infertile eggs this season than we remember ever to have had before. This is a serious state of affairs. It points to serious mistakes in breeding or caring for breeding stock. Is it too close inbreeding, too much feed or lack of proper exercise? We would be glad to have the matter fully discussed.

Last month our special contributor, Mr. Welcome, had an article in *POULTRY* in which he indulged in some animaversions directed toward the experiment stations which have been working with poultry problems. We published these criticisms, not in a censorious spirit, because we believed them to contain plain facts, observable to anyone who keeps in touch with experimental work along this line. It has seemed to us for a long time that much time is being wasted going over well known facts and that, very often, the experiments seemed to be conducted with a view to twist practice into harmony with theories which have many times proved unworkable. Having said this much we do not hesitate to go further and say much good work is being done, but the most necessary work is not always given the attention its relative importance deserves. We know pretty well in this country how to feed for eggs, but we do not know very much about breeding for eggs at a time in the year when they are most profitable. One hen may lay fifty eggs in winter at a time when they will bring more money than could be got for 150 if they were laid in May or June, when prices are lowest. What do we know about breeding for winter layers up to this time? Please do not arise as one man to reply. Ask such a question at a mass meeting of poultry professors and the silence would be astounding in its vehemence. Just how much do we know about the effects of inbreeding? Again a great volume of profound silence. Tell us what is a balanced ration for a laying hen. Nothing doing, except some vague guesses founded on Wolf's antiquated feeding tables, compiled for those who feed horses. In the sacred name of progress let us devoutly make make a vow to cease working in fields that have been harvested, and go over to the uncut grain of unsolved problems stands waiting.

News and Notes

The poultry people of Polo, Illinois, are out with the dates for their next big show. It will be held January 6 to 11, 1908. Dr. Leslie A. Beard, of Polo, is secretary.

POULTRY will be sent all the remaining months of this year and all of next year for \$1.00. Send us two subscribers at this rate and we will extend your subscription for a year from the time it expires.

The printing plant at which the American Fancier was printed recently burned, and Brother Drevenstedt is reported as being in very bad health, a combination which is very hard on the Fancier.

The very best place from which to make an effective "kick" against the American Poultry Association is from the inside. The fellow who indulges in this sort of gymnastics from the outside is open to the suspicion of having some ulterior motive in view.

We shall be compelled to raise our advertising rates, beginning with next October. Our circulation has run up until the price we get for advertising has run down the profit to the vanishing point. Those who make contracts for a year get the present rates, provided the service begins before October.

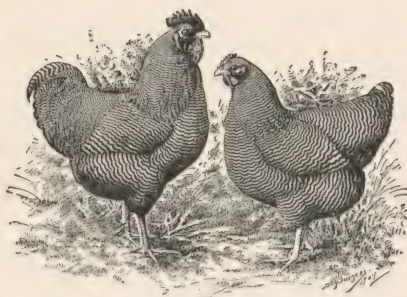
It sounds real funny to us to have an exhibitor who never spent a cent buying space in our advertising columns, find fault with us because we did not give him a free advertisement by publishing his winnings. It is not clear to us that such a complainant has even a shadow of a claim to space in our columns.

Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks loom up in the near future. We have some that look good. They certainly are beautiful birds with their white and gold barring. We hope the American Poultry Association will invent some other name for them before they are admitted to the Standard. We have Plymouth Rocks enough.

D. Lincoln Orr is a jolly good fellow, which no one will deny, but when he repeats seriously a remark that we made as the lightest kind of a jest, as he does in the American Poultry Journal, he puts us in the wrong light. Speeches made at a banquet don't sound well when repeated in disconnected fragments.

Good judges must be very scarce, judging by the number of invitations we have received to act as "adjudicator of awards" next winter. We are out of the judging game entirely. We are willing to lend our assistant, W. E. Stanfield, who knows good poultry wherever he sees it, to any poultry association who desires to engage him. As a publisher we do not think it best to do any judging. Being human we have a warm spot for our advertisers and do not want to be led into temptation by being called upon to judge their birds. Of course they would have the best birds, but people will talk.

Do You Know Hummel?



If not, you had better get acquainted. I have my breeding pens all mated up and can now fill your egg orders. My breeding birds score from 90 to 96 points. I have been very particular in selecting male birds for breeding purposes this season, every bird is strong and vigorous. By my method of packing eggs I am able to ship them anywhere with good results to purchaser, and guarantee safe arrival of eggs at your nearest express office at the lowest possible rate. You can order your eggs direct from this advertisement.

Handsome 1907 Catalog Free

EGGS
All Varieties in this Column
\$1.50 per 13
2.50 per 26
5.00 per 65

Barred Plymouth Rocks
White Plymouth Rocks
Buff Rocks
Light Brahmas
White Wyandottes
Buff Wyandottes
Golden Wyandottes
Silver Laced Wyandottes
Buff Cochins
Partridge Cochins
Black Langshans
S. S. Hamburgs
Rose Comb Br. Leghorns
R. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Buff Leghorns
S. C. Black Minorcas
American Dominiques
Golden Sebright Bantams

EGGS
All Varieties in this Column
\$1.75 per 13
3.00 per 26
6.00 per 65

White Cochins
White Langshans
Cornish Indian Games
Black Breasted Red Games
Houdans
Black Javas
S. C. White Minorcas
R. C. Black Minorcas
Buff Orpingtons
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Buckeye Reds
Golden Polish
W. F. Black Spanish
Buff Cochins Bantams

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
White Holland Turkeys
Toulouse Geese

EGGS
All Varieties in this Column
\$2.00 per 13
3.50 per 26
7.00 per 65

Pea Comb Barred Rocks
Dark Brahmas
Blue Andalusians
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
Red Caps
White Crested Black Polish
Silver Polish
Black Tailed Jap Bantams

Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per 11
Rouen Ducks \$2.50 per 22

One setting \$2.50
Two settings 4.50

Hummel's Insect Powder. The best in the world. Price list free. All correspondence receives prompt and personal attention. If you have never dealt with me, I want your orders this season, and will endeavor to treat you right and hold your patronage

S. A. Hummel, Box 88, Freeport, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass.

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

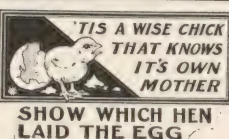
Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

"IDEAL" TRAP-NESTS



SHOW WHICH HEN LAID THE EGG

Install A Fact Factory

Weed out the drones, get more eggs with less feed, know the chick's dam. The "Ideal" turns out true answers. Always in season, convenient, compact, accurate, inexpensive. **Endorsed by all who know everywhere.** 8th year. Ten in use to one of any other make. Begin with the best and avoid all the troubles and expense consequent upon a test of able invention. I sell **Plans, Traps, Leg Bands and Record Sheets.** No watching. No freight. Write for prices and "A Symposium of Evidence." **F. O. Wellcome, Box P 1, Yarmouth, Maine**

"The man who made trapnesting practicable".

Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting

Utility stock \$2 per setting

Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & Co.
LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers. Catalogue free for the asking.

Box 21

Chicks 20 and 25 Cents Each.

Send stamp for Red Club Standard.

Opportunities in Turkey Raising

It is estimated that in the city of Washington the consumption of turkeys is 1,000 daily during the season which lasts about 100 days. In other words that city consumes about 100,000 turkeys in the winter months. Probably other cities do not reach so high a proportionate consumption as this because they have not, during the turkey season, such a feasting population as characterizes Washington, but the great popularity of the turkey all over the country is attested by the undiminished demand.

Upon consulting the general market reports of this magazine we find that the prices offered in New York just before Christmas in 1896 were 8 to 8½ cents a pound for live turkeys, 13 to 14 for dry packed. New York and near-by stock 12½ to 13½ for New York and Pennsylvania, 12½ to 13 for western. Last Christmas live turkeys commanded 13 to 14 cents and dressed ones 15 to 22 cents. During the last ten years such comments as the following are of frequent occurrence: Live poultry in good request, turkeys being especially desired. Arrivals of choice dressed turkeys were small and stock firmly held. New York dealers predict that Tennessee and Texas will figure conspicuously in the holiday trade. All this goes to show that the demand for turkeys is reasonably steady.

Meanwhile the cost of raising has not perceptibly increased. Gossip has not whispered any decrease of insect supply, nor any change in the turkey's appetite for insects. Today the turkey will eat as many bugs as ever. What more profitable or pleasing way to take advantage of garden enemies than to eat them in the form of roast turkey?

Why then, has turkey raising declined? Chiefly because people practice wrong methods of management at some or all stages of the bird's life. Formerly turkeys were allowed to manage themselves pretty much after they had passed babyhood. They were allowed to roam and to roost in trees even during the winter. This tended toward hardiness of the parents, fertility of the eggs and vigor of the young. But the general practice has been to kill the largest birds for the holding markets, thus not only tending steadily to reduce the size, but also the vigor of the progeny raised from the inferior specimens kept as breeders.

Another bad practice is that of forcing the breeders to live under unnatural conditions during the winter. This is most common among people who have high-priced stock. The fowls are confined too much and fed too much. The penalty for this coddling of breeding stock is impaired vitality of the progeny. On account of the high death rate due to these bad practices the report that turkeys are hard to raise is based.

The fault is not with the turkeys, but with the raiser. No matter how superior the stock, failure is bound to result from improperly directed efforts. It is high time to return to more common sense, or rather "turkey sense" methods of raising. Nothing is to be gained by calling the turkey a fool and trying to make it adopt human ways of living. The fields and the woods are where it delights to forage even in winter. And the more freedom it is allowed the better.

To be sure, while the poults are little it is advisable that they be kept dry, clean and tame, and to come from the fields at night for grain, but the less they are compelled to adopt

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A LIBRARY IN ONE BOOK.
Besides an accurate, practical, and scholarly vocabulary of English, enlarged with 25,000 NEW WORDS, the International contains a History of the English Language, Guide to pronunciation, Dictionary of Fiction, New Gazetteer of the World, New Biographical Dictionary, Vocabulary of Scripture Names, Greek and Latin Names, and English Christian Names, Foreign Quotations, Abbreviations, Metric System.
2380 Pages. 5000 Illustrations.
SHOULD YOU NOT OWN SUCH A BOOK?
WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. Largest of our abridgments. Regular and Thin Paper Editions. 11-6 Pages and 1400 Illustrations.
Write for "The Story of a Book"—Free.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes Last Call

300 yearling hens and pullets of the **Celebrated Knox-all Strain**, for sale at \$1.50 and \$2 each. All first class stock, must have the room. Eggs from 15 special matings, all exhibition stock, \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30.

More Prizes than any Breeder

Write for catalogue from the best poultry plant in Southern Illinois.

B. S. HUME, French Village, Illinois.

Do You Want Some Heavy White Wyandottes

that will lay a lot of large dark brown eggs?

We Have Them You Can Get Them

Eggs for sale from fifteen fine pens, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed and a square deal to every customer.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards, Dinsmore & Co., Prop. Kramer, Ind.

PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSES
Clean, attractive, convenient, substantially built. Latest ideas in Pigeon Lofts. Styles, sizes and prices to suit your special needs. Catalog free.
Sanitary Portable House Co. Dept. L, Lemont, Ill.

FLOWER Garden Seeds

Selected list. Varieties especially suited for attractive yard gardens and cut flower purposes. Good seeds at popular prices. Price list FREE.

S. C. PIGGOTT

Dept. 16

Quincy, Illinois

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, hardier and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.

Big Profits in Capons.
Caponizing is easy—soon learned. Complete outfit with free instructions postpaid \$2.50.
Gape Worm Extractor 25c
Poultry Marker.....25c
French Killing Knife 50c
Capon Book Free.
Geo. P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOT BROODERS BRING SUCCESS



Every Poultryman knows that just any brooder isn't a good one—the chicks show it. But there is no question about the "Root." It leads among the best. The World's Record, 71 chicks weighing 91 lbs. in 85 days—is a "Root" record and was made this year on the Gala Poultry Plant, Benton Harbor, Mich. You want such a brooder and you can order **Root Brooders** direct from this advertisement, with the assurance of fair play. And it is not too late now—May is the natural breeding season.

40 Chick, In-door or Out-door.....\$ 8.00
100 Chick, In-door or Out-door..... 12.00
150 Chick, In-door or Out-door..... 15.00

These prices are net and are just what the machines are worth. They include the payment of frt. by us. Prompt delivery guaranteed. NOTE—When ordering be sure and state what style machines are wanted.—Whether indoor or outdoor.

The Root Incubator Co., Dept. J, Cleveland, O.

P. S.—The **Root Colony Coop** is a fresh air, non-crowding, perfectly sanitary coop—something practical. Descriptive catalogue FREE.



GO SLOW

about selecting the feed you give your chicks.

Success depends much on this move. Don't buy until you have seen

Purina Chick Feed

Made especially to save baby chicks. It gives healthy, rapid growth because no no drugs, no trash nor damaged grains are used to make it. Only pure, sound, sweet grains and seeds—screened clean of all fine stuff and containing no grit to weigh them down. Don't buy until you have seen a sample of **Purina Baby Chick Feed**

If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name and we'll send you samples.

Ralston Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.
Tillsonburg, Ont. Portland, Ore.



BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.**



HARDING'S LICE KILLER

This is not a cheap, common powder put out by wholesalers under any retail brand, but a guaranteed Lice Killer, manufactured and vouchered for by undersigned. Call for Harding's Lice Killer and insist that it be given you. If your dealer cannot furnish it, write to me and get the genuine. 1 box 25c, by mail 40c. 50c and \$1.00 sizes express to be added.

Geo. L. Harding, Mfr., Box 45, Binghamton, N. Y.

WHY HATCH EGGS?

BUY LIVE CHICKS
S-C-W LEGHORNS — Best Layers
Strongest fertility — Hardest Chicks
Send for Booklet
GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS Glenolden, Pa.

a mode of life foreign to their natures the better for themselves, their progeny and their owner. Never has there been a better opportunity to succeed in turkey raising under good, old-fashioned methods. The people who will stick to these as closely as they consistently can, will surely reap golden harvests.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Hatching and Raising Goslings

We use chicken hens to hatch the goose eggs, and for this purpose quite large hens are best, as they can cover six or seven eggs, which are enough as they require considerable heat and should be well covered.

Geese are sometimes allowed to sit on the last laying, and they are given about eleven eggs, although large geese can cover more. A goose covers her eggs with her downy feathers, with which she has lined the nest, whenever she leaves it to feed or bathe. The gander should be left with the goose during incubating. He will remain near the nest of his favorite and courageously defend her from any intruder. Children should not be allowed to approach them at such a time, as they are capable of inflicting an injury. Some claim goose eggs can be hatched in incubators, but we prefer the old chicken hen, to either goose or incubators, as we have not had very good success with the Toulouse hatching their eggs. They are too heavy and liable to break too many of them. If the nests of geese are properly provided with straw the eggs will not need washing.

After the eggs have been incubated for eight or ten days they can be safely tested and the infertile ones taken out. The fertile ones can then be placed under a part of the hens if several have been set at the same time.

The shells and lining membranes of goose eggs are tougher and harder than chicken eggs, and care should be exercised that they do not become too dry. We usually sprinkle the eggs or dip them in lukewarm water about twice the last week. Eggs under goose hens do not need this, as more or less moisture is brought to the nest when the goose bathes, as she will if allowed the opportunity.

The fertile eggs hatch at the end of twenty-eight or thirty days, with the exception of the Chinese variety, which takes thirty-three to thirty-five days.

Care should be taken at hatching time, as they will pick the shell several hours or a day before they should leave the shell. That will give them time to develop and they will be stronger. We have had better success by watching them closely and removing them from the nest as soon as out of the shell, bringing to the kitchen stove and wrapping in warm flannel and leaving quiet for twenty-four hours before given anything to eat. The next day we put them and the cluck hen out in a small grassy pen, with a dry warm coop in it for nights and rainy cold weather. We now give them a drink of water with the chill taken off and if the grass has got started they will begin to nip at it before they will eat anything else. We have not had good success starting goslings until the grass has started.

Our first feed is stale bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed dry. We feed this the first two or three days after they are put out. They will eat but little the first few days when they have grass to pick at. Feed at least four times a day when little. Water



CORTLAND INCUBATOR AND MFG. CO.
CORTLAND, N. Y.

CONFIDENCE BEGETS CONFIDENCE!

Our confidence in our Chick Machinery impelled us to purchase a well equipped factory in which to manufacture the Cortland Incubator, which will hatch every hatchable egg and the Cortland Brooder which will rear every rearable chick.

We discarded the time honored, but false theories universally prevalent in Incubator construction and adopted new and proven methods which will GIVE YOU THE CHICKS.

Compare conditions as they average in the Hatching Chamber of the Cortland and under the setting hen.

	In the Cortland	Under the Setting Hen
Humidity	59	57.7
Carbon-Dioxide	20.65	24.5
Evaporation	9.7	11

Which is as close as human ingenuity has, yet, come to nature.

No. 1—150 egg size, \$20.00. No. 2—250 egg size, \$29.00. No. 3—400 egg size, \$37.00

THE CORTLAND TOP HEAT PURE AIR BROODER furnishes the chicks with plenty of heat and plenty of pure fresh air, without currents or draughts. The Heat Drum is attached beneath the Hoyer—NOT UNDER THE FLOOR—and warms the backs of the little fellows without roasting their legs.

DOES THE HEN CRAWL UNDER HER CHICKS TO HOVER THEM?

The entire Heating System lifts up to clean the machine. The Cortland Brooder is cheerful, wholesome and built on nature's lines—IT REARS YOUR CHICKS.

Colony Brooder	\$17.00
No. 2 Outdoor Brooder	12.00
Indoor Brooder	7.50
Heating System, complete, attachable to any house	6.00

You owe it to yourself to study the Cortland Catalogue. It describes our System, our Machines, our Factory. Read it over carefully and then send us your orders, in full confidence. You run no risk, because Cortland Chick Machinery is sold on a money back guarantee. That's the confidence we possess in what we make!

Let us assist you to succeed in the Poultry business. Your inquiries will be answered promptly and personally. Send for our catalogue TO-DAY.

CORTLAND INCUBATOR & MFG. CO.

Department N

CORTLAND, N. Y.

BANNER CHICK FOOD

NO GRIT OR OYSTER SHELLS

This is a complete prepared dry food for chicks from the time they break out of the shell till they can take corn, grain, and grit. All they need is plenty of fresh water and **Banner Food** to develop strong, healthy fowls. **Banner Chick Food** is composed of the exact and proper elements to produce best results in growth, as well as economy in buying. It is composed of kiln-dried Corn, Oats, Barley, Rice, Peas, Millet Seed, Beef Scrap, Charcoal, Beans, Flaxseed, and a variety of other seeds which are really the "back-bone" of the feed. If you want prize winners start your chicks on **Banner Chick Food** and you simply cannot miss. Order to-day. Price—1 lb. 8c; 3 lbs. 15c; 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50. Write for complete catalogue of all poultry and pet stock supplies.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonderful record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.

The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the

World's Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes

Prompt Attention

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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THE RELIABLE'S 25th BIRTHDAY

We have been at it 25 years. You take no chances when you buy a **Reliable**. Scientific construction, double heating system, automatic regulation, and simple operation, are not experiments. No draughts, no hot spots, one-third less oil. Guaranteed. Your money back if it's not as we claim. Free Silver Jubilee catalog. Get prices for **Reliable** Farm pure bred poultry and eggs. Incubators shipped the same day order is received.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A55, Quincy, Ill.



Egg at Half Price From the Champion White Orpingtons

PEN No. 1 contains 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet at Chicago, 1907, mated to 1st cockerel, Chicago, 1907, which I purchased. This is conceded to be the finest pen in the west. **Eggs \$5 per 15, \$9 per 30 after May 5th.**

Infertile Eggs replaced at half price. Prompt shipments, Satisfaction guaranteed.

I began by purchasing the best I could find and have bred from the best I have raised. At Kankakee I showed once and got every prize. Last winter I showed a cockerel and four pullets at

PEN No. 2 is almost as good as No. 1. It is headed by 3rd cockerel, Chicago, 1907. This splendid bird was bred in my own yards, and mated as he is will produce winners. **Eggs \$2.50 per 15, \$4 per 30 after May 5.**

the great Chicago show and carried off first, second, third and fourth on pullets and third on cockerels. I then bought first cockerel, so I now have a pen that has the highest possible record.

CHICAGO WINNING

With Five Entries I Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet and 2nd Cockerel. Also Own 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1907.

Some Very Fine Scotch Collie Pups For Sale at Right Prices
GEORGE F. SCHROEDER, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS



E G G S For Hatching

give better results this season than ever before. If you want the very best possible buy eggs from the

U. R. FISHEL

White Plymouth Rocks

Not only do you get excellent hatches, but you get plenty of quality, for my 1907 matings are by far the best I ever owned. You know what means. Remember eggs are

Half Price After May 15

Have you a copy of my new 56 page catalogue—the finest poultry catalogue ever gotten out. **Send two dimes for a copy.** If on receipt of same you are not satisfied your dimes will be returned.

Eggs \$8 per 15; \$15 per 30; \$25 per 60

Special Sale of Breeding Stock Begins June First. Sale list free. U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Ind.

P-B White Wyandotte Farm



P-B Chiefton
Heads Yard 1

We have eight great yards headed by representative cocks properly mated to produce high grade exhibition and utility stock. Just the thing you want. Prices per setting of

15 Eggs \$3.50, \$2.50 and \$1.50

Our Handsome New Catalogue tells all about our stock. We send it FREE to all who may be interested. Write for it today.

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Oak Tree Poultry and Game Farm

The one hundred and thirty acre farm devoted to thoroughbred stock.

Importers, Breeders and Exhibitors of High Class Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, White and Partridge Wyandottes, Japanese Silkies, Pekin Ducks, Homers, Runts, Carneau and fancy pigeons, Pheasants, Quail and Ornamental ducks and registered Scotch Collies.

SELECTED EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Oak Tree Poultry and Game Farm, H. Archer Boies, Mgr., Plainfield, N. J.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



BOSTON WINNERS Regal White Wyandottes

At Boston, Jan. 14-20, 1907, at the National White Wyandotte Club Show, the finest bird on exhibition was Regal IV, first prize Cock. He was awarded the Bronze Vase presented by the Japanese Government for the best bird in the show. He is considered the finest White Wyandotte male ever shown. I was also awarded second and special on pullet and commended on cockerel.

Eggs For Hatching \$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$12 per 45. Send for Handsome Mating List.

John S. Martin, Box P, Port Dover, Canada.

should be kept before them at all times. We have found the Ohio drinking fountain the best for this purpose, as they can get the bill in up to their eyes, and not get wet. After about four or five days we begin changing to one-third corn meal and two-thirds coarse bran (be sure it is fresh ground, and that rye has not been ground just before the corn meal, if it has some will be sure to get in it in grinding and then look out for trouble) with a liberal sprinkling of coarse sand or sharp chick grit. Moistened the above with water or sweet milk so it is crumbly; should never be sloppy. A little salt once a day mixed with the feed is very beneficial.

After they are about eight or ten days old we begin to feed a good grade of meat meal or beef scraps mixed in with the feed, a small amount at first, gradually increasing as they get older to about 10 per cent, when we have them on full feed. We feed four times a day for the first couple of weeks, then three times until they get well feathered, then morning and evening. We give them all they will eat up clean in a short time, never allow any feed to lie on hand from one feed to another. We always try to keep them on a clean range of grass at all times. They will eat a wonderful amount of grass and weeds between feeds. They will live on grass alone, but if you want to make geese up to the standard weight give them two feeds of grain per day and a good grassy range with plenty of good drinking water and you can fairly see them grow. They will enjoy a good swim, but it is not necessary, only be sure they have enough to drink at all times. For the amount of feed consumed and care required we do not consider there is any kind of poultry that will make the pounds the goose will in the same length of time, and what is nicer than a flock of large blocky Toulouse, or the showy White China with their long neck, orange colored beak and legs? Give the goose a chance and she will surely be the fowl that will lay the golden egg.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Meat as Chick Food

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks, the Rhode Island experiment station says:

The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding, bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all of their working hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous gorge.

The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 219 chicks. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meats and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.9 per cent. In pen B all animal food was withheld; the deaths were 9.5 per cent, of which 75 per cent had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food being omitted

Save the Chicks



Don't let your chicks die from Bowel Complaint. Don't let Cholera and other diseases cut down the productiveness of your fowls during the present season. More chicks die from Bowel Complaint than from all other diseases combined, and yet it is the easiest of all poultry diseases to prevent or cure.

Germozone Cures

Bowel Complaint, Cholera, Chicken Pox, Canker, Roup, and other poultry diseases. It is a germicide—a bowel regulator. Most poultry diseases originate from Colds or from some internal disorder, which, if taken in time, can be quickly cured, but if neglected quite frequently results in loss of the entire flock.

Germozone goes immediately to the seat of the trouble, and, unless the disease is in its last stages, will invariably effect a speedy cure. You ought to use it now. A teaspoonful in the drink will prevent disease and keep your fowls healthy.

I have used Germozone for more than two years and do not believe I could keep my poultry healthy without it.

JOSEPHINE FLOY,
Thornton, Iowa

Price 50 cents.

**Geo. H. Lee Co.,
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Ask for one of our free books, or for a 1907 Egg Record, free.



DIRECT TO YOU

This is the way we ship Wyandotte Oil. It comes to you in the original package just as it is put up by us. It is in clean, specially made cans having a back vent connected with the tap. This equalizes the air pressure and secures a free flow of the oil until the can is entirely empty. You can drain it without lifting it or removing cap. Not necessary to punch a hole in the cap for the oil always flows freely and never clogs. We refine

WYANDOTTE WHITE OIL ourselves by a patented process and ship it to you direct in these convenient cans so that you get nothing but pure oil which is free from injurious acid fumes and other impurities. It's the best oil you can buy for incubators and brooders. It does not crust the wicks or gum up the lamps. Write for descriptive circulars and prices.

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MAKE YOUR OWN CUT GREEN BONE

It's a very easy, simple operation with a **CROWN Bone Cutter**. Green bone makes eggs, and stimulates the hen's productive organs. Cut bone fresh every day. The Crown does it quickly with no bother or muss. 25 years building cutters. Write for free catalog.

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Poultrymen Agents

Wanted to Handle Leading Brand of POULTRY FOOD

Big profit, enormous demand in all sections; exclusive territory. Hustlers with team can make big money this season. You furnish list of your poultrymen friends and neighbors and we create instant demand for the goods through your agency. Write for full particulars.

PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City.

from the ration; the deaths were 32.7 per cent, of which 96.5 per cent showed digestive trouble. In pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent, of which 85.8 per cent showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and pen A showed the greatest average weight for all breeds.

How to Manage Broody Hens

Just at this time of year there is an item that bears closely on the question of profit and loss and that is the care of broody hens. While many may think these have to be and let the breaking up often go without attention, each day means added loss.

If taken at the start hens that get the notion they want to sit may be easily corrected, as a rule, and a little preparation for such simplifies the work. Just what arrangements may be made to overcome the desire on the hen's part to raise a brood when we do not require her services in this direction depends of course upon the general arrangement of yards, which afford more or less room as may be for their care. Some advocate the use of swinging coops without floors, others ground coops placed so as to keep the hen constantly in company of other hens, and both plans work well, as the writer knows, but as this would require a great number of coops and added work in care where one has a large flock of the heavier breeds, we have found a way that answers all purposes and gives the desired results; this is taking of the broody hens from the nests after dark and putting all in a yard without nests, feeding as usual, but with scant material in the scratching pen, so there may be no convenient place for nesting on such eggs as might be laid while in the broody pen, which is but few; as after three days the hens are allowed to run again where there are nests, and such as might still be broody are again returned to the pen without nests; this treatment being usually time enough to correct obstinate cases.

This is where the profit is to be furthered, as eggs from now to Christmas are constantly going higher. Every hen that can be kept laying is adding just so much to the right side of the ledger.

During the breeding season, when pens are kept carefully separated, a slatted coop in each yard is conveniently placed on the wall or in some sheltered position in the yard where hens can be put in as found and again let out in their own run when over their broodiness.

June 1st, however, at the writer's yards, all breeding pens are disbanded and the hens run in general flocks, when the broodies are placed as stated in a separate yard and the males also running in a common flock.

While all flocks have their broody hens we find more of them during this time, as they are in moult, and looking for such daily, one finds easily any that might need extra care as noted in a previous article. It is sometimes an advantage to the hen to be allowed to sit for a time, as there are individuals that have more or less broken feathers and bare backs that will come out the better for a few days' seclusion in a comfortable nest when they are free from sunburn and danger of wounds from others in the yards.

Ducking in water and other schemes for discomfort are both useless and cruel, but resorted to by some under the impression that the hen has the

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Cyphers Poultry Foods Are Sold Only In Sealed Bags.

Refuse all bags from which the seal has been removed.

What's the use of putting your valuables in a bank unless they are under lock and key? What's the use of asking you to Buy the Best Poultry Foods unless we guarantee them to be The Best? And what's the use of attempting to Guarantee them to be The Best unless **we protect ourselves** in their sale and **protect you** in their purchase by placing them Under Seal?

NOBODY—not even one of our valued 7,000 Agents—can buy Cyphers Poultry Foods from Us in Bulk. Its reputation is too Valuable for us to risk adulteration. It is therefore Sold Only in Sacks of 50 and 100 pounds—**Every One Sealed**. First we buy the **Pure Grains** Unmixed; Then **We Remove All Weed Seeds**; Next the grains are **Scientifically Balanced** for our several foods, which are then weighed, sacked and Sealed.

Cyphers Chick Food **QUICK-GROWTH HEALTH-GIVING**

Is By Us So Protected From Adulteration

because we want your trade. We want you to know that when you buy it you are getting value for your money. **Cyphers Chick Food Makes Chicks Healthful** because it is scientifically balanced; it is so blended as to furnish food for **muscle**, food for **feathers** and **flesh-forming** food. Avoid indigestion, diarrhoea, and consequent mortality by using it as the following breeders have:

Winners Raised On Cyphers Chick Food

Chicago Winners.

At Chicago show my second prize pen, first and fourth prize hens, second and fourth prize pullets and third prize cockerel were all hatched in a Cyphers Incubator, brooded in a Cyphers Brooder until they were six weeks old and were **fed almost exclusively on Cyphers Foods** until over three months of age. F. C. Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio.

Never Lost a Chick from One Hundred.

Your Chick Food is the best food for little chicks that I have ever used. **I used it for the first three weeks on one hundred chicks and never lost one.** They were entirely free from bowel trouble. I would not be without it for twice what it costs. R. F. Fieldhouse, Hurley, S. D.

"Used Many Tons of It."

Can heartily recommend your Chick Food, as **I have used many tons of it**. It possesses all the necessary ingredients for promoting growth in little chicks, and is a food which does not cause diarrhoea or other bowel troubles so common to the little chick. In short, it is a **perfectly balanced ration**.

C. E. Hamilton, Chazy, N. Y.

Laid Within Five Months.

Your Chick Food fills the bill. Chicks (White Leghorns) hatched February 25th, raised on Cyphers Chick Food, laid first eggs July 6th.

Wm. T. Gillespie, Rising Sun, Md.

New York and Cincinnati Winners.

At the great New York show last month I won 2nd cockerel, 3d cock and 4th breeding pen, and at the American Poultry Ass'n show held at Cincinnati I won 2nd pen, 3rd and 4th cocks, 3rd and 4th hens, 3rd and 4th cockerels and 3rd and 4th pullets on our Partridge Wyandottes, and **these prize winners were all hatched in the Cyphers Incubators and reared on Cyphers Chick Food.**

H. B. Hark, Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, Ohio.

New York Winners.

I have used Cyphers Chick Food for two years with record-breaking results. All my New York winners were reared on this feed, and I shall never attempt to raise chicks without it. C. H. Welles, Stratford, Conn.

No Drooping nor Stunted Chicks.

Your Chick Food proves very satisfactory to me. My chicks thrive on it for a longer time than they possibly could on any other single diet. **No drooping nor stunted chicks are found while fed on it.** Many others as well as myself are beginning to see the value of such a scientific food.

Samuel Dowds, Dunbar, Pa.

I Have Not Lost a Chick Since Using It.

I bought a sample of your wonderful "Chick Food" and at the time had a couple of broods of White Wyandotte Chicks. Year after year I lost a great many small chicks but **since using your wonderful "Chick Food" I have not lost a single chick.**

A. J. Seits, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Largest Poultry Food Mill in the World

is our Kansas City Mill where we manufacture **nothing but poul'ry foods and clover and alfalfa products**—no breakfast foods nor ordinary stock foods. From us every customer will receive absolutely sound, cleanly cut, dust-free grains; not by-products, waste materials and sweepings that remain after putting the better parts of the grains and seeds into other foods. The following is our list of Balanced Poultry Foods. Every sack contains a 16-page booklet "Foods and Feeding" telling how to feed:

**CYPHERS LAYING FOOD
CYPHERS DEVELOPING FOOD
CYPHERS SCRATCHING FOOD
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**CYPHERS CHICK FOOD
CYPHERS SHORT-CUT ALFALFA
CYPHERS SHREDDED ALFALFA
CYPHERS MEALD ALFALFA**

Six Places of Business and Over 7,000 Dealers—To save customers time and money, to lessen the freight charges, and insure quick delivery, we maintain six branch houses whose addresses are given below. Goods will be shipped from the branch nearest to you, if you write to that branch. Ask your local dealer for Cyphers Foods and accept no other. If he doesn't keep them please write our nearest branch for **Free Samples** of either of the above Foods.

Our 1907 Catalogue, entitled "**How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators**," will be mailed Free to all who mention this paper and send us the addresses of two neighbors who are interested in poultry for profit. It has 260 pages, and contains a Large Amount of Valuable Information, including Six Chapters on Poultry Raising for Profit, the Raising of Broilers, Roasters, Capons and Ducks for Market, Poultry-keeping on the Farm, Photographs of America's Leading Successful Poultrymen, and Illustrations of the Largest Poultry Plants in the World. Address nearest office,

Cyphers Incubator Company, Factory and Home Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: 23 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.; 26-30 Union St., Boston, Mass.; 310 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 2325 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 701 Linden St., Oakland, Cal.; 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E. C., England.

Darling's Chick Developers

You want a feed that will hurry chicks along to maturity, making the largest and finest. H. J. DARST, Poultryman at Eureka, Ill., says—

"I have used food from all houses considered standard, but have yet to find anything to equal Darling's."

Darling's Beef Meal is a great developer. Made from fresh meat, bone and blood. 45% to 55% protein. It means fast growth, right feathering, early maturity. Price, \$1.90 per 100-lb. bag.

Darling's Forcing Food makes early broilers and roasters. Quickest means to the end. Made only from sound wholesome cereals. Price, \$2.00 per 100-lb. bag.

Chick Feed, \$2.50. Laying Food, \$2.00. Scratching Food, \$2.00. Beef Scraps, \$2.75. Oyster Shells, \$0.60. Mica Crystal Grit, \$0.65. All in 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Chicago or New York. Cash with Order.

Send For Catalogue of foods and supplies. It gives all poultry particulars.

Darling & Company, Box 78 Long Island City, NEW YORK
Box 78 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

won this season thirty ribbons. Four special ribbons, Four silver cups. At three leading shows. All my prize winners are in my yards.

**Buy Eggs from the Very Best,
Five Dollars per Fifteen.**

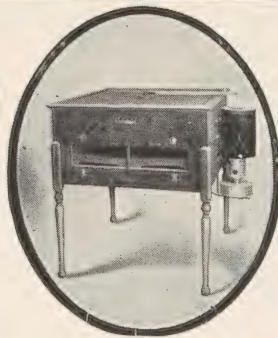
Write for illustrated mating list.

FAIRLAWN POULTRY YARDS,
Wm. Miller, Prop., Crescent, St. Louis Co., Mo.



MODEL

Incubators and Brooders



Commercial Poultry raising without incubators and brooders would be like trying to carry on transcontinental traffic with a prairie schooner.

Buying your incubators and brooders of a manufacturer who does not know the poultry business would be like buying a watch made by the town blacksmith.

I manufacture and sell Model Incubators and Brooders, but I also use them, use large numbers of them; in fact, am the largest poultry raiser in the world.

At the Model Farm I have more growing chicks than any other five poultry farms. This is a Commercial Poultry Farm—a poultry farm that is a money-maker. Am working in a large way, and accomplishing some things heretofore not attained.

I am now raising thirty thousand layers. The Model Incubators are producing splendid hatches. Most of the 30,000 layers will be grown in Model Colony Brooders. The large brooding systems which hold fifty thousand chicks will be used at their fullest capacity, raising broilers and roasters, but for laying stock no other brooder will grow such a vigorous bird, and in so large percentages, as the Model Colony Brooder.

The Model Equipment will hatch and rear chicks for you in profitable percentages. Poor hatches make low profits,—too many dead chicks, a dead loss. **Model Customers Increase Their Flocks**, and have successful years. Why not you?

I know the poultry business, and have proven my knowledge. I made the Model Farm pay running expenses and show a handsome profit in the first six months. The successful results I have accomplished for myself, and have helped others to, I can help you to, whether your plant is large or small. In buying the Model Incubators and Brooders you buy a claim on my time, and I will stay with you until your plant is a Commercial Success.

Send in your order now! I will make prompt shipment by fast freight. Catalog mailed on request.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS

331 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our Claims Confirmed

The 1907 Prairie State Incubator is more than making good our claims. It has even exceeded our own expectations in the hands of its users. And that's the test of all tests. That's what determines the value of an incubator. It's how well it meets the purchasers requirements that counts.

The 1907 Prairie State will be found equal to the highest anticipations of its purchasers. It will even surprise you with the unusually large, strong, vigorous chicks it brings out. Early in the winter we sent a large number of these incubators to the principal Experimental Stations north, south, east and west. We wanted them put to the severest tests and knew that at these

Stations nothing but an impartial, honest report would be given. In every case they have given excellent results. The reports are particularly good on size of chicks, vitality and low percentage of fatality, being far better in each respect than any other machines used. They also bring off the greatest number of chicks.

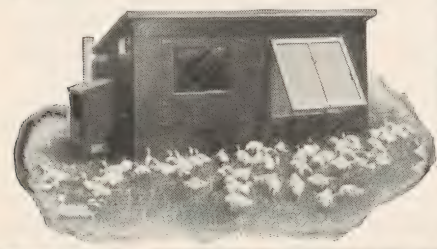
In buying an incubator it is to your interest to get the machine that will produce the greatest number of chicks—the largest chicks and the kind that are hatched strong enough to insure that they will live. You'll not be disappointed if you get the 1907 Prairie State. Send for catalog and learn why it hatches the kind of chicks that pay.

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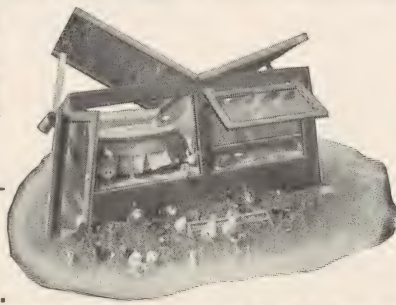
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incubating fever, as it is termed, but it may be news to some to know that recent observations at one of the Eastern experiment stations has proven that there is no fever at this time or rise above the normal temperature more than would be found in a similar number of cases among the human family where a large number were under observation; lower temperature in broody hens being more common than rise in temperature, this condition being explained upon the ground of absolute quiet and no exercise when the temperature is in normal cases with the human family found to be the same under similar conditions.

While the writer has never carried experimental work far enough to have found that temperature was lowered he has found that the statement that there was no rise in temperature is correct, and the use of hens for incubating in cold weather bears this out without the use of thermometers as during a period of colder weather than might be looked for, hatches would be delayed that would not be over time at a warmer time, which would seem to indicate that there was no increase in heat, for were this the case why not a little more at a time when needed if nature provides such a condition?

Some may welcome the man with a cure for broodiness at so much per bottle or box, believing that they are going to have a flock by and by of non-sitting Asiatics or other of the heavier breeds, but when they do they will have a flock of non-layers, which is after all the reason the hen wants to sit. She has laid the eggs for reproduction of her kind and not alone for the love of her owner, and while the modern hen is a money-making machine there is yet to be overcome the natural inclination to have a clutch of chicks after having laid for a period.

We may assist nature in many ways to improve upon herself as we look at it, alter form and habits to a great extent, but until we find what life is and its source I am sure we will have broody hens.

When your hens want to sit be good to them, but break them up by rational means. The sitting hen never broke her heart because of your insisting that she do not sit when she wants to, but correct the spell of broodiness and let her have a chance to lay again as her broody spell has proven her to have been a layer, at least to some extent.—Town and Country Journal.

The Sitting Hen

It is true that the incubator is displacing the time-tried biddy in a great many poultry yards, yet the poultry field is very large and many thousands of hens are yet employed, especially by farmers. We have used both methods and with quite good success, yet we like proper care of the hen and the natural method and this season as well as last will have our hatching done entirely by her aid. Much depends upon her care during the winter season as to her ability as a successful hatcher. Hens from an ill-kept flock will not give good results.

If you would have early hatching done by the hen method we must care for the hens during the winter and have them produce as many winter eggs as possible. By getting them to have their laying season over they become broody during early spring and we are enabled to get out early chicks.

There are two classes of hens that will make winter layers successfully; early-hatched pullets and one-year-old hens. It is possible to get these hens to produce winter eggs very readily, and with this done we are guaranteed early sitters.

Hens that are expected to sit and hatch successfully must not be infested with vermin and disease. Dust baths are very essential and must be supplied. We arrange boxes within our poultry house and hatching apartments filled with dry dust, ash-siftings with a sprinkling of lime and sulphur and some good, reliable insect powder. This is always supplied to the fowls while they are yet laying, thus warding off all attacks of vermin. The large gray louse that attacks the little chicks comes from the body of the hen and if she is allowed to become infested with vermin this trouble among chicks is serious, as their tiny bodies are very delicate and will not stand much sapping of vitality.—Ohio Farmer.

Non-Sitting Hens

The demand for hens "that won't sit" is increasing. With the increased number of incubators on the market people begin to resent the hen taking any time to raise her young. The idea was that a hen is better employed in laying than in sitting. We believe that a hen is all the better for incubating and raising a brood of chicks; certainly she is in better health for her period of incubation, whether she raises the chicks or not. We doubt whether it is possible to breed out the brooding instinct without breeding out the mating instinct. It is a noticeable fact that hens lay better without male birds; that the best laying hens lay the least fertile eggs, and are most adverse to the attentions of the male bird. It may be said that loss of fertility does not matter—the idea is to get eggs. Still the loss of eggs because of infertility would come very near equaling the loss of eggs during the hen's time of incubation. The owner of a flock of good layers should not begrudge the time spent in setting. If he will note how carefully the hen broods over her nest, how she turns her eggs, pushing them out for cooling, then gently rolls them under her warm breast, and how at the first peep from the eggs she begins to croon to the chicks, fluffs out her feathers, settles, down over her eggs, and fiercely resents interference, he will surely grant her a respite from laying without begrudging her the time. A sitting hen can be the most contrary creature in the world, but she usually plays fair, and will do her part if her owner does his.—Wallace's Farmer.

Birds That Pay

Some hens are not worth their keep; others produce enough to cover the cost of their handling. The hens that pay are those that more than meet the expense of money and time necessary to make them worth while. There are three classes of hens, and the last is the one that we all desire and the one that we can have if willing to pay the cost.

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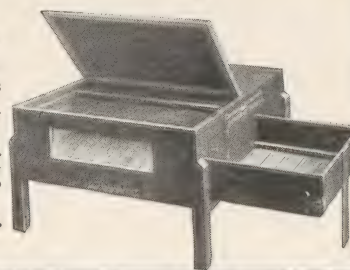
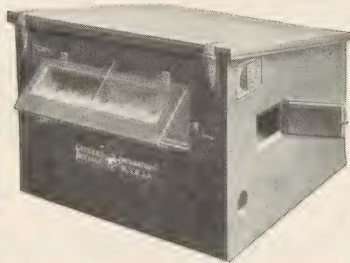
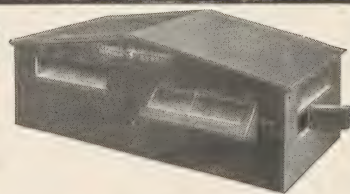
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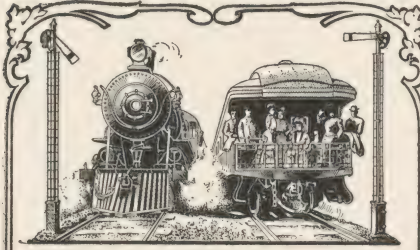


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their pullets and cockerels before they are in the best condition for marketing. They should be fed for at least three weeks prior to shipment. In the corn belt there is probably no grain better adapted for fattening chicks than corn. During the first two weeks of the feeding period, however, it is well to mix with it more or less of animal food. Some of the large poultry feeders use as much as 20 per cent of animal food mixed with the grain ration. It is questionable whether such a large quantity can be used with economy on the average farm, for the reason that intensive feeding is seldom practical, and the consequent needed care is not usually given, but as much as 10 per cent of animal food mixed with the corn ration should give good results.

For fattening purposes it is better to feed ground corn and, if possible, to moisten it with milk. Milk is rich in proteid matter and helps balance the ration. The last week or ten days of the feeding period corn may be fed to the exclusion of all other feeds. Bear in mind that when feeding chicks for the market they should not have too much exercise. During the first two weeks they may run about in a comparatively small yard, but during the last week or ten days better results will be secured if chicks are penned up in very small pens where they can practically secure no exercise at all. Some of the large English feeders allow their chicks no exercise whatever. They feed them on the intensive plan, and in many cases use what is called the cramming method. For two weeks they feed the chicks all they will eat of ground feed, such as hulled oats and barley mixed with milk, and as soon as the appetite of the chicks wanes they force the feed into their crops by means of a machine especially constructed for that purpose. In this way it is claimed that more rapid gains are secured and the meat of such chickens is also very tender and juicy.—Farmers' Tribune.

Fancy Poultry as a Calling

No one need fear of the fancy being overdone. The "short-term" fancier and the demand for good birds by those starting in the business will keep up an active demand for high-class stock for many years to come. The small per cent. of really high-class exhibition birds from the average mating will also help keep the market alive. From 5 to 10 per cent of the best matings produce top birds. Fifty per cent. of any variety or breed should be sold for table use or kept for market eggs. Line breeding, a closer following of pedigrees and severe selection will improve these averages in any breeder's yards. The fancy presents as much of an opening to-day as the breeding of any class of pure-bred stock. It can be entered more cheaply, and for the man of real ability as a student of breeding the returns will come sooner than in any other field. Hard work with the hands and good head work will put the breeder to the fore early. There are many men who are putting the best they have in themselves into the business of poultry breeding, and they are making names for honesty and success. Stand up for the fancy and the business in general. There is room at the top, and applied manhood can get there. The fancy is a recognized calling and many glory in it.

Our great subscription offer will interest you. Look it up.

Turkey Troubles

It is not supposed that turkeys will grow and develop great size with no attention whatever, likewise they will not thrive and grow with a great amount of over-feeding. We are flooded now with letters asking various questions relative to handling turkeys. One of our correspondents writes that her method has previously been to allow the turkeys to shift for themselves and they did well, but of late years they do not grow and develop great size under this management as they once did. We must remember that there is not the great supply of insect life now that there was in early years. We are living in the land of changes. Everything about us is continually changing, hence the method of caring for turkeys must change somewhat from what it was in the days of our forefathers.

While we prefer to allow our turkeys to forage for the greater part of their living, yet we must give them some attention and provide the shortage of natural supply in the shape of grains, fresh meats, etc.

Some few amateurs that have experienced great losses with their Bronze varieties the past year naturally arrive at the conclusion that they are not hardy and write us to know if they are regarded as one of the hardy varieties. They are not only hardy but the Bronze turkeys are the largest and most profitable of all turkeys. If they are intelligently bred they are perfectly hardy and easy to raise. Last season was a hard year for turkeys. Just why there was great mortality throughout the country in young turkey poults is yet undecided and all solutions yet offered by turkey experts are evidently theoretical. However, we know an unusual number of poults was lost last year from some cause. We believe the season was against them. Wet weather is hard on turkeys, simply next to an impossibility to raise them during a wet season. The country generally experienced a great rainfall last year. In our immediate community the month of May was unusually dry. Here the turkeys grew finely during the dry month, but as soon as the wet weather struck us the great cry was heard of losses of turkey poults. Throughout the entire wet season it was an every-day occurrence to hear someone talking over the telephone of their turkeys dying. Had the season been dry I am confident the number of turkeys raised would have been much larger.

As a rule, and contrary to the general opinion, turkeys are not hard to raise. In the majority of instances the trouble with turkeys can be traced to the feed and management. Hence the best plan to adopt in raising turkeys is to study their natural habits and supply their wants in that direction.

As previously stated the Bronze turkeys are not only hardy and profitable, but are the most popular variety grown. We do not make this assertion through a selfish motive but because all authorities on the subject frankly admit the fact that the Bronze turkeys are the most popular breed grown in America today. This alone is evidence that they are hardy and quick to mature. The demand in all the markets far exceeds the supply and always will, consequently if you have the range for those profitable fowls you should not worry about raising a good number the coming season. If you failed to raise the majority you hatched last year give

Rhode Island Reds

White, Barred, Buff and
Black Rocks, Golden,
Silver, Buff, and White
Wyandottes, White, Buff
and Brown Leghorns,
Light Brahmas, Black
Minorcas, Black Javas.



Hardy and Prolific Farm Bred Stock

For pure birds at a moderate price
or for eggs to hatch at only ten
cents each address

Walter Sherman
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Buff Rocks	White Wyandottes
Barred Rocks	S. C. Black Minorcas
R. C. R. I. Reds	R. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. R. I. Reds	S. C. White Leghorns
Buff Turkeys	S. C. Buff Orpingtons
Pekin Ducks	R. C. Buff Orpingtons

38 pens—nearly 1000 breeders. Fine 40
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EGGS Prices on all varieties except Turkeys
and Ducks, 2.00 per 13; 10.00 per 100.
Buff Turkey Eggs 25c each; Pekin Duck eggs
1.00 per 11, 5.00 per 100. We stand behind our goods
Incubator Chicks After May 1st 15c Each.
William Osborn, Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

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We have a few bound volumes of Volume
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Harmless to poultry and stock but
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Should receive your attention before placing
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catalogue that tells the story. The breeder that
has made possible the best flocks.

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Classified Advertising Department

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rocks, bred by me exclusively for the past twelve years. Highest quality and high scoring stock. Always winners in great Pittsburgh shows. Eggs \$1.25 per setting from same pens I breed from. Why pay higher prices. I guarantee a good hatch and satisfaction. W. A. Mason, Ashland, Ohio. 8

Barred Rocks, Madison Square Garden and Chicago prize winners. We have them at the "Old Homestead" great laying strain. We use trap-nests. Here is your opportunity to produce prize winners at small cost, buying eggs from these grand birds. Write me, W. A. Warrick, Waveland, Ind. 9

White Plymouth Rocks. (Fishe.) Fifth year for trap nests. Careful breeding and selection have given me a high class flock. Farm raised, vigorous and healthy. Quality considered, my prices are not duplicated anywhere. Eggs \$1.25 for 15; \$2.25 for 30; \$4 for 60 E. S. Bridges, Carrollton, Ky. 8

Bradley's Barred Rocks. Stock purchased from Bradley direct. Two grand pens, eggs \$2 for 15. Grand opportunity to get the best at a very reasonable price. Theodore H. Boulton, 943 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. 8

Bickerdike's White Plymouth Rocks. "Winners and Layers." Trap-nest pedigreed. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Stock for sale, catalogue free. J. A. Bickerdike, Box O, Millersville, Ill. 7

White Rocks, Standard bred, heavy layers. Eggs 10 cents each. Day old chicks 20 cents. 60 percent hatch or duplicates at half price. Dr. F. Reynolds, 9751 Howard Court, Chicago, Ill. 9

Buff Plymouth Rock eggs from prize winners as good as the best. Try them and see. 1st pen \$2.50 for 15 or \$6 for 45; 2nd pen \$1.50 for 15 or \$3.75 for 45. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kansas. 9

White Plymouth Rocks. Two pens headed by Fishel cocks; high scoring females, some Louisville winners. Eggs \$3.15. From other pens \$2.15. Henrietta Spalding, Lebanon, Ky. 8

Mattock's White Plymouth Rocks, better this year than ever. Forty prizes at last three shows. Write for catalog, prices, stock, eggs etc. H. E. Mattocks, Oakland, Ill. 8

White Plymouth Rock cockerels, Fishel strain, for sale. Some strictly high class birds to offer at reasonable prices. Eggs \$2 for 15. Dr. F. S. Schadel, Red Oak, Iowa. 8

My Barred Plymouth Rocks won at Chicago and other shows. Eggs \$2 per 13 straight. Stock at reasonable prices. J. F. French, 838 W. Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio. 9

Babson's Rocks win, White, Barred and Buff. On twenty-nine entries won twenty-eight ribbons. Send for grand mating list. D. J. Babson, Cardington, O. 9

Selected White Rocks. Mated by U. R. Fishel. Eggs two fifty per fifteen. Utility stock eggs one dollar per fifteen. John S. West, St. Paris, Ohio. 8

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$5 per 100. I guarantee a hatch of 9 chicks from 15 eggs or duplicate order at half price. Emma Cobb, Newbern, Tenn. Route 2. 9

White Rocks from Chicago winners. Pekin ducks (Rankin) very large. Eggs \$1 per setting; 100 \$6 and \$5. C. M. McFarren, Bellville, O. 8

Ideal White Rocks, Fishel strain. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$15 per 100. 25 fine cockerels for sale. C. L. Van Osdel, Dillsboro, Ind. 8

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Choice matings. Eggs for hatching in small and large amounts. R. H. Pennington, Plainfield, Ill. 8

"Fishel" White Rocks direct. "America's best." Eggs now, mating list free. Plummer M. McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 8

White Plymouth Rocks—My own strain. Seven years with this strain. Eggs \$2 per 15. Jas. A. Maxwell, Joliet, Illinois. 8

"King Quality" Buff Rocks. Bred for business and beauty. Send for circular. It will pay you. E. T. Dailey, Albany, Ohio. 8

Maxon's Buff Plymouth Rocks are winners wherever shown. Eggs \$1 for 15. W. A. Maxson, Springdale, Iowa. 8

Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$3. 13 eggs \$1.50 Supply catalogue free. Owen Coons, Mohawk New York. 3

White Rocks, high scoring stock. Eggs \$1 per 15. Mrs. Jas. Pedley, Route 3, Algona, Iowa. 9

Pure Bred White Rocks, eggs \$2 per 15. Lawrence Midlake Bowie, Texas. 8

Thirteen White Rock eggs, \$1.50. Chas. G. Walton, Boulder, Colo. 9

WYANDOTTES

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. tf

Columbian Wyandottes. America's Champions. Won 32 first and special prizes at New York and Boston 1907. Eggs from prize matings, one setting \$5, three settings \$10, five settings \$25. Choice birds for sale. See large ad. A. C. Hawkins, Box 32, Lancaster, Mass. 8

Am offering for sale eggs from my farm raised pure white, large, blocky White Wyandottes good enough for any purpose at \$1.50 per 15, \$4 per 50, \$7 per 100. Send orders or write for circular. Jake Thomas, Pilot Grove, Mo. 8

Columbian Wyandotte eggs \$2.50 per 15 from pen headed by Madison Square Garden winners females score 92 and above by Shellabarger, McClave. Order early. S. Roy, Darlington, Wis. 8

Advertisers using this page are getting good results. This department gives the small breeder an opportunity to advertise at small cost. To encourage our friends to advertise we are making very low rates—so low that the smallest breeder can afford to keep his card running the year round.

SPECIAL LOW RATES. 3c a word per insertion, one or two months; 8c a word for three months; 15c a word for six months; 25c a word for a year.

No contract taken for less than 50c. Change copy as often as you wish. Every word, number or initial to be counted. Cash MUST come with order for full term. Short paid ads will be returned. Ads for next month must be received by the 20th of this month. This is the cheapest advertising ever offered. Give it a trial. It will pay you.

Brookside Poultry Yards—Buff Wyandottes. Early orders for eggs solicited. Have competent foreman and assistants, please inquire. Miss Mildred Haynes, Mgr., Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 8

White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from high scoring prize winners at Oshkosh, Wis., state show 1907. 1st pen \$2 for 13 or \$9.50 per 100. 2nd pen \$1 for 13 or \$4.75 per 100. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis. 8

Buff Wyandottes from pure Golden Buff. World's best strains, 1st cockerel, 1st pen in hot competition. Eggs \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gold Dust Poultry Yards, Lake Geneva, Wis. 9

Columbian Wyandottes, eggs from my pens will produce winners as they are direct descendants from the best blood in the country. Eggs \$2.50 per 13; \$4 per 26. F. J. Gross, Peotone, Ill. 8

White Wyandottes. Score to 96 by best judges Pen 1 and 2 average above 95. Eggs \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. All other pens \$1.50 for 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. S. E. Alley, Greenfield, Iowa. 9

Partridge Wyandottes Doolittle's Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Bred from especially selected layers. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. R. W. Jordan, Wilmette, Ill. 8

White Wyandottes, "Duston strain." Eggs in profusion, by setting or hundreds. Prices right. J. E. Haynes, Prop., Leslie C. Poultry Farm, Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 8

Invincible White Wyandottes. We have fine stock and sell fertile eggs at 2.00 per 15. 3 settings for 5.00. You will get only the best from us. Harry Marks Roscoe, Ill. 8

Prize winning Columbian Wyandottes, Arnold strain and farm raised. None better at any price. 15 eggs \$2.50. Orders booked. A. W. Dakin, Syracuse, N. Y. 8

Eggs from my prize winners. White Wyandottes. Small matings extra fertility. \$2 and \$3 per 15. One cockerel for sale. A. C. S. Beeman, St Albans, Vermont. 8

Lakewood Farm, famous White Wyandottes. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. Day old chicks our specialty. Holland, Mich. 8

Buff Wyandottes. Eggs from pens headed by prize winners, mated for results, \$2 per 15. Circular free. J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y. 8

White Wyandottes, Keeler and Fishel strains. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. K. J. Heabler, Box 204 W., Attica, Ohio. 8

White Wyandottes, eggs and stock for sale. D. D. Slade, 816 South Limestone, Lexington, Kentucky. 7

Duston White Wyandottes. 15 eggs \$1; \$4 per 100. Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Ill. 8

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, wonderful layers, vigorous, beautiful, and profitable, the ideal bird for the farmer, fancier or the suburban home, 25 prizes won at New York, Hagerstown and Mineola, send stamp for egg circular. Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, New York. 8

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Be sure and send for T. E. Dunphy's S. C. Rhode Island Red egg circular before you place an order for eggs. His matings will please you. See ad in space. Red Bird Farm, Nevada, Mo. T. E. Dunphy, Owner. 8

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Eggs. Extra good males my specialty. Shipped on approval. Breeders for sale after June 20th. Prices right. Write C. E. Schweisgood, 500 Wooster Ave., Akron, Ohio. 10

Eggs for hatching from my best matings of high class Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Plymouth Rocks, at ten cents each. Edgewood Farm, W. E. Snively, Hudson, Ill. 8

Red Hen Breeding Pens—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, a specialty. Standard bred stock. Eggs carefully handled. Hugh Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 8

Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb. Ideal Princess strain. Originator. Best matings for eggs. M. A. Parsons, 803 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kansas. 10

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Eggs from choice stock at living prices. A square deal guaranteed. Circular free. E. M. Bunt, Grafton, Ohio. 8

Single Comb R. I. Reds. Exclusively standard stock. Large, red, beautiful, heavy layers. Eggs \$1 for 15. I. E. Teeple, Ferndale, N. Y. 9

Red Cherry strain Rhode Island Reds have won. Breed winners. Circulars. Dr. A. H. Sinsabaugh, Wyalusing, Pa. 8

Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per hundred. Pauline Oberweiser, 906 Seyent St., Niles, Mich. 8

My Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are beautiful and if you want to start right get my eggs: \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois. tf

BUCKEYE REDS

Buckeye Reds—Buckeye chicks are hardy and easily raised. (See illustration in this issue.) I will send you 15 eggs for \$2, or 60 for \$7. Club book and price list free. Minnie D. Hudson, Ellisburg, N. Y. 8

ORPINGTONS

White Orpington Home—America's largest specialty Single Comb White Orpington Farm. Hundreds of prizes won on birds of my breeding every year. Birds for sale cheap. Eggs from best prize matings, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Eggs from best laying pens 100, 10, hatch guaranteed. Earl L. Cook, Munsville, N. Y. 9

Orpingtons. Buff and White Single Combs. Eggs from six grand pens, best money could buy and skill produce, show room winners. Eggs balance of season at \$2 per 13 or \$3 per 26. Some breeders to spare now at \$2 each. Eggs running 90 and 95 per cent. Har-Lou, Oil City, Pa. 8

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons—the money makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market or show room, they are unequalled. Don't change or select your new breed until you see our free circular. Isaac F. Tillinghast, 74 High Street, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. 7

Buff, Black, White and Diamond Jubilee Orpington cockerels from 1st prize winners and imported birds. Eggs from best matings \$5 per setting. Dr. Geo. W. Davis, Pleasantville, Md. 9

Bogardus Orpingtons, Buff and Black. First prize winners at Chicago 1907, Cincinnati, Hagerstown. Send stamps for list; twelve grand yards. O. A. Bogardus, Warsaw, Ky., R. 6. 8

Orpingtons, Black, Single Comb, pen contains 1st hen, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel, eggs \$2 per 13, Whites, Rose Comb, \$1. Dr. H. W. Woodworth, Delaware, Ohio. 9

Buff Orpington eggs, \$8 per hundred, utility stock, bred for size and egg production. W. E. Stanfield, Peotone, Ill. 8

Buff Orpingtons 1st pen and others state show. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1912 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kansas. 8

DORKINGS

Silver Gray Dorkings exclusively 18 years the very best as my records show. More first prizes won last 10 years at New York, Boston and Pan American than all my competitors combined; a total of 41 against 33. Eggs \$2.50 for 13 \$4 for 26. Watson Westfall, Sayre, Pa. 8

LEGHORNS

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Bred for laying and show qualities. My strain is over twenty-five years old. Some extra fine pullets for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$6.50 per 100. Larger lots a matter of correspondence. These eggs are guaranteed to produce "early and often" layers. Order direct from this advertisement and save time, satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois. tf

S. C. White Leghorns exclusively—prize winners. Wyckoff strain, best stock and finest plant in state. Eggs for hatching, best pens \$2 per 15, \$8 per hundred; all pens \$1 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orchard Grove Poultry Yards, W. E. Adair, Prop., Cohocton, N. Y. 8

Single Comb White Leghorns, pure bred, heavy laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100; special price on large orders; 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Day old chicks 15 cents each, 12½ cents in 100 lots. Oatka Farm, Mumford, New York. 8

Single Comb Buff and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Kept on separate farms. Eggs that will hatch, \$2 per 15; cockerels \$1.50 each. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Harold Leitch, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa. 8

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Five splendid pens for cockerels; three for pullets. Eggs \$4 for 13; \$7 for 26. Line bred and winners at the largest shows for 15 years. Wm. F. Brace, Victor, N. Y. 8

America's best Black Leghorns, Osborne's strain direct from pure yellow legged stock. Send for winnings, Madison Square, Ontario, Canada. Brockville Poultry Yards, Ontario, Canada. 9

Schilling's S. C. Buff Leghorns won at Madison Square 5 ribbons on 5 entries including shape special female. Eggs \$3 per 13. 2 settings \$5. B. O. Shilling, 443 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y. 9

Single Comb Brown Leghorns scoring 94½ under Shellabarger. Hen sired by Madison Square Garden cock. Cockerel and pullet mating, \$3 for 15, farm. Nettie Kidder, Polo, Ill. 9

Bred first White Leghorn cockerel recent Lincoln show. Owner refused fifty dollars. Always win. Same lucky nick again. Large eggs, 15 for \$3. Circular. Dr. Leslie Beard, Polo, Ill. 8

Single combed White Leghorn eggs from trap-nest-bred stock. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. 75 per cent fertility guaranteed. Circular free. Riggie Bros. Vandergrift, Pa. tf

America's best Single Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per setting. Circular free. Buff Leghorn Poultry Yards, Annville, Pa. 8

50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Wyckoff strain. W. Leghorn eggs. New illustrated free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, West Cheshire, Conn. 9

Brown Leghorn Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15. Heavy winter layers, healthy strain. Mrs. M. C. Taylor, Mound Valley, Kansas. 8

Buff Leghorns, intelligently bred for exhibition and egg production. Send for circular. George Demlow, Elgin, Ill. 8

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns. Eggs. Illustrated circular free. G. Paul Pitt, Watertown, South Dakota. 8

MINORCAS

Rose Comb Minorcas, marvelous layers of large white eggs. First prize winners at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati. Egg quality high. Prices low. Eggs for hatching guaranteed. G. A. Clark, Seymour, Indiana. 9

Rose Comb White Minorcas are wonderful layers. Eggs \$2.50 a sitting; \$4.50 for 30. Trios \$5 to \$20. Circular free. Louis D. Hudson, Elmsburg, N. Y. 8

S. C. Black Minorcas bred to lay, strain can't be beat for quality. Eggs \$1 per 13. Guaranteed half hatch. O. D. Moorman, Aetnaville, Ky. 9

ANCONAS

Anconas. C. A. Knight, Olena, Ohio, won firsts at Norwalk, Fostoria, Tiffin, Risingsun, Prairie Depot, Fremont, Greenwich Geneva shows. Score up to 94½. Eggs \$2. Circular. 8

Anconas, domestic and imported, good layers, dark undercolor, yellow shanks, large and vigorous. Birds have free range. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Marietta Poultry Farm, Marietta, Ohio. 8

Anconas, the beauty utility fowls. Great egg producers. 15 eggs \$2. Ask for special offer. Burt and Son, Machias Junction, N. Y. 9

Bennett's imported R. C. and S. C. Anconas are the best; also Columbian Wyandottes. J. Henry Bennet, Viroqua, Wis. 7

BLACK LANGSHANS

Black Langshans exclusively. First, second, third and fourth prizes at Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 1907. Eggs 15 for \$2. Some fine cockerels \$2 to \$5; pullets \$1 to \$3 all from prize winners. Score 91 to 94. J. M. Hogg, Bethany, Ill. 8

Black Langshans. Eggs from Chicago winners, 2.00 per setting. Orders filled as received. Satisfaction fully guaranteed. Sunshine Poultry Yards, C. A. Stewart, Prop., Peotone, Ill. 8

COCHINS

For sale five White Cochins pullets, one White Cochins cockerel, Buff cock Bantams cockerel and pullets. White Cochins eggs \$2 per 13 eggs. This stock scores from 92 to 94½. Grant Purget, Watseka, Ill. 8

Buff Cochins exclusively. Five pens scoring 90½ to 96½. Write us. H. E. Carpenter & Co., 110½ S. Main St., Marion, O. 10

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Light Brahma eggs, choicest matings \$2 setting, 3 for \$5. Philip Thorworth, Genoa, Ill. 9

FAVEROLLES

Salmon Faverolles. All are bred from winners. Can furnish what you want. J. G. Armstrong, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. 8

HAMBURGS

Breitwieser's Silver Spangled Hamburgs. 1st Chicago cock head, all females prize winners. Won silver cup at Salamanca last two years, scoring 95. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. Breitwieser's Poultry Yards, Buffalo, N. Y. 8

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES

Cornish Indian Games. A few settings of eggs at \$2 per 13, from a high class select pen of nine birds, elegantly laced large size, cock bird unequalled. If you want something choice place your order with F. A. Haller, Emery Farm, Hillsdale, Mich. 9

BANTAMS

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese, Cochins, Games, etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis. 8

GEESE

Toulouse Geese. Eggs \$2.50 per setting of 9. Satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill. 8

DUCKS

2500 Ponderous Pure Bred Pekin Ducks For Sale. Eggs by the 100 or 1000. Large contracts accepted and promptly filled. 160 acres, established 16 years; stamp for reply. Golden West Duck Ranch, Joliet, Illinois. 8

Grey Call Ducks. Winners in all the big eastern shows. Limited number of eggs \$3 per 11. Frank J. Gross, Peotone, Ill. 9

TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Specialty. Prize winning. Pure bred for color, size and egg laying qualities. Young toms on hand \$5; hens \$3; eggs \$3 for 12. Albert Breedlove, Homer, Champaign Co., Ill. 9

Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Nice big fellows. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

PIGEONS

The fancier's squab pigeon. I have perfected a squab pigeon which breeds and feeds as a Homer does, has the size of the Runt and on a that has the marvelous beauty of the French Red Carneaux. This pigeon appeals particularly to the man who is a true fancier and loves the best and beautiful in his birds and who wishes to care for and breed them personally, yet cannot afford to lose sight of the practical side. It is an ideal bird for small lofts. This bird combines beauty, size and utility. Young unmated pairs averaging two pounds each bird for sale. Other stock sold only by personal selection. Arthur H. Cushman, Flatiron Bldg. New York. 8

Pigeons—Largest collection in America, all known varieties. Prices free; illustrated descriptive book telling all, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. 7

Will exchange fancy pigeons for the following varieties of chickens: Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Address Paul Wilke, 22 N. DesPlaines St., Oak Park, Illinois. 9

SEVERAL BREEDS

For sale—Choice Bronze turkeys, single birds, pairs or trios; no better blood in America; 30 years experience with Bronze turkeys, Partridge Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Golden Banded Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Black Bantams, Rouen Ducks. Also Rough Coated Scotch Collie Dogs. Pups for sale all sired by imported dogs, none better. Write us. J. H. Lewis & Son, Box X, Cameron, West Virginia. 11

Madelia Poultry Yards breeders of high scoring birds. Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Langshans, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, R. C. White Leghorns, White and Brown Cornish Indian Games. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 15, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Jens Olafson, Madelia, Minn. 9

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale \$2 per 15, from first pen headed by first cockerel at Illinois State Fair, 1906. \$1.50 per 15 from 2nd pen mated for pullet breeders. Buff Cochins cockerels shipped on approval. Hanchett strain. Barred Rock cockerels for sale cheap. W. T. Garner & Sons, Crossville, Illinois. 8

Always be on the safe side and just "pekin" on my pure bred Pekin ducks, Grey African Geese and Rhode Island Reds that are red right to the skin, also Hampshire hogs with the perfect bands. Write me for all information and reasonable prices. P. I. Horning, Alden, Minn. 10

Special egg price for May. From 1st prize stock at La Crosse and St. Paul shows. S. C. Black Orpingtons \$2.50; Silver Duckwing \$2; R. C. Buff Leghorns and Spanish \$1.50. Money can't buy better. Good hatch guaranteed. C. M. Thompson, Viroqua, Wis. 8

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, caviar, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Buff Plymouth Rocks, both breeds farm raised, full of life and high quality. Satisfaction to every buyer. Mated to breed winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$6 per 100. Philip Stellwagen, Monee, Ill., Route 2. 9

Williams "Blue Ribbon" Cornish Indians, none better. Eggs, stock. Booklet free. Also Black Sumatras Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Golden Sebrights, P. H. Williams, Secretary-treasurer Cornish Indian club, Box B, Minneapolis, Minn. 8

Ringlet B. P. Rock eggs. Exhibition stock, double mating \$2 per 15. S. C. White Orpington eggs. Direct from Cook. Fine layers \$3 per 15. M. B. Turkey from Fishel, \$3 per 11. All pens headed by show birds. Mrs. Edwin Bucklew, Bowen, Ill. 8

Eggs for hatching from the best strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Mammoth Pekin ducks. First class eggs at reasonable prices. Write for free descriptive circular. C. H. Wilson, Norris City, Ill. 8

Young pure white Homers, 1 pair \$1.50; 3 pairs \$4. They are beauties and large; also S. C. Brown Leghorns, eggs \$1.50 per sitting. Wittman strain, the best show and laying strain known. H. M. Moyer, Bechtelsville, Pa., Route 2. 9

Eggs that hatch from fancy prize winning stock. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Rocks, Polish and Houdans. Write for prices stating what you want. Geo. M. Hammersley, Jr., Route 7, Madison, Wis. 8

Columbian Wyandottes. Ten grand pens, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, fine as silk. American Dominiques, the genuine article. Light Brahma Bantams, beauties. Nice circulars. Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y. 9

Eggs for hatching. White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Fine farm raised stock. Eggs 2.00 per 15, 3.00 per 30. Some fine cockerels for sale. Frank Dennis, Peotone, Ill. 8

We were winners at Pittsburg, 1907. Silver Laced and White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. McNeese Boys, Beaver, Pa. 9

To introduce our heavy layers, Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Ringlet Barred Rocks, will sell eggs 50 cents a setting. A. Bentley, Harvard, Ill. 7

White Wyandotte Lt. Brahma eggs \$1 per 15. \$4 per 100. Imperial Pekin duck eggs \$1.50 per 11. Write for catalogue. O. J. Austin, Pana, Ill. 8

DOGS

Scotch Collies, a fine litter of pups sired by "Wolverine Clinker" from Silver Piletta (Edgebaston Pilot Stock). No better in America. Send \$10 for a fine pup. W. E. Stanfield, Asso. editor of POULTRY, Peotone, Illinois.

Collie pups and brood bitches from champion stock. London Collie Kennels, Grove City, Pa. 10

Pedigreed English setter pups. Write Chas. G. Walton, Boulder, Colo. 9

MISCELLANEOUS

Free—plant mammoth Russian sunflower seed for your poultry. Will keep your fowls healthy, matures egg food. Quarter pound package sent free to all who send 12 cents for postage and packing. Standard Poultry Food Company, Seed Room C, Augusta, Ga. 8

This advertisement is worth 10 cents. Send to me with 40 cents and I will send you any 50-cent poultry paper for one full year. List for stamp. Van Duzee, Subscription t, Box 423, White Bear Lake, Minn. Agent 8

Poultry cuts. Latest and best. Our new catalogue is now ready. It is free to poultrymen. Send for it today. Also a complete line of poultry post cards. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O. 5

Breeder's Cards

A Clean Sweep In
S. C. White Leghorns

At Chicago, 1907, winning 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Write your wants. Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

ANCONAS

Winners at great Cleveland show. Most beautiful fowl, greatest of layers. Eggs and Stock. Dr. F. O. Dudgeon, 7104 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

Canada's Best Buff Leghorns
Clean Sweep at Chicago

Again proves their quality. Send for catalog. Nate K. Cornwall, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

Rhode Island Red Specialist

Single and Rose Comb, eggs 3.00 per 15, 5.00 per 30, from RED WINNERS, no other grade. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. P. I. HORNING, Alden, Minnesota

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Snow Drops. Fifteen years a breeder. Eggs from highest scoring stock. A. M. HUGGETT, Bellevue, Michigan.

Eggs \$1.50 per Thirteen

Barred Plymouth Rocks of highest quality. Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Circular FREE. J. T. French, 838 West Grove Place, Toledo, Ohio

Want a Treat of Eggs and Meat
Try Little Dover Buckeyes

\$3 to \$10 per setting of 13 eggs. Pens mated for us by originator. Little Dover Farm, Sabot, Virginia

Buff Leghorns

A clean sweep at Michigan State Show January 5-9. If you are looking for quality write Dr. R. J. Palmer, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Buff Rock Eggs Half Price

Eggs from my World's Fair, Louisville, Columbus and Indianapolis winners, \$1; \$1.50; \$2.50 and \$5 a setting. Send for winnings. C. A. PAETZEL, Route 10, HOPE, IND

POULTRYMEN AGENTS

Representatives wanted; all sections, to handle leading brand Poultry Food, big money; well advertised; enormous demand. Exclusive territory given. Write for full particulars. PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City

Barred Rock Bantams

I breed them exclusively, small in size and pronounced by the best judges to be marvels in color. Sure money makers. Eggs \$3.00. J. B. STONE, HILLSDALE, MICH.

special attention to the lice problem this year and feed but little artificial food, allowing them to forage for the greater amount of their food. The lice problem is the main obstacle to raising turkeys, not the feed.

There is a growing demand for poultry editors. Some of us who are now in the harness want to get out, others will soon drop out and the new crop seems rather slow in developing. We could place one or two right now.



201 Ducklings from 217 Eggs Hatched by G. M. D. Legg Shirley, Ill., in a Standard Cyphers Incubator, Made by Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N.Y.



Whitewashing!

and disinfecting with the new "Kant-Klog" Sprayer gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetable, etc.

Booklet free. Address ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO., Rochester, N. Y., 42 East Ave

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

I won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th straight on pullets, 1st cock bird and 2nd on cockerel in warm competition at the Missouri State Poultry show, 1907. Don't place an order for eggs until you have seen my circular of pen matings. I want your trade and I will try to please you.

T. E. Dumphy, O'ner, Red Bird Farm, Nevada, Mo.

White Wyandottes
Best Quality Stock

Eggs and Chicks at Most Reasonable Prices.

Subscription to POULTRY with every order amounting to \$10 or more.

PURITAN CHICK FOOD. BEST ON EARTH. A. E. Stine, Hard-Scrabble Farm, R. 3, Bellvue, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS
Barred Plymouth Rocks
EGGS \$2 PER 15

A few breeders in S. C. Brown Leghorns at \$1 each while they last.
Toledo Poultry Yards, Desk 2, Toledo, Ohio.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! From Eull Blood Stock
By the 100 or by the 1000

Pure S. C. White Leghorn.....\$5.00 per 100
Pure S. C. Brown Leghorn..... 5.00 per 100
Pure White Wyandotte..... 6.00 per 100
Pure Silver L. Wyandotte..... 6.00 per 100
Pure Barred Plymouth Rock..... 6.00 per 100
Pure White Plymouth Rock..... 6.00 per 100
or \$1.00 per setting 13 eggs.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Perfect Chick Feed Man. Kirkwood, Mo.

EATON'S FAMOUS POULTRY FOODS

CHICK LIFE SAVER SCRATCH CLIMAX MASH PERFECTION
Ask your dealer, or write R. D. EATON GRAIN & FEED CO. Norwich, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Biltmore
Poultry YardsEggs For
Hatching

\$1.50 to \$5 per setting according to pens. Incubator eggs \$10 per 100.

White & Golden Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns

Address

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS, R. F. D. Biltmore, N. C.

Real White Wyandottes and
Mammoth Pekin Ducks

My White Wyandottes are bred to win and to produce eggs. I have won more big prizes in the largest shows and against hottest competitions than any other White Wyandotte breeder in the West. My Pekin Ducks always win wherever shown. This year I am ready to supply all comers with eggs from White Wyandottes or Pekin Ducks that will produce winners. Send for my new catalogue giving winnings and matings for this year.

THEO AMBROSIOUS, Collinsville, Illinois

Rose Comb Black
Minorcas

My Rose Comb Black Minorcas were the largest winners the past season at the Great Chicago show, Indiana State Fair and Columbia City, Ind. They won 10 1st out of 13 1 contested for. I can spare a few more settings from that \$200 cock, TOGO, as well as from other pens. Almost every egg fertile. Mating list free. Eggs half price after June 1st.

LLOYD C. MISHLER, Box 21, North Manchester, Ind.

1887 WESTERN HOME 1907
POULTRY FARM

Eggs half price after May 1st \$1.50, \$2.50, & \$5 Write for Special Inducements. Catalogue Free. "Red Strain" S. C. Rhode Island Reds Orpingtons R. C. White (pure white) S. C. Buff and black (solid color) We handle the "Blue Ribbon" strain of White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks and other breeds. Eggs now \$1.50 per 12. J. W. Eastes, Box 101, Galesburg, Ill. U. S. A. Ill. V-P American & Am. White Orpington Clubs

Barred Plymouth
Rocks

Twenty five years a breeder of this standard strain. Eggs \$2 per 15 from strong matings. 1907 New York winners in these pens.

A. C. Van Syckle, M. D., Hackettstown, N. J. Box 209.



Frog Raising

Our book gives the practical knowledge how to breed and raise frogs. A business that returns large profits. Price postpaid 25 cents. (Coin)

Meadow Brook Farm, Allendale, New Jersey

"MILLIONS IN IT" Lice Inn

We positively guarantee to catch lice and mites from the flock where Inn poles are used, regardless of hen house conditions. Send stamp for booklet on roosts, sanitary nests and fountains. Inn Mfg. Co. Box 511 Davenport, Ia.



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND To Mark Chickens CHEAPEST AND BEST 12 for 15c., 25-30c., 50-50c., 100-75c. Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46 Freeport, Ill.

Buff, Black and White
ORPINGTONS

1907 CHICAGO WINNERS 1907

We won on Single Comb Buffs 1st and 2nd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 2nd and 3rd hen; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Silver cup for best display; Silver cup for best colored female; silver cup for best colored male; \$60 gold specials on Single and Rose Comb Black and Whites. We won

Ten Firsts and Eight Second Prizes. Send for our 1907 Egg Circular J. M. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, BOX A, NORTH ADAMS, MICHIGAN

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, MAY 1907

Published monthly by **Poultry Publishing Co.**

Number Eight

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as **POULTRY** will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

It Makes Us Smile Also

"Excuse us, if we smile! One of our readers recently wrote us that The Feather sets the pace. 'Look,' said he, 'at the poultry publications that are having colored pictures, colored covers, and better interiors.' Much of this, he believed, could be credited to the fact that The Feather had set the pace."

The above we clip from our esteemed contemporary, The Feather, one of the really good poultry magazines, since it adopted the style of **POULTRY** in the matter of colored covers and size of page. We knew its subscribers would be pleased as soon as we saw the first number after the change was made.

An Extraordinary Offer

We have spent more money advertising **POULTRY** in the big magazines and weeklies than any other poultry publication ever spent, with possibly one exception. We have used the costliest advertising mediums in this country, frequently paying \$125 for a single advertisement and several times more than this. We have advertised in every great daily in the country, east, west, north and south, covering the entire country. We have, in this way, secured thousands of subscriptions and have pushed our circulation to such remote corners of the earth as Korea, Morocco, Natal, Samoan Islands, Finland, and every other country in the world, civilized and uncivilized. In the short space of two and one-half years we have built up a circulation that exceeds that of any other poultry publication ever published the same length of time. This has cost us a large sum of money, but the money thus spent has been well invested and has helped to build up our business. All the money thus spent has gone to other publishers. They have had the benefit of the business we gave them and we have received full value in the increase in our business.

Our new subscription manager says he is going to keep right on advertising and double our circulation before the end of this year. He has planned an advertising campaign on entirely new lines. It will cost us just as much as the one we have been using, but the money spent goes right back to our readers.

This is the plan: From now on until next December he is going to send **POULTRY** all the remaining months of this year, from the time a subscription is received and ALL of next year, for just \$1.00.

All subscriptions received in May will begin with May of this year and continue until January, 1909, twenty months for the price of twelve. Subscriptions received later than May will begin with the month in which they are received and continue until January, 1909. Those who subscribe earliest will receive the most for their money. All subscriptions under this offer

begin with the month in which they are received. No back numbers furnished.

Any of our friends who get two new subscribers under this offer and send us the \$2.00 will have their own subscription extended to one year beyond the time now paid for. This is the greatest offer ever made, and we believe our friends will help us double our circulation by telling their friends about it. This offer should make the so-called "dull season" our busiest season. If our friends will say a good word for us we know we shall be kept busy all summer. Will you do it?

Another Convert

We desire to heartily congratulate Commercial Poultry on its conversion to the no free-puff idea. It has been a wicked sinner in this respect in the past, but Brother Schureman, having seen the error of his ways, has ranged himself on our side and calls attention to the fact that his magazine is improved thereby. We feel that we, having "labored by all waters," have not borne the heat and burden of the day in vain. The harvest is already an hundred fold and we hope to see still greater results.

Unmutilated English

A friend of ours, Mr. T. F. Smiley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is connected with the Tri-State Press Bureau, writes: "You are publishing a 'swell' magazine. You know that, of course, but it can't do any harm to tell you the typography, press work, calendered paper and unmutilated English are appreciated." It not only does no harm, but is highly gratifying to us, even if Mr. Smiley does use English that is not entirely unmutilated in saying so. We are not super-sensitive or hypercritical in the matter of language and can fully appreciate the necessity of using the word "swell" when referring to **POULTRY**. There is no other word, that has not been worn to a frazzle, in the English language, that comes as nearly expressing the exact idea our friend desires to convey as the adjective he uses. After all the slang of today is in good and regular standing in the dictionary of tomorrow, and we are going to include "swell" in the next edition of ours. Thanks, just the same. Call it a "cracker-jack" if you want to. It is the sentiment that counts in the end.

Planning for the Future

We haven't any plans for the future that go farther than to make the best poultry magazine that we know how to put together. We are going to keep on-the-minute all the time and use the best and newest that appears as time passes. We haven't any cut-and-dried programme, nor any set plans, which cannot be changed as circumstances seem to demand. It is our purpose to keep our eyes open and our

faculties alive to what is transpiring in the poultry world, and give our readers the benefit of what we see and hear. To this end our friends can help us by sending us articles, long or short, concerning their progress, and we hope they will do this.

Just Notice the Back Page

We want our readers to notice the advertisement on the back cover page this month. We believe it is the first regular three-color advertisement ever published in any poultry publication, except some ready-made inserts, not printed on the same quality of paper used in the body of the publication in which it appeared. This fine piece of work is printed on the same quality of paper we use regularly in **POULTRY**, by the same printers and on the same press we use month after month. Mr. Wyckoff, who takes this space, likes to be a leader in the lines of business he engages in, and he knows where to go when he wants to "set the pace" in selecting a medium in which to make his announcement. He was the first one we ever talked with about publishing a high-class poultry magazine and one of three with whom we took up the subject, who had faith that such a magazine would meet with adequate support. U. R. Fishel was another, and the late T. E. Orr, the other one of this trio of progressive poultrymen, who had a high enough opinion of the artistic sense of poultry breeders to believe they would support such a publication as we had in view. To these three the existence of **POULTRY** in its present form, is largely due. We have reason to think the surviving members of this trio are rather proud of the advice they gave us on the subject.

The Dull Season

The dull season only comes because those engaged in business lie down and rest during the summer months. There is no dull season for the man who goes out after business every day in the year. Our best advertisers keep right on advertising right through the summer, thus getting business every month in the year and letting the public know they are alive and ready to attend to its wants at any time in the year. The man who quits advertising in the summer invites the public to give him a rest. When an advertiser stops advertising, the buying public takes it for granted that he has nothing to sell and buys of those who announce that they are ready to fill orders.

Not a single one of the large poultry advertisers cuts out advertising during the summer simply because they have learned that they cannot afford to do this. Keep your advertising going and keep yourself before the public all the time. The poultryman who is too modest to advertise the year through will not be worried with orders during the dull season he makes for himself by retiring from sight.

The Extra Quality Strain of White Wyandottes

are right at the front today. At the Great Polo, Ill., show they won 1-2-3 cock; 1-2-3-4 hen; 1-2-3 cockerel; 1 and 5 Pullet; 1-2 pen, the best display and the highest scoring pen on exhibition, any breed or variety. Competition open to the world.

Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Write for Circular
ROBT BOYD, POLO, ILL.

Giebelhausen's White Plymouth Rocks

are the kind that win in the largest shows in the central west.

Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 for 100



Some fine cockerels left. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Jacob Giebelhausen,
Box N, Route 34. Peoria, Illinois

Black Langshans

We are from Missouri and can show you the kind that win.
EGGS \$3 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$15 per 100.
Buff Cochins Bantams 16 oz. Ribbon winners. Eggs \$1 per 13.

A. B. WHITE, NICHOLS, MISSOURI

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

Black Langshans

Twelve years a specialty Breeder.
Five years winner in Chicago
No better bred Eggs and stock
Jesse T. Bateman Waverly, Ill.

EGGS FROM THE BEST BRED White Wyandottes

in the west. \$3.00 per 15. Select pen \$5.00 per 15. A few fine birds for sale. Get my prices.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.



BECK'S R. C. Rhode Island Reds

They have the shape, size and color. They have won first prizes at Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis, etc. Eggs \$4 for 15. Get circular

E. E. BECK, HAMMOND, IND

White Wyandottes Exclusively

Our birds have won their share of the ribbons at Saratoga, Blandon, Hazelton, Johnston and Ephrata, Pa., Rutherford, Paterson, Vineland and Bridgeton, N. J., shows the last five years. Eggs for hatching, one setting \$3, two settings \$5, or 50 eggs \$8. Book your order NOW.

Cumberland Poultry Yards
Dept. P. Bridgeton, New Jersey

Black Langshans Barred Plymouth Rocks

High scoring birds only in my breeding pens. Winners at Chicago and other shows. Eggs from best pens at 5.00 per setting. Other fine pens 2.00 per setting.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Illinois

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share. A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopston, Illinois

Rock Hill Poultry Farm Blue Ribbon Poultry

White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams

After winning over two hundred ribbons at four of the largest shows held in 1906, Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Trenton and Hagerstown, we start the New Year by winning forty ribbons and two Silver cups at the World's Greatest Show, Madison Square Garden, 1907. We wish to call particular attention to our

First Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel

a son of our first prize 1906 cockerel, thus making twice in succession we have won this most coveted prize. Another one of our Blue Ribbon Winners was First Prize White P. Rock Pullet, she captured five special prizes including the IVORY SOAP CUP and was conceded to be the CHAMPION female in the show.

Send for illustrated catalogue with price list of eggs from the BEST MATINGS I have ever seen

F. W. COREY, Mgr.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, New York

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! The GOLD MEDAL Strain Buff Rocks

They have made all the large shows, and have never been beaten. This should be sufficient proof to send me your EGG orders.

My pens are all mated, which consist of all my winners. I will use eggs from the same pens as my customers, and expect to hatch many fine winners for 1907-9.

EGGS \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15, carefully packed. My shipping department last year was perfect. Every order so far as I can learn arrived safely; no matter how far they will get there safely. Write for my handsome catalogue, FREE if you mention this paper.

DEARBORN POULTRY YARDS, S. D. Lapham, Prop., Dearborn, Michigan



WM. COOK & SONS

Established 1873

Originators Of All the Orpington Fowls
Scotch Plains Box 24 New Jersey

As usual we secured more than twice as many first prizes at Madison Square this year, 21 prizes including 10 firsts, 58 first and 41 seconds in four showings at Madison Square. Send for our illustrated catalogue, FREE, containing history and origination of the Orpingtons. Eggs from the best Orpingtons and our winners \$10 a setting, from fine birds \$5 a setting, all guaranteed fertile.

Recognized headquarters for the best Orpingtons in the world.

WM. COOK & SONS, Box 24, Scotch Plains, New Jersey

R. C. Rhode Island Reds Olentangy Poultry Yards

Newly equipped and ready for all the business that comes our way. I have fifteen pens and the poorest bird in them scores 91 points. I have the finest Red poultry plant in this country and gladly welcome visitors. I guarantee a good hatch Eggs from best pens—Every bird a cracker-jack—\$5 per 15. From other pens \$3 per 15. Full particulars free. Prompt attention to every one.

Order early. Eggs shipped when you need them.

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

S. C. Buff Orpingtons White Holland Turkeys

If you want eggs from prize winners that will breed prize winners order from "Fruitland Farm. Some of the finest birds exhibited this season came from our yards. Infertile eggs replaced free. After May 1st Orpington eggs \$3 per 15; Turkey eggs \$2 per 10.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ketcham, West Millgrove, Ohio

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

The most Beautiful and Best of all the Wyandottes. I have the finest flocks in the country. Winners at Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Ann Arbor, etc. Eggs from four grand pens \$4 and \$2.50 per 15. Stock for sale. Send for circular. Dr. C. M. Baskerville, 206 Broadway, Mt. Pleasant, Mich

"BLUETTE" Barred P. Rocks

have been bred in line for generations and their winnings were made in company with

America's Best

Birds of my breeding have won in three of the largest shows the past season. Choice breeding and exhibition birds in cockerels hens and pullets.

Eggs from finest matings—one setting \$3, two settings \$5. Circular and mating list FREE. A fine litter of Fox Terrier Dogs.

Albert D. Huffman,

Box 75, Wanamaker, Ind



Onahill Farm

R. C. White Leghorns

Make a clean sweep wherever shown, bred from best foundation stock obtainable. Write your wants.

M. G. Bryant, Hudson, Mich.
Proprietor On-a-hill-Farm.

"COHANSEY STRAIN"

Barred Plymouth Rocks

You can't buy any better at any price. Won 9 Blue Ribbons at two great shows this year. At Bridgeton won specials for best pen and cockerel all varieties competing. My matings are best I ever owned. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Either cockerel or pullet mating.

Cohansey Poultry Yards
B. B. Ware, Prop., Bridgeton, N. J.

ORCHARD VIEW Poultry Farm

Buff Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Indiana and Illinois state show winners, bred to win and bred to lay. Cockerels—no females. Book your egg orders early.

S. M. RATCLIFF, R. F. D. 3, Kingman, Indiana

EGGS GUARANTEED FERTILE

Every egg we sell is guaranteed fertile. Write for catalogue.

ECHO POULTRY FARM,
Box P, Great Valley, New York.

Buff Wyandottes

Always winners at the best shows, including Michigan State Show, Jan. 5 to 9.
Stock and Eggs

Absolutely clear, golden buff birds of typical Wyandotte shape. Address

R. A. McNamee, Dundee, Mich.



White Wyandottes

Our new catalog, containing a reproduction from an oil painting, "A Prize Winning Pair," together with a world of information on this popular variety, mailed for 10c

J. C. FISHEL & SON
Box F, HOPE, IND.

HALLOCK'S

White Wyandottes

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POULTRY

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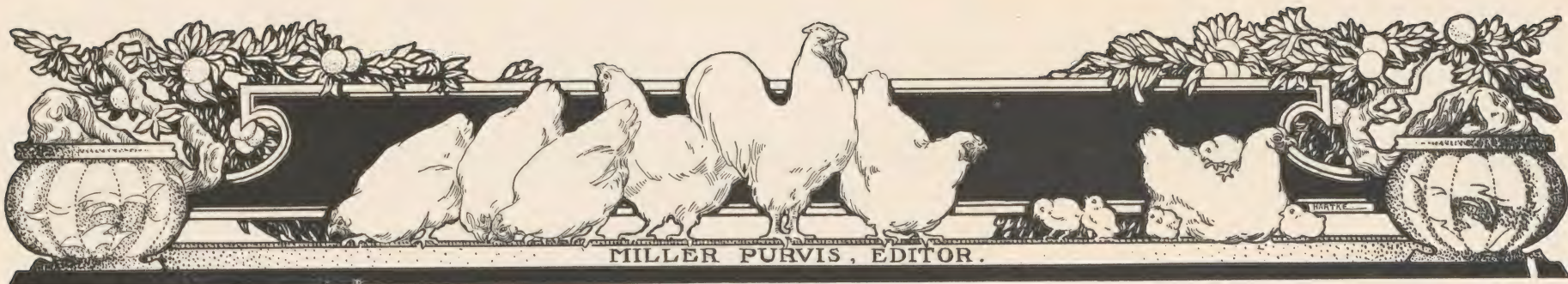
Number 9

JUNE, 1907

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A Cleveland, Ohio, 1907, White Wyandotte Winner—Bred and Owned by Albert Emch, Toledo, Ohio.



FOR a good many years we have been hearing the voice of the croaker uplifted to cry that the poultry business would soon be overdone and the demand for the products of the poultry yard would be satisfied to the extent that prices would fall and poultry and eggs become unprofitable.

Such dismal prophecies are made from entire ignorance of the facts. There is an area larger than most empires yet to be supplied with foundation stock, in this country. There are sections as large as all New England in which a pure-bred fowl could not be found in a week's journey. All this great area is rapidly being settled up and brought under civilized conditions. In the near future, poultry will be demanded by the settlers who are now hewing out farms in the unsettled west and thinly settled south.

These lines are being written on the eastern slope of the Coast Range, the mountains that run parallel to the Pacific Coast. Here is a wide valley lying between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevadas, rich in agricultural possibilities, blessed with a climate where everything from oranges and dates to corn and oats can be grown, fertile as the gardens of the gods and we very much doubt if, in the whole length of the valley from Mount Shasta to Sacramento, it would be possible to find a dozen flocks of pure-bred fowls of any breed.

The farmers—ranchers they call them here—do not even keep scrub poultry. In a day's drive one would not be likely to see a single chicken, yet eggs are twenty-five cents a dozen this sixth day of May and at times get as high as eighty-five cents a dozen, with a demand from the mining camps and mining towns that never is satisfied.

Two ranchers, living near where this is being written, gave practically the same reason for not keeping poultry. They said chickens must be taken care of every day in the year and the product of two peach trees will buy all the eggs their families could use in a year.

This may be true and no doubt is, but it is almost as certain that neither of these ranchers use the product of the trees in buying eggs. They have never stopped to consider what an advantage it would be to their orchards of peaches, pears, apples and other fruits to have a good supply of poultry droppings with which to fertilize the trees. Neither have they ever considered that a flock of poultry in an orchard would almost entirely suppress the only insect enemy known to the the fruit growers of this valley, the borer.

In this part of the country, protection from weather is a matter of no particular importance. A shed with a roof that will keep out the rain and sides that give some little protection from the winds that blow across the snow-capped mountains is all that is necessary. When we consider the fact

that these winds never lower the temperature below the freezing point, it will readily be seen that a flock of fowls would not suffer materially if the shed had no protection from the sides beyond that which would keep the rain from beating in.

All kinds of feed for poultry can be grown here as readily as in any other place in the country. Taken in conjunction with the climate, here is a bit of territory as large as some of the eastern states lying ready for the gospel of more poultry.

We have to smile every time we see the eggs that are furnished by the stores here. If we were to guess as to the breed which produces them, we would halt between guessing Sebright bantams and one of the Hamburg varieties. If such eggs were offered for sale in any eastern store, the buyer would object to their small size. They average about with the small pullet eggs that we get in early spring from the farms of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

There is just one way in which to open this great country to the increased prosperity that would come with making poultry-breeding one of the important industries along with fruit growing. This is to give the people an example of what may be done with poultry. The people here are not ignorant or unprogressive. They make money so easily that they do not feel like taking up any sort of work that requires constant and every-day attention.

Once they are shown that keeping poultry may be made as profitable as growing peaches, prunes, grapes, or raisins, they will quickly take to it and create a demand that promises much for those poultry men who seek their patronage.

This great section along the Sacramento is not the only one in the west which is open to the poultry industry. There are great areas in the middle west which have hardly been touched, thousands of square miles on which a pure-bred fowl can not be found, whole counties in which there are not a half dozen of chickens of any breed. In this midwest section the poultryman has made some progress in the introduction of better stock, and the demand is already becoming noticeable.

The great southern states are rapidly developing into centers of industry in the production of poultry and eggs, but they are so far only thinly covered with poultry yards. Here products and climate both are favorable to the breeding of purebred poultry and prolific egg production.

Coming down to exact facts, about one-fourth of this country produces poultry to the extent of making it a very important branch of our agricultural industries.

Roughly speaking only that portion of the country east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio is in any important sense taking advantage of the benefits of producing poultry.

Iowa and Missouri comprise the western

boundary of the territory of the country that may be said to be fairly engaged in the production of poultry. South of the Ohio river the industry is not nearly so well developed as it might be and will be in a few years.

If every state in the Union were to produce poultry at the same rate per capita that it is produced in the most thickly settled poultry community, the demand would still make the business profitable because after the markets of our own country are satisfied there is hungry Europe to fill up.

Poultry men need not fear when the croakers tell them that the poultry business will be overdone in a few years. It has only been fairly started as yet. Its future is a thing that we should undertake to estimate with caution, because our figures are almost certain to be entirely too low.

ABOUT this time in the year a great many poultrymen announce that they will shortly break up their breeding yards and sell the stock in them in order to make room for young stock.

This is often a mistake for two reasons. First, to break up all the breeding yards is to lose the chance of selling eggs for hatching late in the season. More and more poultrymen are learning that it is entirely feasible to hatch chickens late in the season, or, indeed, all through the season and from such hatches produce birds well worth rearing.

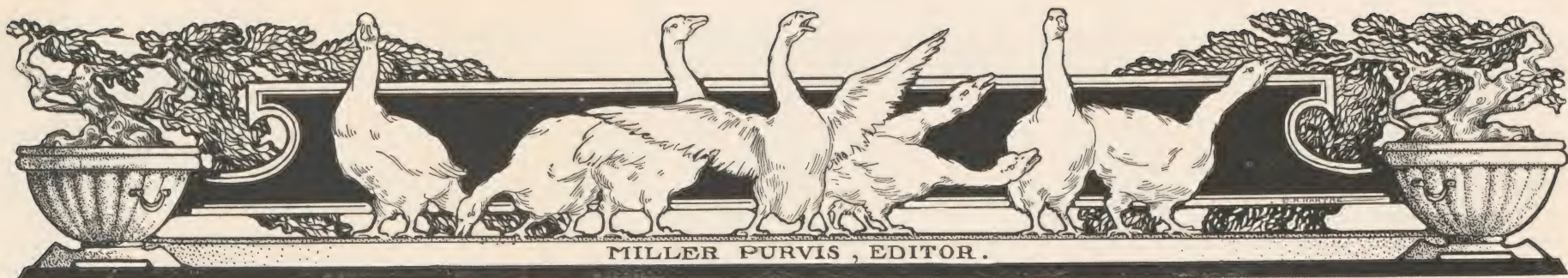
Given strongly fertile eggs from hens which have properly been cared for during the season and the chicks may be reared to profitable maturity or sold at good prices when they weigh two pounds each. Last season we hatched chicks that came out August 19, and from the pullets of this hatch we hatched chicks the last week in April getting eleven chicks from thirteen eggs, all good ones giving promise of growing to maturity at least as good as their dams.

These late-hatched chicks grew finely during the cool months of autumn and through the winter, beginning to lay in February. They will lay late into this season and be ready to do good work next winter, when eggs are high in price.

Another reason against selling off the breeding stock of this year at this time is that the breeder can not know just what kind of breeders he has had in his yards until the chicks have matured, unless he is one of the comparatively few who takes some pains to learn what his stock is capable of doing before he disposes of it.

Every intelligent breeder knows there is a great difference in the prepotency of individual animals or birds. One may produce fine stock and another, from the same parent, never produce anything fit for the breeding pen or show room.

A cockerel may prove to be a sire of show winners or good for nothing, or a given hen may impress her good qualities



on her progeny in a way that will make her valuable enough to keep until she dies of old age.

If the breeding stock is sold off before the results of the matings of this year become known, a grave mistake may be made and it may take years to repair the damage done. Breeding has not yet become an exact science. We must guess at a good many things and take much for granted. If we get a particularly good sire or dam, it is to our interest to value it beyond price and keep it until it has lived beyond the stage of reproduction.

Our advice to the younger fancier is to keep his breeding pens intact for the present, waiting until the chicks now coming on have developed enough to show what they will make in the way of show birds or producers.

Our best fanciers have birds, both male and female, that they will not price to any one. Some of these are so old that their owners can not hope for more than a few eggs from them next year but they know the possibilities in these eggs are great enough to make it a good speculation to get all of them they can and hatch as many chicks from them as possible.

A FEW months ago we took occasion to speak briefly concerning the so-called 'law of Mendel'. Since that time we have had numerous letters asking us to go into the matter more thoroughly, as the brief outline of the principles discovered by Mendel seemingly interested a good many of our readers.

Recent students of heredity and variation of species have based their theories on the law first announced by Gregor Mendel, abbot of Brunn, in 1866. When Mendel first published his conclusions they did not attract much attention; but later, when the same law was formulated independently by several investigators, an attempt was made to place the credit for its first discovery where it belonged and the good abbot was properly accredited by having his name given to the law.

Without going into scientific detail, the law discovered by Mendel, set down in its simplest terms, is that in each species of created life is contained certain specific germs which are capable of transmitting to their progeny certain well defined characteristics, these germs being grouped in contrasting pairs. Further the cells of a hybrid or cross-bred animal bear these germs completely separated from each other in about equal numbers.

Thus in breeding fowls we have, as a result of this law, a basis on which to proceed and the law may be applied to pure-bred birds as well as to cross-breeding, with a view to the production of certain characteristics.

As an instance, say that we are breeding Leghorns and we are not quite satisfied

with the size of the fowls, the size of the egg, or the number produced in a year.

We know that some Leghorns are considerably larger than others, that some produce larger eggs than others and that some are more prolific than others. By selecting, as a starter for the new strain, a female possessing in a marked degree one of the characteristics, we have reason to believe that we can intensify this in her progeny by proper selection until it will become fixed in the strain.

We may go farther than this. We may breed a very prolific female to a very large male and thus start with two of the desired characteristics. By carefully selecting from among the progeny the breeding stock that comes nearest meeting the points we desire to accentuate, we finally produce a strain that is both large and prolific.

The closer we breed this strain together, the more likely we will be to decrease the number of germs that cause reversion of type and thus decrease in our flocks the number of birds that "throw back" to the original and undesirable ancestral type of small size and lack of prolificacy.

If we persevere in this course of breeding and careful selection, we may at last perfect a strain which may be relied upon to produce large birds with great capacity to produce eggs.

The undesirable germ cells in the birds of this strain selected with certain ends in view will have been so eliminated (or so large a proportion of them) that we are able to depend with considerable certainty on the results and predict with considerable accuracy what sort of birds we will get from a mating of this strain.

When we have secured size and prolificacy, but not having paid any attention to the size of the eggs produced by our strain, the chances are good that we will be getting eggs rather below the normal size than above it, as we have increased the numbers without making any effort to maintain the normal size.

We next undertake to increase the size of the eggs produced by our strain by introducing into the breeding flock a female which produces large eggs, and again we introduce an element of uncertainty against which we must contend.

On the male side we have the inherited tendency to produce fowls of large size and great laying capacity. It should be remembered that it is practically impossible entirely to eliminate the undesirable germ cells. Even the longest course of careful selection will leave in each member of a strain certain cells which will produce progeny resembling some ancestor more or less remote. All we can hope to do is so greatly to reduce the percentage of undesirable germ cells that it is probable we will produce the type we most value in most cases.

Even in unassisted nature there is to be found marked variation. If this were not

true, there would never be more than one variety of any breed. It is true that white crows are scarce, but they are not unknown and there can be no doubt that under a system of careful selection a variety of white crows might be perfected.

Here and there in flocks of sheep descended from the Spanish flocks which have been pure since the days of Julius Caesar, there will be found black sheep. For nearly 2,000 years the flocks of Spain have been bred with certain points in view. The sheep has been regarded as the royal animal in that country and the "golden hoof" has been a source of fertility and wealth. Notwithstanding this, among the white flocks, bred for all this time from white ancestry, comes occasionally a black sheep. Every one of these black sheep is descended from black rams introduced from Africa into ancient Gaul by Caesar when he conquered that country.

This shows how characteristic germ cells persist, even after the longest and most careful system of breeding has been in effect.

To return to our strain of fowls: Having gone far enough in securing a tendency to produce size and heavy egg-production, we seek to increase the size of the eggs. The female producing large eggs which we select to start with has in her composition germ cells that tend to the production of a capacity to produce large eggs and probably an equal number which tend in exactly the opposite direction. She also has in her the germ cells of large size and small size, of prolificacy and of lack of this quality.

It will at once be seen that when we undertake to secure the third desirable characteristic we complicate the problem very considerably, although we have a preponderance of germ cells tending to produce size and egg-production characteristics. Perhaps it is going too far to say we have a preponderance of these desirable germ cells. It would be better to say that we have more of these than of any others. By a system of selecting similar to that first carried on we may, in the end, produce a strain having all the desirable qualities so strongly fixed in it that birds from this strain may be depended upon to produce large birds from which we may expect large production of eggs of a size above the average.

It may seem, at first glance, that if the law of Mendel is true we would have but little chance to maintain our fowls at the normal condition, but a little thought will show that the fact that we do so is a strong argument for the law. In the normal fowl as generally produced we have all the opposing pairs of germ cells in the normal proportion of being about equally numerous, and the law of averages maintains normal size, color and prolificacy.

The variations from the normal upon which we must seize if we are to improve our flocks, breeding them to other variants showing the same desirable characteristics,

are those individuals in which it has happened by what may be called a "fortuitous concurrence of circumstance" to quote Huxley, to have been produced by those germ cells accidentally combined in such a manner as produce superior excellence, as we view excellence.

The study of heredity and variation is a most interesting one and of great value to every one who desires to produce fowls of great excellence. It should be given much thought by poultry breeders, as it is only through understanding the difficulties that must be overcome that we will be able to make advance.

It is rather hard fully to explain this law of Mendel without going into details that might prove to obscure the subject to those who have never interested themselves in biology and kindred subjects, but we hope we have made it so plain that our unscientific readers will be able to understand and apply its principles broadly, if not in detail in such a way as to so mate their fowls to make progress in the desired direction.

THIS is the beginning of the season when the persistent, every-month-in-the-year advertiser reaps the reward of his business acumen. The spasmodic advertiser who thinks advertising in the summer does not pay has stopped advertising and the public forgets him or concludes he has sold everything he has for sale. Business falls off as soon as advertising ceases and the "seasonable" advertiser finds that the dull

season has begun, not because there is no business being done but because he has stopped working for it.

It is not all of farming to plow the ground in the spring, plant and cultivate the crops and finally market them. The farmer who would stop at this would soon find farming unprofitable. The good farmer finds something to do every day in the year, and the work of every day is done with the sole view to the harvest that is to bring the reward of his toil. There are fences to build, ditches to dig, and numerous other duties that might be neglected if crops were not to be grown another year. The work of the off season on a farm is as important in its final results as the actual plowing and sowing during the crop season.

A few years ago almost every newspaper in the land carried the advertising of the company that manufactured St. Jacobs Oil. It was advertised far and wide in every way known to expert advertisers. The sales were immense and the company controlling this remedy made money so rapidly that capitalists concluded it would be a good investment and a stock company bought the right to make and sell it. The managers of the new company had ideas of economy. They argued that every one knew about St. Jacobs Oil and that its merits were great enough to cause it to maintain its popularity as a remedy for the various ills for which it was recommended. Thousands and multiplied thousands of dollars were being spent for advertising which might as well be saved

and turned into dividends. The advertising of St. Jacob's oil was stopped. In a year the sales had dwindled alarmingly and the owners concluded that advertising was after all a rather good thing to continue. They tried to reestablish their remedy with the public, but could not. Some other remedy had come in to take its place and St. Jacob's oil is forgotten by the largest part of the public.

The advertising agencies know of numerous cases like this. Some article or line of goods is extensively advertised and a great demand is created. Then advertising is dropped, sales fall off and, when too late, the proprietor finds that he has lost his hold because some more enterprising manufacturer has taken his patronage away from him by continuous advertising.

A case in point happened right here in Peotone. We were in a drug store one day when a customer came in and called for an advertised article. This article was for the same purpose as one of another name was used only a few years ago. We asked the druggist if he kept the older article and he said he had it but the makers had stopped advertising and he never had calls for it.

No business can be so firmly established that it can not be improved by advertising. No business built up by advertising can be kept going without more advertising, unless it is a monopoly without competition and in that case it requires advertising to increase it very materially. The poultry business is no exception.

Maintaining the Spirit of Progress

WHEN the warm weather comes and the stirring work of the winter and spring is over, a good many poultry-breeders let go and pay less attention to their flocks for a few months. They seem to lose the enthusiastic spirit which began with the show season and ran through the hatching season, when business was brisk and it required constant attention and thought to keep up with the work that was to be done.

It is this letting down on enthusiasm that is responsible for a great many failures in the poultry business. The beginner of only one or two years' experience is likely to lose his pride in his flock after it has been neglected a few weeks and almost before he knows it he has lost interest and before the show season comes again he is likely to conclude that he will not go to the trouble of preparing for the work that begins with the autumn months.

The old proverb says "the new broom sweeps clean" and this is often the case. The beginner in the poultry business often is over-particular at first and ends by losing his enthusiasm and so neglecting his flock that it loses condition, ceases to be attractive and runs down to the loss of the whole amount invested.

This course to failure is often followed and we believe this state of affairs is largely due to intemperate and overdrawn statements as to the light work of poultry-keeping and the overestimating of the profits.

Many publications which reach readers in country places contain articles on poultry breeding which are entirely misleading. They set forth in glowing terms the ease with which a comfortable living may be derived from poultry-keeping and the small cost of making a start. It is really astonishing the sort of rot some editors allow to appear in their columns concerning the poultry business. Sometimes it seems that the more absurd the statement is, the better chance it has to find a place in the columns of the average farm paper or magazine.

The poultry press was at one time as guilty as any other class of publications in this respect, but of late years poultry magazines have been edited by those who have had practical experience and over-statements have largely disappeared, except in a few amateurish publications of limited circulation and small possibilities in the way of misleading the public.

The true fancier succeeds often in spite of obstacles, while the over-enthusiastic and misguided beginner, who takes up poultry breeding as a last resort, or as a means of making a living without work, invests only to fail even when conditions are favorable.

The only way through which the spirit of progress may be kept alive and the fire of enthusiasm brightly burning is to do every day the things that need doing. The poultry-keeper who concludes to take a rest, give himself a vacation and let the birds take care of themselves during the

warm weather has taken the first step towards failure.

Every day in the year there is something which needs doing in the poultry yard. No progress can be made after neglect has begun. The welfare of the birds should be constantly attended to and their individual needs and characteristics studied. No one can be too well acquainted with his flock. Every bird should be so well known that it is recognized at once and its peculiarities, excellencies, or faults should be so well understood that they are brought to mind at first sight of the bird.

The notion that poultry-keeping is a royal road to doing nothing and living at ease should be put aside by the beginner and condemned by the expert on every occasion. It was brought forth in ignorance and has been cultivated by dishonesty or lack of experimental knowledge of the facts.

The only way to maintain the proper spirit is to resolve to do our full duty. This may be to some extent irksome at times, the first year or two, but we do not hesitate to assert that after a real enthusiasm has once been established and the beginner has learned how really interesting the study of a flock of fowls is, when one is determined to succeed, the work will become a pleasure. Once this stage is reached the danger point has been past, the poultry-breeder has become a real fancier and his work for life is settled.

Feeding For 200 Eggs a Year



CONSIDERABLE curiosity has been expressed by our readers in regard to the system of feeding followed by Mr. Voelz, whose Silver Wyandotte hen, No. 31, laid 804 eggs in four consecutive years. We had intended to publish information on this matter at the time Mr. Orr's article regarding her appeared, but it was crowded out and has been held over since that time. We wrote Mr. Voelz asking him about this, and below we give his own description of how he feeds:

"Being a newspaper man, I keep poultry for outdoor exercise and find it enjoyable as well as profitable. I do not raise show birds, though my birds are all pure-bred. Eggs and egg production are my hobby.

"I claim that it is not the fault of the hen that she is discarded at two years of age, but the fault of her owner. He does not understand her thoroughly and, therefore, has discarded many a good layer before she was through laying.

"Trap nests, used continually, not spasmodically, will determine which are the profitable layers, and setting the eggs of each hen separately, marking the chicks when hatched, will show the true breeder which transmits the laying qualities from generation to generation. A large number of the heaviest layers do not transmit their laying qualities to their progeny, no matter how they are mated up.

"I have been devoting considerable time to faulty feeding, especially feeding for eggs. During the past eight years experiments have been made with various rations, with the object of finding a mixture of natural grains and grasses, without the admixture of meat, that would compel a hen to produce an egg every day during the laying season. Below I give you three successful egg producers:

"While living at Albert Lea, Minn., eight years ago, a splendid opportunity was offered me in making a thorough test of the meat diet as an egg producer. The flock selected for the experiment was composed of common fowls, so no special credit can be given any one variety for the eggs laid.

"A cake of butcher's cracklings was kept before these fowls constantly, and every morning they received all the green bone and lean meat they would eat. At noon one quart of heavy oats was fed to every eight hens. Onions and beets furnished the succulent feed. Oyster shells, grit and water were always accessible. No mashes were fed. This composed the day's ration.

"The hen house was 10 x 12 feet in size, with a plank floor. Forty-eight birds were wintered in this house and a healthier, more prolific flock could not be found anywhere. During the summer green clover and dandelions were fed instead of beets and onions.

"While I have lost the original figures, the birds averaged nearly 200 eggs apiece for the year, and during the summer season I gathered nearly as many eggs in the morning as at night.

"This statement may seem incredible, but it is true, nevertheless. This unusual laying led me to make investigations, and I shall put

my discoveries into print at a later date.

"There was one White Leghorn hen in the lot which never missed a day from December 1 to April 1, laying an egg every morning at about 7 o'clock.

"If it could be had regularly, lean meat and oats would be my egg diet. I used this diet for a year, and the only reason I quit using it was, because the butchers in other localities never have any scraps to sell, and this scarcity of meat led me into other feeding channels.

is the time it takes to cut the clover and dandelion, and the inability to get this green feed during the winter months. The yard these hens occupied was 14 x 20 in size and the house 10 x 10 feet.

"The diet that I have used during the past year and on which No. 31 made her fourth year's record is as follows:

"Two ounces of shelled corn per hen, per day.

"One ounce of oil meal dissolved in water



Buff Plymouth Rock Pullet Owned by C. A. Morton, St. Louis, Mo.

Photo by Mr. Morton.

"Another diet, fed to thirteen common hens from May 1 to November 1, was composed of equal parts of green clover and dandelion cut into inch lengths. The hens were permitted to eat all they desired, and the only other feed they had during the day was three quarts of bran and three quarts of mill siftings—not screenings—better known as sheep feed. This flock averaged nine eggs a day for the period, which I consider remarkable.

"In my opinion there is nothing like green clover and dandelion to promote egg production; the only fault to be found with this diet

to every forty hens, mixed in a mash composed of three pounds of wheat shorts and one pound of alfalfa meal.

"It should be remembered that this is for forty hens.

"I prefer feeding once a day, at noon. At least this course of noon feeding has given me the greatest success. The mash must be fed first in the winter time, so the hens will eat it before the frost hardens it. In the summer it makes no difference.

"An ounce of oil meal may seem insignificant, but let any feeder omit it, and notice the

result; or omit half an ounce of corn, and the oil meal, and see the difference. There is no meat connected with this diet.

"I do not recommend this last diet for anything but Wyandottes, as I have not tried it on any other variety. During the coming summer I shall try it on a pen of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and will give the result in due time.

My present hen house has six-foot posts and is banked with straw on the west, north and southeast sides, while the south side is

practically open. This is warm enough for Wyandottes, but would not be for any of the Mediterranean breeds.

"Hen No. 31 and three others preferred to roost in an open coal shed the past three winters to sleeping in a comfortable hen house, laying regularly, to the astonishment of everyone. The past winter I locked them up with the remainder of the flock."

(Editor's Note.—We consider this one of the most notable contributions to the literature of the poultry industry that has appeared

for a long time. Mr. Voelz confirms what we have before said about the value of dandelion leaves as a green feed for poultry, and his experiments in feeding for eggs have covered enough ground to show that there may be several good systems of feeding for eggs. Just as this is going to the printer we have a letter from Mr. Voelz saying that he has been obliged to discontinue feeding oil meal, in the ration given above, to his Leghorn hens, as they did not do well on it.)

Keeping Tab on the Flock

THE AVERAGE poultry-breeder is exceedingly complaisant over the loss of a few chickens or a hen or two. He seems to accept such losses as incidents to the business which must be expected and dismiss them from his mind as being among the things that must be accepted without murmuring.

It is not at all unusual for a poultryman to rear less than 75 per cent of the chicks he hatches, nor is it uncommon to lose ten hens out of each hundred kept.

If a sheep or swine-breeder were to lose 25 per cent of his pigs and ten per cent of his breeding stock, he would at once begin to seek out the cause and try to find a way of preventing such losses. The poultryman, as a rule, takes such matters entirely too easily.

The loss of 10 per cent of the capital stock of any business is a matter to consider seriously. The loss of one hen in ten is a more serious loss than it would be to lose one cow in ten, because the return in proportion to the investment is greater in the case of the hen.

A good hen will pay 100 per cent on the investment and often twice as much, while it is a god cow that pays 50 per cent on the money invested in her.

A very large proportion of the losses among young chickens is easily preventible. The poultryman should begin to feel that he is neglecting his flock when he loses as many as ten chicks out of every 100 and to lose two hens out of every 100 is losing too many.

To lose chicks by disease, over-crowding, stress of weather, or insect or animal enemies is to show carelessness that is inexcusable, because healthy chicks, which are properly fed and properly protected, have about as good chance to live as any other farm stock. The same may be said of a flock of hens. If the old hens are weeded out, as they should be every year, the flock will consist of young, healthy and vigorous birds. Protect them from animal enemies and keep the sleeping quarters free from insects and there should not be a loss.

Often a flock is allowed to run down in vitality by being kept in quarters too close

for health. At other times, cracks which breed draughts are allowed to remain open and roup gets in. Nine times in ten the careless poultry-keeper will be found wondering where his flock could have become infected with disease when the cause is patent to every one who observes the conditions under which it is kept.

Given good care, proper wholesome feed and pure water, the health of a flock will remain perfect year after year. Where hens are allowed to sit week after week without being broken up, disease is likely to creep in; and occasionally a case of tuberculosis, the origin of which is hard to determine, but this is a rare disease where fowls are properly bred and carefully attended to.

Every poultryman should try to conduct his business as carefully as he would any other business, for it is the small savings that make for profit in every business. Unnecessary losses have no excuse in any business and poultrymen who aspire to become masters of the business should try to prevent them.

Summer Care of Turkeys

BY THE time this is seen in print, most of the turkeys will have been hatched and many of them will have reached the stage at which it is considered safe to turn them out and give them the fullest liberty. While it is true that as soon as turkeys begin to "shoot the red" they are comparatively safe from the troubles of early life, it is not at all good policy to neglect them and allow them to take their own course without care during the remainder of the season.

The way to make the most money from turkeys is to secure the largest possible frames in the beginning and then cover these big frames with as heavy a coat of flesh as it is possible to get on them.

Under ordinary conditions, turkeys will find a living in the fields without much attention by the owner. They have a faculty of going about in meadows and pastures searching for insect food without in any way damaging the crops. Their constant search for insects makes them valuable to farmers, because their appetite for such pests leads them to destroy thousands of the farmer's worst enemies.

Because they can find a living for themselves, the owner should not consider that they need no other feed beyond what the fields afford them. Growing turkeys should not be allowed to go a single day without grain feed of some kind. They should be fed every evening a liberal feed of grain, of which corn should be the smaller part. This evening feed of grain keeps the young turkeys growing rapidly, instead of making slow progress during the hot weather. It also gets them in the habit of coming to the house every night and they sleep at home, instead of sleeping on the most convenient fence, as they often do when not fed daily during the summer.

When turkeys are brought up to be familiar with their owners, they grow much better because they are not worried at the sight of a human being and live quietly, growing more rapidly because of their lack of excitement.

If milk is available, it will pay to make cottage cheese for them every day in the year. The curd made by heating sour milk or buttermilk is very rich in those elements that go to make large frames and heavy

flesh and there is hardly any other way by which so much value may be extracted from waste milk.

It goes without saying that turkeys will not flourish in confinement of any sort. No one should undertake to grow them unless he has ample range for them because they must have entire liberty or they will not make progress.

Meadows, pastures and, after harvest, grain fields are ideal ranges for turkeys. They are busy foragers and the insects they find give them the meat feed that is necessary to their best development. If the owner will attend to giving them a moderate grain feed every day he will find that his care and the cost of the feed will be returned many fold when it comes time to put the birds on the market.

The members of the American Poultry Association were wise when they decided to hold the next three annual meetings at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Their choice of time was a happy one too, for August is the month when the railroads always make low rates to this scenic spot of America.

WHAT POULTRY BREEDERS CAN LEARN FROM CATTLE BREEDERS



IF WE consider the aims of commercial poultry breeding and cattle breeding, a close parallelism is found, since the products are meat, especially that from males, and a food product

from the living females, that is highly variable in quantity. There are of course some differences, such as the age of coming to maturity, the time during which high production is maintained, the different qualities of the product, the amount of product from each individual and its consequent value. These are hardly such differences as one would expect to alter materially the method of breeding, yet there is a great contrast in the actual conditions. The question arises, do these conditions differ because they represent the adaptation of different materials or because they represent different stages of development in the practice of breeding? Let us draw a parallel:

CATTLE

1. Quality of Stock.

A large proportion of cattle growers use males, at least, which are of breeds that have been selected more or less closely to the end in view.

2. Selection.

A large proportion of cattle growers practice some selection in retaining calves from the dams which are best for their purpose, and they also give thought to the choice of sires.

3 Competitive Shows.

The cattle shows which largely determine popular standards of desirability are primarily commercial and the judges use standards fairly correlated with commercial values. A judge who has selected a poor milking Holstein or a Hereford which later shows a high percentage of offal, is inclined to be

POULTRY

1. Quality of Stock.

A large proportion of poultry growers use such stock as they or their neighbors have had for years. When selected stock is purchased, it is seldom bought from those who breed for commercial qualities, but from a fancier with other ends in view.

2. Selection.

Selection is practised by the poultry grower in a large proportion of cases only in a rather indiscriminate way. The hens that have laid the largest number of fertile eggs in April and May and those that are adept in stealing their nests are more likely to be the dams, and the handsomest cockerel, or the one not killed, because farthest from the end of the roost, is likely to be the sire.

3 Competitive Shows.

The poultry shows which attract a great deal of popular attention and shape the ideals of the purchasing public are judged with standards that obviously have low correlation with commercial values. Such shows and such standards for their own purposes are of course legitimate. But the lack of any influence

ROSWELL JOHNSON

apologetic. When the color standard of Jerseys in this country seemed to be interfering with progress in milking qualities it was modified.

4. Performance Records.

The "advanced registry" of several breeds has given numerous carefully graded, and collated performance records.

5. Centgener Power*

With the attention paid to individuals and the data in the registers, many cattle breeders are able to use their breeding knowledge of this variation of ability of different individuals to impose excellence on their progeny.

6. Performance Contests.

Performance contests are held not infrequently in the case of cattle. They are scientifically planned and executed and their results receive wide publicity. In addition to gross performance, cost of feed is recorded, thus giving net value as well, which are far more important considerations.

Clearly these differences are not excellent adaptations to the different materials worked with, but we have in the case of poultry

making for commercial breeding has an unfortunate effect on the purchases of stock by the commercial poultry grower.

4. Performance Records.

Performance records of poultry are few and unauthenticated.

5. Centgener Power*

The particular dam of a chick is seldom known, even by the fancier. Breeders can seldom furnish anything but a most fragmentary pedigree and that is rarely asked for.

6. Performance Contests.

Performance contests of poultry are almost unknown in this country though more prominent abroad. Thus far those held here have had little value, because of limited plans resulting from inadequate support.

an unfortunate retardation of development. One reason is obvious enough—the keepers of poultry are a large and less expert class than the keepers of cattle. This will never be otherwise and a certain retardation is thus inevitable. A more subtle but very important reason lies in the fact that a large body of active breeders have built their stock up almost solely under the ideals of the written "Standard," in which utility is almost neglected. The poultry shows engaged in by the breeders are so large and prominent as to dominate commercial poultry breeding with the ideals of fancy poultry breeding, and in the lack of any counteracting influence. The extension of agricultural education is having an effect in awakening interest in utility breeding, but some important agency, able to cope with the overshadowing influence of the poultry show, must be put into operation. Such a factor, I believe, would be a great national performance contest. The result could only slowly be attained if left to the initiative of periodicals or state experiment stations and then in an imperfect and unsatisfactory way. It must be done more nearly on the plan of the St. Louis dairy contest. It would be ideal if the American Breeders' Association could undertake such a contest, but of course lack of funds makes it necessary to appeal to our Department of Agriculture, which has already accomplished so much for animal and plant improvement, largely through the efforts of our Secretary.

Such a stimulus would set scores of breeders to work in improving the utility values of all the breeds, which show potentialities in this direction, would also cause a wider distribution of stock of this quality and would induce many poultrymen who sell for the market only, to practise such utility selection as may be favorable under their conditions. Attention to the last parallel I have drawn above—that of performance records—will therefore, go far to remedy



First Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, S. C. Rhode Island Reds at Madison Square, 1905. C. N. Hanson, Portsmouth, Ohio

many of the other difficulties mentioned.

Certain modifications of current methods of laying contests seem desirable.

1. Individual records must be maintained and prizes awarded to leading individuals as well as pens. Mass records alone would be scouted in nearly any other field of breeding.

2. Competition should be as open as possible. Discrimination between breeds should be avoided. If the number of entries must be reduced it should be done on the basis of performance. It should be a competition between individuals and strains, not be-

tween breeds as such.

3. One set of prizes should be offered for the best value of product and gain in flesh per pen, minus cost.

4. Eventually such contests starting entirely with eggs should be instituted, where the entire profit from males as well as females will be involved.

(Editor's note—Mr. Johnson, as many of our readers know is a member of the staff of Carnegie Institution, of Washington, the great scientific experimental and research institution founded by Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Johnson is connected directly with the

Department of Experimental Biology, at the Station for Experimental Evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York. He has given much thought to poultry breeding and his utterances on the subject should attract wide attention. The above article was read as a paper before the American Breeders' Association at Columbus, Ohio at its recent meeting.)

(*“Centgener power” is the degree of ability an individual has to transmit its excellence to its progeny. In this case centgener power of a fowl is the average of the egg records of its progeny.)

American Poultry Association Election

THE RESULT of the balloting for officers of the American Poultry association has been made public by Fred L. Kimmey, the Election Commissioner. The officers for the term beginning with the next annual meeting are as follows:

President—C. M. Bryant; First Vice President—H. V. Crawford; Second Vice President—Miller Purvis; Secretary and Treasurer—Ross C. H. Hallock.

Executive Board, three years—Grant M. Curtis, Theo. Hewes, Wm. McNeal.

Executive Board, two years—D. A. Nichols, S. T. Campbell, George D. Holden.

Executive Board, one year—T. F. McGrew, Reese V. Hicks, George S. Barnes.

Niagara Falls was chosen as the place of meeting for the next three years.

The second week in August was chosen as the time of the annual meeting in 1907.

The vote in detail was as follows:

For President—C. M. Bryant, 390; H. V. Crawford, 141.

For First Vice President—H. B. Donovan, 196; Theo. Hewes, 174; Jas. A. Tucker, 123; T. E. Orr, 9; H. V. Crawford, 6.

For Second Vice President—Miller Purvis, 499; O. L. McCord, 7.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Ross C. H. Hallock, 323; W. S. Russell, 164; George H. Burgott, 52.

For Member Executive Board, three year term—Grant M. Curtis, 473; Theo. Hewes, 274; Wm. McNeal, 279; Henry Steinmesch, 108; Geo. D. Holden, 109; H. V. Crawford, 96; G. R. Haswell, 73.

For Member Executive Board, two year term—D. A. Nichols, 267; George D. Holden, 297; S. T. Campbell, 238; Elmer Dixon, 215; H. V. Crawford, 194; Henry Berrar, 83.

For Member Executive Board, one year term—T. F. McGrew, 449; Reese V. Hicks, 388; Geo. S. Barnes, 254; Henry Steinmesch, 196.

For Place of Annual Meeting—Niagara Falls, 204; Cleveland, 163.

For Time of Meeting—Second week in August received 154 votes.

In a note appended to his report, Mr. Kimmey says:

“There were many scattering votes. The constitution provides, neither the vice presi-

dents nor any two of the nine elected members of the executive board shall be elected from the same state or province. H. B. Donovan and Wm. McNeal are both from the province of Ontario. Theo. Hewes and Theo. Hewes are both from the state of Indiana. Jas. A. Tucker and Geo. S. Barnes are both from the state of Michigan. T. E. Orr was deceased at the time of the election. Inasmuch as Donovan, Hewes and Tucker were ineligible on account of residence, the election commissioner is forced to report the election of Mr. H. V. Crawford of New Jersey as first vice president.”

Of the whole membership only about one-half were interested enough to vote. This is probably a very fair indication of the active membership of the Association.

It is a matter of regret that the Association has no official representation on the Pacific coast and only one in the South, but we feel assured the present officers have no intention of slighting these great and important sections of our country. The Association will be made national in every sense of the word.

Rhode Island Reds in the South

MRS. FRANK LANGFORD



DOUBT if any fowl ever grew so rapidly in public favor in this section as have the Reds, and when I state that the rise of the breed in the South has been nothing short of phenomenal, I merely state a fact, nothing more.

Comparatively unknown a few years ago, today we have many successful breeders in every state and find the Reds a prominent class in every show room. The demand for first class stock among us is great and far in excess of the supply, making the outlook for the future very bright. By the way, Red breeders have an enthusiasm that is contagious. They believe in their breed and work for it.

I am informed that the Birmingham show, 1904, had a small class of Reds, while one year later, December 1905, they formed the largest class. At Nashville last January the Red alley was full of quality and was one of the attractions of the show. But is this growth in popularity to be wondered at? I think not for if there is a more profitable fowl or beautiful one as well, I have never seen it.

If the breed did not possess the qualities

that go to make a great utility fowl, it would surely pass out for this is the day of the survival of the fittest. But the Reds have the faculty of staying “put”, when given a trial they stand the test and often, something else is cleared out to make way for them. That is why the Reds are becoming a power in the land. They really have the qualities claimed for them. They really are hardy, vigorous and remarkable layers of big brown eggs. The history of the breed is unlike any other, it is cosmopolitan in its make-up and has been made by out-breeding amidst rugged surroundings.

The Reds are the ideal farmer's fowl with us and I truly believe, I may be mistaken for I am such a Red “crank”, that they will prove the most profitable fowl ever kept on farms, because they are better suited to stand the treatment accorded poultry on most farms. Good mothers, little chicks easy to raise, quick to develop and able to scratch for their living. While their clean yellow legs and plump bodies dress a carcass that fills the market demand.

From a fancier's point of view we have a great foundation on which to build the show bird. Typical shape seems to be well established as a breed characteristic and a little patience with a few years of careful selection in mating, will work wonders toward giving us a more uniform flock in color.

Competition among our breeders is getting extremely warm and each year it takes a better bird to get a place. And a bird to win now-a-days must not only be up on points but must have a gloss of feather and “ginger” that only perfect health and vigor can produce.

I am not one who believes in losing sight of utility values as we work to breed strains that approach the standard. Red breeders should be just as anxious to make egg records as they are to win prizes.

It is probable that the breed will stand a deal of in-breeding as their vitality has been bred in the bone for generations, but as surely as we sap this by injudicious in-breeding, we will hurt the breed. We aim to establish a strain by careful, intelligent line-breeding which will not excel in standard requirements but still possess the good qualities of the old fashioned Reds. We like a bird well up on the legs, with a long keel bone.



A Pretty View of a Canadian Poultry Farm.

Wright Brothers, Brockville, Canada, Owners.

BEGINNING FOR NEXT YEAR



IN THE poultry yard there is never any place to stop if we would make improvements every year. As soon as one season is well over we should begin preparing for the next. We should

try to make such selections that the best birds of this year will be counted as no better than the poorest of next year. It is not always possible to make such rapid improvement, but we should always try to advance.

No matter how carefully the breeding stock of this year was selected, we will find certain of the birds have individual characteristics that mark them as departures from the general average. Some will be markedly good, others just as certainly inferior to the standard toward which we are striving. The culls should be sold as soon as possible and the best ones marked for service another year.

For the benefit of beginners, we set down some of the good and bad traits that deserve special attention and action according to the conditions we find.

Some hens produce eggs which are mostly infertile. These are not worthy of consideration, no matter how typical they may be in themselves. They are likely to transmit this defect to their offspring. Infertility is often a condition that may be transmitted. It may be some structural defect or a constitutional lack of vigor, either of which is undesirable in breeding stock.

It is common to find that certain hens produce eggs which are not well shaped. It is not desirable to keep hens that lay eggs which are globe shaped, both ends of nearly the same size. Other individuals produce long, sharply pointed eggs which are just as undesirable as globular ones. Still others produce unshapely eggs, eggs with ridged shells or those which have thick

and thin places in them. Eggs that lack in shape or normal thickness of the shell can not be sold for hatching by the particular breeder and the hens which produce them should be disposed of at this season.

Where trapnests are used, hens producing eggs which are deficient in any particular may easily be detected and marked for culling. If trapnests are not used, the observing breeder will be able to select those which are to be taken out and sold.

Once in a while there is a hen of typical shape which never produces a good chick, because the elemental germs that revert to some remote ancestor take precedence in the production of the life germ in the egg. Such a hen is hard to detect, unless great care is taken in keeping track of eggs and the checks that come from them.

Quite often a hen which is not so good as she should be proves to be a good breeder and produces chicks much superior to herself. When chicks are noticeably better or worse than their dams, it is well to notice whether the sire used generally reproduces his good points in his progeny. If this is the case, the breeder will see at once the advantage of keeping such a sire as long as he can be used. A male bird of good quality which is prepotent enough to impress himself on all his progeny is valuable beyond the ordinary bird and should be retained for use as long as he possesses this quality.

Careless poultrymen do not think of these things, thereby losing much because the breeding of poultry is a matter of constant study if improvement is to be made.

Improvement lags because too many of us neglect to observe closely the effect of every mating. No great improvement can be made without constantly changing our mating with a view to producing better birds each year. No fancier will be content with going along from year to year on a

constant level. Progressive breeders, who hope to make a name and reputation for themselves, will constantly study their flocks, eliminating undesirable characteristics as rapidly as possible. A single pair of birds with the quality of producing uniformly excellent chicks is worth a big flock which will only maintain the average after severe culling each year.

It is probably not too much to say that the average breeder of poultry finds it necessary to cull out and sell at market prices as many as 50 per cent of all the birds he hatches every year. This should not be the case. If every breeder would carefully select his breeding stock, after observing results, retaining in the breeding yards only those specimens which produce improvements, it would not be long until the percentage of culls would fall one-half and before many years the buyer of eggs could buy with the assurance that his chance of securing high class birds from more than half the number hatched and he would be willing to pay accordingly.

Advertising will sell average stock year after year at average prices and a good business may be done with this stock, but it requires something more than advertising and average stock to be able to ask comparatively high prices for eggs and make numerous sales at these prices.

We know of a case where a single setting of fifteen eggs produced thirteen chicks which won every prize offered in a big show the next winter after they were hatched, except those offered for old birds. This single setting produced birds which won first, second and third in both pullets and cockerels and first breeding pen as well as special for the best male and female of the breed in the show.

The seller of the eggs made more from that setting of eggs than he ever made from

any other one he sold, because his orders that could be traced to the advertising the buyer of the eggs gave him amounted to a goodly sum.

This phenomenal record was not the result of accident. It was the result of careful selection of breeding stock for several

years and no doubt other settings sold from the same flock would have made as good a record if the chicks from them had been entered in as large numbers.

It pays to be careful about this matter of selection. The time to do it is while the work of the hens is fresh in the mind and

the hens themselves are still recognizable. We should always be preparing for next year and trying to become well enough acquainted with our birds to know of what each one is capable and what may be expected in the way of progeny.

A Great Opening for Pleasure and Profit

W. E. STANFIELD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR



HERE ARE those now contemplating going into the poultry business who may hesitate, after looking up the subject, and, especially after going through the pages of a few of the leading journals devoted to this vast industry, for fear the business is overdone.

There are no grounds for such conclusions, and I frankly state that anyone who may be harboring such an idea does not realize the true situation. During the past show season while coming into direct contact with fanciers and breeders it has not been a usual thing to hear reports of an enormous surplus of stock on hand. On the contrary I cannot bring into mind one single instance where the breeder said that he had more stock on his place than he knew what to do with.

Why is this so? It is because of the demand. The field for pure bred poultry is wider than ever before. The value of pure stock is being realized by a larger number of people every year. The state universities are adding to their agricultural and live stock departments, courses in poultry culture. This is having a strong and lasting tendency to bring the American hen before the populace in a new way.

Who ever before heard of "Poultry Spec-

ials" such as some of the leading railroads have been running on their lines within the past year or two. Why are the railroads spending money in this way, keeping out for weeks at a time a special train consisting of several coaches and in charge of the best authorities to be obtained? Simply to promote an increase of production in the territory which they serve.

Here then is where the demand for stock from the breeder comes in. The successful producer of poultry products today, in a large majority of cases, is he who most fully realizes the value of standard-bred stock. The breeder of pure stock in all standard varieties may work hand in hand with the commercial side of the business. The man who raises market poultry needs pure-blooded stock of utility quality; so also does the man engaged in egg production need trap-nested, record laying blood. Besides this, a pure bred fowl of high quality is always in demand. Some brother fancier is on the lookout for new blood, or a winner for the show. It is nothing short of remarkable the high prices which have been paid within the past few years for single specimens. One thousand dollars for a cock bird, and eight hundred for another. In hens there have been several instances of three figured prices. I am safe in saying that there are many breeders today who

possess high priced specimens that the above figures would not tempt. Not because they already have more money than they know what to do with. It is from the fact that they fully realize the actual worth of the bird as a producer of quality and correct type, after years of extremely hard, painstaking work. Are such prices as noted above within reason? I say decidedly, Yes.

Such birds are not found under the shade of every bush and seldom "just happen". Their production is the result of a knowledge of the science of breeding, in most cases after years of keen study, observation system and effort. The woods are not yet entirely overrun, when prices reign as they do, and the poultry field is still a broad one.

In addition, I firmly believe that there never were stronger indications of a vast widening of an industry, everything taken into consideration, and there never was a better time to begin than right now.

In order to realize success in any venture it is necessary to put forth an effort in the right direction. This is especially true with the beginner in the breeding of poultry. I believe the best way to get at the foundation of a successful venture is to study and observe the methods followed by some successful breeder with years of experience. There are many such and it is remarkable the progress many made.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS



MY EXPERIENCE as a breeder goes back to 1870, when a newsboy, my love for poultry impelled me to save \$4.00 for a setting of Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs. In due time I became the owner of five of these beautiful birds and for thirty-eight years I have been breeding their descendants. To properly breed them to a high standard I adopted the double mating plan. A female that is very strongly spangled, almost black, by proper mating to a light colored cockerel, will produce female show birds of a high order. But you must know the lines from which these birds came. For cockerel mating, I use a dark, strong colored cock and a standard female, rather light. This mating will produce males of a high order. To show how many years of line breeding will produce results almost beyond belief, we showed ten birds at three large shows. They scored 934.7 points or an average of 93½. Out of twenty-five birds shown, but two scored less than 90.

John Breitwieser

When the baby chick has arrived never let it reach wet grass in the morning until it is six weeks old. After that it will endure almost any hardship known to poultry.

The prices for high grade Hamburgs are almost equal to those for Barred Rocks. We sold four birds this season for \$25.00 each, and a trio for \$50.00. The sale of a \$5.00 bird is a common occurrence.

As layers the Hamburgs have no superiors. Our famous hen, 7962, laid 226 eggs as a pullet. The cost of food we find is about one-third to one-half less than is required for larger breeds.

The Hamburgs keep themselves well by being active and keeping hard at work. In our city pens we use board walks, covered with light gravel. We change the gravel every month or two. We have been offering the public our produce for about ten years. Previous to that we bred and kept

the birds for pleasure. We breed from 300 to 500 birds a season and never put a bird in our yards unless it has proved its worth by scoring 90 or over at a show. We have improved the size of Hamburgs and now it is not uncommon to find females weighing 4½ pounds and cockerels weighing 6½ pounds.

Get Ready for the Shows

The enterprising breeder of poultry who expects to take his birds to the shows during the fall and winter will begin to lay his plans early in the season. The wise poultryman has picked out the best of his flock and is giving them special attention, care and feed, in order that they may grow and thrive. His aim is to get his birds into the best condition as early as possible. As the season advances, he will gradually discard those birds which are not keeping up. In the early fall he will have a few of the very best in prime condition, ready for the show room.

TYPICAL CARRIAGE



O some people typical carriage is an imaginary quality. They do not seem to realize that every breed of fowls has a certain carriage peculiar to the breed as well as other characteristics that distinguish the breeds. Everybody knows that twelve inches make one foot, but just how many inches a Plymouth Rock's body is in length, breadth and thickness, is another thing. Typical carriage is, after all, an imaginary quality as far as any true measure is concerned, but those who have given the subject study and have an eye for business will make no mistake when it comes to judging the typical carriage of the different breeds. Typical carriage is that style or carriage peculiar to the breed, but this is what puzzles some people. They can't tell a Wyandotte from a Plymouth Rock, and if you will look at the new Standard you will see that a number of the cuts do not fit the breed. The cut of the Plymouth Rock male does not conform to the description in the Standard. The Standard back is rather long, and body rather long, but the cuts of the males come nearer filling the Wyandotte description than the Plymouth Rock. The cut of the Buff Orpington male, Houdan male and a number of others, do not represent the ideal by a long way. One fellow says the styles are changing and the Plymouth Rocks of today are not what they were ten years ago, and the same with other breeds. It is true the style of poultry has changed some, but if we are up-to-date we will have to study the new styles. Every breeder should own a Standard and study it well. Typical shape can best be learned by studying the best cuts. This is the reason the cuts in the Standard should be as near ideal as possible. The Standard gives thirty true points for shape and eight points for symmetry in the American class. Some judges do not cut for symmetry, others cut every bird in the show room. Those who do not cut for symmetry take it for granted that the cuts for shape in the different sections covers the ground; others cut all the birds for symmetry, as they consider no bird perfect in symmetry. For my part, I simply cut for symmetry when I think they need it. A bird may have a nice back and a nice tail, but somehow or some way the parts are not put together in such a way that we can say that they are typical of the breed. The Standard gives a scale of points for shape of head, neck, back, body and fluff, wings and tail, but does not set apart any number of points for shape of comb.

In reading the journals I find occasionally someone who is dissatisfied with the score card system of judging. In the East some of the biggest shows use the comparison system and think it best. We often hear someone complaining that they paid a round price for birds that scored up in the nineties by Judge So-and-So, and they proved to be very poor specimens, not near as good as the scores credited them with. This kind of talk is no argument against the score card system of judging. It may mean that the judge who did the scoring was incompetent, or it might mean that the breeder who sold the birds was

O. P. GREEN

dishonest and changed the leg brands. It might be that two or three months elapsed between the scoring of the birds and the sale, and a bird could change from one to five points in that time—or become disqualified. If a judge is incompetent it will be discovered sooner or later and he will certainly step down and out. The score card is the scientific way

defects and the magnitude of each defect noted, in your head, and carried from coop to coop. It might be somewhat difficult in a class of a hundred or more birds to remember the defects of each bird. There is a plan by which comparison judging works all right, and, if carefully done, will give general satisfaction. Comparison judging could be called "culling." The judge runs through the class culling out the poorer specimens and marking the better ones, number one, two and three.



Sivler Spangled Hamburgs as bred at Breitwieser's Poultry Yards Buffalo, New York.

of judging poultry. Each section is carefully examined and the defects recorded. If there is any fault it is with the judge—not the system. The system of score card judging is all right, but the Standard of Perfection is not perfection. It is a blank as far as some things are concerned. Much of the criticism of judges' work is done by new breeders and persons who have not studied the matter and are talking at random. Comparison judging, properly done, would be the same as score card judging. Fowls could be judged as well by comparison as by score card. The same principle must be used for both. In comparison each bird must be carefully examined for

After this is done the number one birds are carefully examined and compared, and the first winner selected. When number one is selected it is an easy matter to select number two, three and four. In comparison judging it is sometimes a little difficult when two birds are closely matched, to select the winner, but second, third and fourth are easily placed. In score card judging anyone can tell which are the winners, what the birds scored and those who are defeated know how hard. In comparison judging we know who wins and who got left, but we don't know whether the winners were extra fine specimens or scrubs, unless we see them.

THE VALUE OF APPEARANCES

IT MAY not be very flattering to the discernment of the general public to say that it depends more on appearance than real merit in electing food supplies, but such is the case and it pays to cater to this peculiarity.

The fruit grower understands that if he turns the red sides of his apples or peaches

out so that the color is readily seen and places the finest on top of the package where they first meet the eye, the buyer will more readily pay a good price than he would if the contents of the package were thrown in without regard to appearances.

Everywhere that trade is sought, we see this attempt to attract buyers by putting the

best side where it shows to the best advantage. A roll of butter, neatly wrapped in oiled paper, sells for several cents a pound more than the same butter would bring if it were packed in a tub and scooped out with a ladle.

We have a friend who sells dressed poultry at a high price to a private trade and most of the price above the market rate is really paid by his customers because the fowls are carefully picked, neatly dressed and the wings and legs tied in place with baby ribbon at a cost of something like a cent for each fowl.

Even those who understand this preference for that which has an attractive appearance are ready to pay for appearances. The man who raises purebred stock of any kind gets a better price than his less enterprising neighbor because when it is ready for the market every individual is of the same color, size and quality. This gives that uniform appearance which is attractive, just as a column of soldiers dressed alike and keeping step is more attractive than a motley mob swarming along the street without rule or reason.

Even the breeder of mongrel fowls is ready to acknowledge that a purebred flock is nice looking. We have often heard those who had no fancy for purebred poultry comment on the appearance of a wellbred flock and express pleasure in merely seeing it, and this is what makes it possible to secure better prices for purebred poultry in the market. The buyer and the consumer are attracted by the uniformity. The big packing houses understand this and take great pains to have all the dressed fowls in a package as nearly exactly alike as it is possible to get them. Because they know uniformity in size and quality adds to the market value and that the consumer will pay for appearance, they pay a better price for purebred poultry than they do for common stock.

It is a matter of record that Swift & Co.,

of Chicago, paid 4 cents a pound above the regular price for a lot of Wyandottes which they bought of a breeder, because the birds were so uniform in size and so attractive in appearance. This purchase was not of a carload, but the product of a single breeder, who sold in the regular way to one of the branch packing stations of the company.

We are quite apt to say that what we may produce as individuals can not have any pos-



First White Plymouth Rock Pullet at Bridgeton, 1905.
Owned by Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

sible effect on the market price but this is not good argument. If we do our best, we are doing that much to help every other one who is engaged in breeding poultry. If even a small part of the poultry-breeders of this

country would breed purebred fowls, the markets would respond almost at once and it would not be long before buyers would begin to differentiate between the best and the poorer grades and make prices accordingly.

The same rule holds in selling eggs. If every egg offered in the market were above suspicion, it would not be long before the price would advance and the demand would increase. If producers would see to it that only fresh, clean eggs were sent to market, there would be no such gradees as "checks," "spots" and "dirties." These words denote eggs that have been kept too long, eggs that have been allowed to remain in the nests until they began to spoil, eggs which have been allowed to lie under broody hens until the germ started to hatch, and eggs which have been sent to market soiled and filthy, when a minute's work would have made them clean and fresh in appearance.

As long as these grades must be selected from among the good ones before the eggs can be offered to the consuming public, so long will the country buyer make his prices low enough to make him safe after all the low grade eggs have been discarded. In fact the ruling price is based on the price of the low-grade eggs rather than on the probable average quality. The country buyer tries to make himself safe by making the price low enough so that he cannot lose if every egg he buys should prove to be a check or spot. Nor is he to be condemned for doing this. He knows that the city buyer makes his prices on the same basis and the two must work together or one of them will suffer loss.

Study appearances in building up your flock, in fitting fowls for market and in preparing eggs for sale. It is worth while to do this, for appearance has as much to do in making prices as quality.

THE CARE OF THE INCUBATOR

IT IS altogether probable that our very good friends, the makers of incubators, will not thank us for calling attention to the fact that more incubators are worn out by carelessness than by use. An incubator should last an ordinary lifetime if it is given good care and we know of several that have been in use for periods ranging from ten to twenty years, and are still in good working order.

When the hatching season is over clean the incubator thoroughly. If it is a hot water machine, empty the tank and leave it open, both at the place where the water is

put in and where it is taken out. This will allow the inside to dry out and prevent any of the possible evil effect of oxidation.

If it is a hot-air machine with a diaphragm of any textile fabric in it, take out the diaphragm and heat it gently with a supple switch until all the dust and down is beaten out of it and it is as porous as when it was new. Empty the lamp, take out the wick and store lamp, thermometer and regulator bar inside of the machine.

Store the machine in a dry place where it will be safe from rats or mice and leave it in perfect order for next season. This will

save trouble and delay when the time comes to hatch again.

The same advice will hold for the brooders. Take them down and give them a good cleaning and store them where they will not be injured by the weather. If they are outdoor brooders, a coat of ready mixed paint will do no harm and prevent the wood from becoming full of minute cracks that will allow the rain to permeate the wood next year. Attention to these things will save money and improve the appearance of the poultry-yard surroundings.

Are You in the Class Described Below?

WORDSWORTH, the poet, who saw things below their outer appearance, tells of a man of whom he says:

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing more."

It is all right to look at our birds from the gold-coin point of view, but we will derive more pleasure from them if we look a little farther. Let us try to see some-

thing more in the primrose than just a yellow primrose. Let us see if there is not more in our fowls than just the gold coins of the market place.

It will not depreciate their market value in the least to study them from another point of view, and it will add to the pleasure.

If we look at our birds in the right light we shall see in them artistic lines, delicate shades of color, wonderfully interesting

transformations, that will make them an everyday delight and change the labor of caring for them from a prosaic and weary round of routine into a study that will interest us and make the labor of providing for them a pleasurable recreation.

The good poultryman will understand how this may happen; the beginner may learn to appreciate it by trying to see just a little deeper than the surface.

FEED AND CARE OF GOSLINGS



OSLINGS are not very well able to endure bad treatment when they are first hatched. Why this is so it would be hard to tell, because after three or four weeks there is no more

hardy bird among all our domesticated fowls.

Some breeders practice feeding only tender grass for the first few days, giving grain feed afterward. Others feed a mixture of one-third corn meal and two-thirds shorts, mixed quite dry, with some tender grass as a relish.

Theoretically the grass is a good feed because the goose is a grazing bird, capable of living and thriving on green vegetation without other feed.

Keep the goslings in a dry warm place twenty-four hours, or even several hours longer, after they are hatched, without feeding them anything. Then give them the tender grass or the cornmeal-shorts mixture and grass.

If corn meal and shorts are not obtainable, cracked corn slightly cooked does very well, feeding it very lightly at first, gradually increasing the feed.

Until a week or ten days old, keep them in a small enclosure, such as a pen made of boards a foot wide, set on edge, moving this to fresh ground on which there is a supply of tender grass, every day.

After this give them a large place to run in, feeding a little at a time and often until they are a month old. After this time they safely may be turned on a wide range where they will find pasturage and make rapid growth. Feed them every day and accustom them to being called, so they will come when it is desired to gather them together. It is not necessary that they should have water in which to swim, but a small stream or a pool is much enjoyed by them, and furnishes a place to which they will resort a considerable part of the time, if feed is plentiful so they need not spend most of the time eating.

After goslings are turned on pasture, if the grass is in good condition it is not necessary to feed them more than twice a day at first and later once a day, as it is not desirable to keep them fat from the start unless they are to be sold as green geese, in which case they should be kept plump from the start and sold as soon as they are ready for the market. There is no profit in keeping a gosling fat if it is to be kept for the Christmas market or reserved as a breeder.

The object should be to get as large a growth of frame as possible and for this nothing is better than grass alone. Feeding them once a day or once every other day will keep them familiar with the owner and tame enough so they will come at call.

As fall approaches and grass becomes short, dry, or begins to fail, corn and oats may be fed to maintain constant growth. As the selling season approaches, the geese should be fed about all they will eat of grain, a mixture of corn and oats at first

and corn alone later, as in fitting geese for market it is hardly possible to make them too fat. In great cities like Chicago, New York and other places where there are a large number of Hebrews, the fattest geese bring the highest price as these people are forbidden by their religion to use lard and substitute goose grease for this important adjunct to cooking. This leads them to select the fattest geese when buying for table use and they buy large numbers of geese because by so doing they procure meat food and shortening at the same time.

It is a lucky circumstance that a fat goose is better than one that is in a leaner condition, extreme fatness being no disadvantage to the table qualities.

In many markets the heavier a goose weighs the more it brings per pound, so it is an object to make them as heavy as possible. Geese should be grown to large size first and finished for market in the shortest possible time, as a goose fed as much as it can be induced to eat will get in condition for market and if fed much longer is likely to lose its appetite and lose rather than gain in weight. It is a good plan to shut them in a limited enclosure and feed them to the limit for about two weeks, selling them as soon as possible after this.

In some places in Wisconsin, large numbers of geese are force-fed for the purpose of

producing enlarged livers from which a dainty dish known as *pate de foi gras* is made. These geese are shut in crates and fed on balls of mush made from corn meal, which are forced down their throats until they are filled to repletion. Such a course of feeding produces an abnormal condition which results in enlarging the liver until it sometimes reaches a weight of four pounds. Epicures greatly relish the dish made from these livers and readily pay a high price for the preparation made from them.

Geese are profitable where they can have a good grass range, but where they must be kept in a limited field it is hardly advisable to undertake to raise them on a large scale.

It probably costs more to produce a pound of goose than it does a pound of pork, beef, or mutton and the price is always to the advantage of the goose, if the larger varieties, such as the Embden or Toulouse, are selected.

Besides the flesh, the feathers are a considerable source of profit, if the birds are picked regularly. This is an operation that does not appeal to most Americans and few geese are now kept for their feathers and these mostly by foreigners who appreciate small industry more than do natives of this country.

Capons vs. Cockerels

CAPONS have not properly been appreciated in many parts of this country until very lately. Now that their merits as a table delicacy are becoming better known the demand for them is growing with wonderful rapidity. Western markets were particularly slow to accept the fact that capons were worth more than ordinary cockerels and only a few years ago a Chicago commission merchant told us that capons were only worth two or three cents a pound more than ordinary roosters, and this advance was solely due to the fact that they were usually well fattened.

Now it is not uncommon for capons to sell for twice the market price of roosters. This, coupled with the fact that with the same feed capons will make considerable more weight than would be put on by roosters, shows that the rearing of capons may be made very profitable.

Good Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock capons may confidently be expected to bring at least eighteen cents a pound and at nine or ten pounds bring a price that makes them return a clear profit of at least one dollar each to the raiser.

It is a mistake to think that year-old capons make weights very much in excess of the weights made by cockerels of the same age, but they will make some increase in weight and this weight is worth at least twice as much as would be paid for an equal weight of cockerels.

A great advantage in breeding capons is

that they are very quiet. After a cockerel is caponized his whole effort is to eat and wander around in a rather aimless manner, quiet and unambitious. This makes it perfectly feasible to keep them in flocks of large size and house them together without danger of quarrels and the consequent disfigurements.

Cockerels should be caponized at about twelve weeks of age. A week or two earlier or later does not matter, but it is best to caponize them about the time they begin to crow. The operation is very simple and apparently not seriously painful. Any one with nerves at all steady may perform the operation with perfect success after a few trials. The beginner is likely to kill a bird occasionally. The most expert will lose a few birds from every day's work, but these may be used on the table or sold as dressed poultry as death comes from rupturing the artery along the backbone and they bleed to death exactly as they would if they had been killed by cutting their throats. They die in a very few minutes when accidents of this kind happen and no one need have any compunctions about eating them or selling them for food.

Occasionally a caponized cockerel will be afflicted with wind puffs. We do not quite understand what brings this condition about, but it rarely affects the bird seriously. In such cases air gets under the skin and swells it out until the skin looks like a bladder which has been blown up. To remedy this, a needle is used to puncture the skin and the air is pressed out. Generally this is the last

of the trouble, although at times the operation must be repeated.

A few mistakes will be made unless care is taken, which result in what is known as "slips." In these cases a portion of the testicle has been left attached to the spermatic cord and the cockerels in which this occurs never become capons and must be sold at the ordinary price for roosters in the market. Such failures need not be numerous enough to make any material difference if ordinary good care is taken to remove every part of the organ.

Capons should be fed the same kinds of feed that are used for any growing fowls—a mixture of oats and corn, oats, wheat and corn, or barley with the other grains named, or corn and any one of the others, making

corn about one-half the grain feed. Green feed should be plentifully supplied all the time, as this tends to make size of frame which is the thing to be sought up to the time that the final finishing for market is begun.

Water and grit, of course, should be supplied at all times and a shady run in summer adds to the comfort and thrift of the birds.

In winter furnish a comfortable sleeping place and feed regularly as well as plentifully. Two or three weeks before the birds are to be sold, begin feeding heavily with corn. We are inclined to favor cracked corn which has been soaked from one feed to the next at this time. Make the birds as fat as possible but do not undertake to feed them too long or they will go "off their feed" and

begin to lose weight.

Kill the birds by sticking in the artery in the top of the mouth, piercing the brain at the same time with a regular killing knife. Do not pluck the feathers from the neck, the tail, or the larger feathers of the wing, and leave the feathers on the thighs also. Capons must be picked dry and should be left unpacked until every vestige of animal heat has left the bodies. Pack in boxes or barrels in such manner that the birds will arrive in good shape, using clean straw or paper filling.

One who has once caponized a lot of cockerels and kept them through to selling time will ever after feel that he cannot afford to sell the cockerels for roosters or leave them uncaponized to sell as common roosters

Summer Crops for Winter Feed

THERE are several crops that make good feed for poultry which may be sown at any time before the middle of June. These crops may be used to utilize places which were too wet to prepare for earlier ones or those which for any reason have become idle.

Rutabagas or Swedish turnips make heavy crops and should be sown on rich soil, from the first to the middle of June. Sow thinly in drill eighteen inches apart and after the plants are started thin to four inches in the rows. These make excellent green feed for poultry in winter and are popularly supposed to be somewhat more nutritious than turnips.

Turnips may be sown up to the middle of July, or even later in favorable seasons. They can be used to follow early potatoes, peas and beans in the garden, sown among the corn, or on a plot prepared after the wheat is cut. Turnips, besides being a fairly good market crop, are very greatly relished by fowls and furnish a sufficient feed in winter which will promote health and egg-production.

Of all the summer crops we consider Japanese millet one of the most valuable for poultry. The seeds are much larger than those of any other kind of millet and their desire to furnish their fowls with a nutritious feed qualities recommend them to those who and cheap feed.

We have sown this variety of millet the very last days of June in the latitude of Chicago and it has ripened before frost, giving a large quantity of excellent feed for laying hens and growing chicks. The soil should be carefully prepared and of moderate fertility. Sow the seed rather more thinly than is recommended by seedsmen and the crop will grow with amazing rapidity. It is generally recommended that the seed be sown at a time when there is the appearance of rain, but we prefer to sow just after a smart shower. As soon as the ground is in working condition, sow the seed and harrow with a light harrow or work over with a horse weeder and the crop will take care of itself.

Millet is an excellent crop to use where a tough swampy sod needs breaking down or where weeds have obtained a firm hold on the soil. Where millet is sown no other plant will have a chance to grow as it grows so rapidly that it chokes out even the Can-

ada thistle in most cases.

When the seed is just passing from the milky to the dough stage is the time to cut for poultry feed. Cut and cure as for hay and feed in the straw when feeding it to laying hens. Use the millet hay as litter for the poultry houses and the hens will busy themselves day after day picking out the seeds.

In moving the hay in winter a considerable quantity of the seed will drop out. This should be saved for the chicks next spring.

Other kinds of millet may be sown in June and make good feed for poultry, but no variety yields as large crops as the Japanese. This millet is sometimes called barnyard millet and the seed can be bought at any seed store.

Kafir corn is another grain that is coming into favor with poultry and pigeon breeders. It grows well in dry weather and makes about as many bushels to the acre as common corn. The stalks make a good rough feed for cattle.

This crop may be planted as late as the twentieth of June in localities not farther north than Springfield, Illinois, and will mature a crop unless very early frosts come. As a rule it is safe to plant it in good soil

which has carefully been prepared almost any time in June in Missouri, Southern Illinois and all states south of these.

Cabbage is a valuable crop for poultry. If the seed is sown early in June in hills where the plants are to be grown, a large crop may be secured. If plants are used instead of seed, they may be transplanted at any time before the first of July and make a full crop. Cabbage requires a rich, well prepared soil and should be cultivated often. It does not make much growth until the cool nights of September come, after which it grows rapidly and the heads fill up.

It is easily possible to grow a full supply of feed, both grain and vegetable, after the first of June, if the proper crops are selected.

For summer green feed there is nothing better than Swiss chard or Essex rape. Either of these may be sown at almost any time during the season and make good pasture for chickens, ducks, or geese. They grow rapidly and as soon as the leaves are eaten off by the fowls they put forth new ones, thus renewing themselves the season through. A green crop like rape sown in the poultry yard furnishes a valuable green feed and keeps the soil in a sanitary condition with less labor than would be needed by any other method.

Fall Hatched Chicks Profitable

DO NOT be afraid of hatching chicks in the fall. If they are timed to come out about the first of September, they will come when the days begin to be pleasantly cool, or at least cooler than the torrid days of July and August, and at a good time for insects and other dainties such as weed seeds and the litter of the grain fields.

Chicks hatched in the autumn usually grow very rapidly, as if nature were preparing them for the cold days soon to come. They feather out almost at once and by the last of November are ready to endure the growing cold of the early winter very comfortably.

Such chicks will make a fairly good growth during the winter if well fed and comfortably housed and the pullets will begin to lay about the first of February and continue to lay until late in the season, rarely offering to sit until late in the summer.

They lay in the late summer, when the older hens or pullets hatched earlier have come to the end of their productive period until after molting time.

There is usually a good demand for well-grown chicks late in the fall and often prices offered for these make it profitable to sell them in the market. At any rate they will bring more money than would be received for the eggs from which they are hatched and will pay a good profit on the trouble of hatching and raising them and the grain they eat.

If the spring hatch has been unsatisfactory, the fall chick will make up in a large measure for this condition of affairs. We have hatched chicks in the fall that turned out to be fine fowls after they had matured the next spring.

LATE HATCHED CHICKS



ONE time we believed in the old superstition that it was almost impossible to successfully rear chicks during the hot months of the year. We took the word of others for this and

for many years after we began raising pure-bred poultry did not try to hatch chicks after May, until about September.

Now it does not matter in the least to us what time the chicks are hatched. The advantage of hatching chicks early lies in getting the pullets matured so they will

molt early and be ready to lay right through next winter and on into the next spring, doing their best work when they are in full vigor and the following fall will be ready to sell as tested breeders or disposed of in market according to their quality.

They will have done as much work as any other pullets of the same age, and have been more profitable in some ways than the pullets from the same stock, hatched early in the season before they were hatched.

The summer care of chickens is not a matter to worry over. They come out at a season when the weather is exactly suited to their comfort. They will not suffer if kept in brooders where there is no heat, although a little should be kept going nights. They can run out of doors from the day they are hatched and enjoy the sunshine to the great benefit of their health and growth.

We are inclined to believe that dry feeding should be practiced in feeding hot-weather chicks. We have not experimented along this line because we practice dry-feeding all the time, feeding ground feed as a dry mash, when we feed it at all. Wet feed of any kind begins to ferment in a very short time in summer, and fermented feed is not wholesome for fowls. Their nature is to feed on fresh green feeds, berries, fruits and grains, all of which are consumed when perfectly fresh. We have noticed that where fowls have the run of a garden or orchard they never choose decayed fruits, when they can get sound fruit to eat, and very rarely will an instance be found where decayed fruits or vegetables are eaten from choice.

Pure water should be provided for summer chicks. It should be given to them in clean vessels. The drinking vessels should not only be filled with fresh water every day, but they should be washed and dried in the hot sun at least every other day.

Furnish a shady place to which the chicks may resort during the hottest part of the day. It is not a bad plan to have a patch of sunflowers for the chicks to run in during hot weather. These tall growing plants furnish a dense shade close to the stalks during hot weather, and a less dense one farther toward the center of the rows, allowing the chicks an opportunity to select as much or as little shade as suits them.

Give summer chicks a plentiful supply of tender green stuff. Those we now have were started on lettuce leaves, chopped fine, and when the lettuce was gone they were given chopped dandelion leaves in as large quantities as they could consume, and they used a wonderfully large quantity of them.

Chicks grown under such conditions, will, if hatched in July or August, make wonderful progress from the time they are hatched. They are never chilled or stunted by becoming cold and all the feed they eat goes to add to their size, as the natural heat of the air saves the use of feed to maintain vital heat.

The poultryman who has been unfortu-

nate in not getting hatched as many chicks as he needs during the early part of the season, should not give up in despair and wait another year. If he keeps right on hatching until September he will find that his chicks will do perfectly well.

A great many poultry fanciers have a fashion of reducing prices with the beginning of June, selling eggs after that time at low rates because the spring demand has been satisfied, and it is better to get half the regular price than to sell at the low market rates that prevail during the summer months.



Columbian Wyandotte Cockerel. Bred and Owned by Irwin and Hamilton, Plymouth, Ohio.

begin laying in the fall and lay through the winter when eggs are high priced.

This is a great advantage for the market poultryman who seeks to make money from the sale of eggs at current rates. For the fancier who desires to sell eggs for breeding purposes, or stock to be used in breeding pens, early laying is a detriment rather than an advantage.

The fancier does not seek winter eggs. He wants eggs when the demand for hatching purposes is on. He makes no effort to secure winter eggs, although very often he has a large surplus of them, because he must feed his hens in such a way as to keep them in vigorous condition, and this method of feeding produces the very results he is not seeking—the production of eggs in winter.

We have pullets hatched late in last July which are now in full laying. They began in February and the production increased until now they are producing eggs in quantities, at a time when they are worth much for hatching purposes. These pullets have not been weakened by long laying, the eggs they produce are strong in fertility and they will continue to lay until late in the season before they experience any desire to sit. Then they will be allowed to sit or broken up, as the case may demand, will



Columbian Wyandotte Pullet. Bred and Owned by Irwin and Hamilton, Plymouth, Ohio.

This gives the beginner an opportunity to buy cheaply from good breeders and get a start, which will leave him next spring in as good a position to begin breeding as he would be if he had bought early at high prices, for his pullets will begin to lay by the time he needs eggs for hatching in the spring.

Even if one does not care to carry the chicks over for breeding purposes, they can be hatched in summer and sold in the fall at good prices for broilers or fryers.

Another thing: Where one must buy hens to use in hatching he can buy them in any number during the summer, the owners being glad of a chance to dispose of the old brooders that get the sitting fever after the season has passed.

There really should be no end to the hatching season. Beginners might make a start at that time when weather conditions are favorable and breeders might find a market for their eggs, at a good price compared with the market price, even if they should accept one-half the spring prices for their eggs.

We vote for the summer chick, as well as for the early hatched pullet. The old notion that the "dog days" are death to chickens hatched in hot weather must go the way with all other baseless traditions.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Remember that we are always glad to receive little articles of from 200 words up to 500. Tell us one fact and receive the thanks of those who seek information in our columns.

We would especially like to hear both sides of the openfront poultry-house question. Personally we believe in cloth windows and big ones at that, but the open front during the winter is a little beyond us.

The Jamestown Exposition poultry show will take place Oct. 15 to 25, 1907, in a special poultry building erected on one of the most prominent points on the exposition grounds. It will be one of the greatest poultry events ever held in this country. Any information relative to the show may be had by addressing Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. J. L. Nix, of the Prairie State Incubator Company, once told us that a chick does not have the selective sense until it is educated up to it. That is, it eats what is placed before it until it learns to differentiate between feed and other things that may appear to be fed. He thinks it takes about ten days for the education of a chick to progress this far.

Some one calls the expense money received by officers of the American Poultry Association under the present constitution "honest graft." We are inclined to call it mistaken generosity on the part of the framers of the constitution. To be sure the laborer is worthy of his hire, but in this case we fear the employer has been too generous.

We don't believe it is the best plan to give chicks grit before feeding them anything else. It has not been definitely proved that grit is as absolutely necessary as legendary lore would have us to believe, and common sense would indicate that grit would be of little use until there was something on which to use it. We have had rather good luck feeding chicks real feed as soon as advisable and letting the feeding of grit stand over for a day or two.

These lines are written in Northern California with a temperature of 80 degrees prevailing. Strawberries are ripening in the open fields, peaches are beginning to turn red and summer conditions are present. It seems strange to read in the eastern papers that snow storms have been blowing and freezing temperature is the rule. Owing to some accidental conditions which would not concern the general public, we have so far been unable to go about the country very much but intend to do so before going back east. Then we will tell what is to be seen here in the way of poultry.

While we do not profess to admire or support the attitude of Farm-Poultry, we have no particular objections to the caustic fulminations of Brother Robinson. When a man or body of men assume that they and their affairs have arrived at the height to which criticism can not climb, it usually happens that something drops with the proverbial dull and sickening thud.

We believe in organization because of the strength that comes of united action, but men have been known to join together to attain ends which did not commend themselves to the views of the general public. For this reason we believe that criticism of the American Poultry Association should not only be tolerated but taken in good part. If the criticisms leveled at the association are not justifiable, they will fail of effect in the end. If they are justifiable, it is the duty of officers and members to take such action as is necessary to promote the best interests of all concerned.

We have ever tried to take an impartial view of the things that go on around us and to assume an impartial attitude toward those who have seen fit to criticise us.

It is only the criticism which is true that hurts. Shakespeare talks of the "galled jade that winces when her withers are wrung." If what Brother Robinson says is untrue, it is the worse for him. If true he is justified in saying the things he does.

To wince under his assaults of wit and sarcasm is to show there are galled spots somewhere, whether they are large enough to be noticeable or only some small abrasions that have scarified that part of us which is sometimes called the inner consciousness.

The principal fault we find with the comments that appear in Farm-Poultry is that they are mostly too true to be pleasant.

Since the day we first put our name to the roster of the American Poultry Association, that organization has had no more faithful member than we have been. No member of the Association, with probably one exception, has attended as many meetings as we have since we became a member. We attended every regular and adjourned meeting but one in all that time and only missed that one because it was a physical impossibility for us to be in attendance. We do not say this in any spirit of boasting. We say it to prove that we have done our full duty by the Association and have some rights that do not rightly belong to those who attend its meetings only when it is convenient for them to do so.

We have recognized the faults of the Association, or possibly we should say its weaknesses, and have remarked on them as occasion offered. We have jokingly been accused of "shouting like a Salvation Army lassie" for the Association. We respectfully decline to accept this tribute to our enthusiasm. We are not in the habit of shouting for anything. Naturally we are not given to becoming over enthusiastic, and in this instance there is not the remotest possibility that we shall be found on some street corner chanting peans in praise of the American Poultry Association.

We believe it is on a better basis now than it has been for several years. We believe, that after some alterations have been made in the recently adopted constitution, the association will be in a condition which will permit of aggressive and progressive work.

We expect the plan of balloting and voting by mail to prove to be an unsatisfactory failure. It gives representation to members who have never turned over their hands either for or against the Association since they have become members. Such members are worse than none. Better ten active members than ten hundred who have no lively interest in the Association.

We are heartily in accord with the notion of publishing separate standards for the several breeds, putting all the varieties of a given breed in one volume. We believe such a division of the Standard to be desirable and that it would become a source of greater profit than will ever be derived from the Standard in its present form. Such a division of breeds would not require any extra type setting, except for a few pages in the front of the book. A breed standard could be sold for ten cents at a profit of about 900 per cent and the sales of those parts devoted to the more popular breeds would be immense, because every breeder would then feel that he could afford to own the Standard of his particular breed.

We confidently expect some change in the fundamental law, the necessity of which will appear when it is found that the provisions for paying the expenses of officers to various meetings has exhausted the treasury. We firmly believe the committee of fourteen made a grievous error in making it possible to draw so heavily on the funds of the Association.

News and Notes

The Petaluma Incubator Company is preparing largely to increase its facilities for manufacturing during the coming summer.

Commercial Poultry is conducting a voting contest to decide who is the most popular judge in the South. This is easy. Ask Brother McReynolds.

Don't forget that plenty of water is not only wholesome in the way of promoting and maintaining health, but is absolutely necessary to the production of a large number of eggs.

The fall fairs are good places at which to secure subscribers for poultry publications. We would like to have an agent at every fair in the country this fall. Write us for terms and conditions.

We notice going the rounds of the press that a spoonful of nux vomica mixed with the mash fed to young chicks will keep lice away from them. It will, brethren, it surely will. Insect enemies never stay on dead chicks.

The market poulterer should not forget that old hens are unprofitable property and prepare to dispose of them during the summer at such times as the price is most favorable. A hen that does not produce enough to pay a profit on feed and care is a damage to any one.

The time approaches when insect enemies will be ready to come in and possess the land. See to it that they do not get a foothold in your poultry houses. Plain coal oil on perches and good whitewash on the inside of the house will keep the birds free from annoyances of this kind.

Some of our contemporaries have given notice to their Canadian subscribers that it will be necessary to add 25 cents to the subscription price hereafter for Canadian postage, the government of the Dominion having abrogated the postal treaty it had with the United States. We have concluded to assume this obligation and give Canadian subscribers the advantage of the regular rate which has heretofore prevailed.

The Orpington firm heretofore run under the name of Har-Lou Orpington Farm, Oil City, Pa., has been dissolved. Harry H. Kinter retires, having sold his full interest and good will to Louis L. Lucas, his partner. Mr. Lucas needs no introduction to the poultry fraternity, having bred and sold high class fowls for the past fifteen years. The name hereafter will be Shady Nook Poultry Yards, L. L. Lucas, Proprietor. All orders for either stock or eggs will be filled by Mr. Lucas personally, and he guarantees all friends and customers satisfaction.

Out There in Kansas

"In the year ending March 1, 1905, the value of Kansas poultry and eggs sold was \$3,520,153, or considerably more than the entire value of the rye, barley, buckwheat, castor beans, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broom corn, milo maize, Jerusalem corn, garden and horticultural products marketed, honey, beeswax, sheep and wool of the same year. No field crops, with the exception of wheat, corn and hay, equalled in value the surplus sold from the Kansas hens, ducks, turkeys and geese in the year named."

"It was a sum sufficient to pay all the state and city taxes of the preceding year and leave on hand the comfortable nest egg of about three and a half million dollars. It was 120 per cent greater than the total paid in the state for teachers' wages and school supervision; 331 per cent more than the total combined amounts paid for school sites, building, furniture, rent, repairs, district library and school apparatus, fuel, incidentals and all other school purposes except salaries. In fact, the sale of surplus poultry would pay the entire cost of the public schools, and leave a balance of upwards of \$3,000,000.

"The average value of poultry and eggs sold annually in the state, as returned to the assessors, in the five years ending with 1905, was \$6,849,662, or a value greater by nearly 97 per cent than that of the potato crop for the same years; 85 per cent greater than the sorghum crops; 275 per cent greater than the millet and Hungarian, and 5 per cent greater than the value of Kaffir corn.

"Prices of poultry and eggs in 1905 were not high, but the year's surplus sold from Kansas farms amounted to over 8 per cent more than the total value of all milch cows owned in the great cattle raising regions of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah; more than the value of all milch cows owned in Florida and Alabama, with the swine of Montana, Wyoming and Nevada added, or about the same as the value of all the sheep in the six New England States and those in New York, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Louisiana added; more than twice as much as all the sheep owned in Texas are worth; or as much as the value of all the corn of New England, with that of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico and California thrown in for good measure."

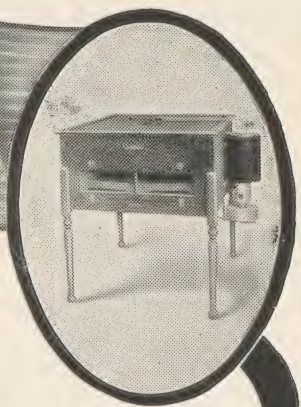
Heading Off Lice

If one waits until he can see the lice on the chicks before he will be convinced that lice are present, he will have waited too long. If the lice have fed on the body of the chick for but a single day they have taken from it some of its vitality, and the chick is the worse for the smallest drain of this description, says an exchange. As a consequence of it, it will more easily fall a victim to any disease to which it may be exposed. The only safe course to follow is to assume that lice are there, or will be, and act accordingly.

It is always the right thing to do to dust the chicks and hen with insect powder when the hatch is taken off the nest. No matter how carefully the hen has been looked after during the incubation period, it is taking heavy chances to assume that every louse has been destroyed, and that there is no occasion for repeating the process when her task has been completed. If there are nits about her they will be live, ravenous lice in seven days, eating away the lives of



MODEL Incubators and Brooders



Commercial poultry raising without incubators and brooders would be like trying to carry on transcontinental traffic with a prairie schooner. Buying your incubators and brooders of a manufacturer who does not know the poultry business would be like buying a watch made by the town blacksmith. I manufacture and sell Model Incubators and Brooders, but I also use them, use large numbers of them; in fact, am the largest poultry raiser in the world.

At the Model Farm I have more growing chicks than any other five poultry farms. This is a Commercial Poultry Farm—a poultry farm that is a money-maker. Am working in a large way, and accomplishing some things heretofore not attained. I am now raising thirty thousand layers. The Model Incubators are producing splendid hatches. The thirty thousand layers are being brooded in Model Colony Brooders. The large brooding systems which hold fifty thousand chicks are being used at their fullest capacity, raising broilers and roasters, but for laying stock no other brooder will grow such a vigorous bird, and in so large percentages, as the Model Colony Brooder.

The Model Equipment will hatch and rear chicks for you in profitable percentages. Poor hatches make low profits—too many dead chicks, a dead loss. **Model Customers Increase Their Flocks**, and have successful years. Why not you? I know the poultry business, and have proven my knowledge. I made the Model Farm pay running expenses and show a handsome profit in the first six months. The successful results I have accomplished for myself, and have helped others to, I can help you to, whether your plant is large or small. In buying the Model Incubators and Brooders you buy a claim on my time, and I will stay with you until your plant is a Commercial Success. Send in your order now! I will make prompt shipment by fast freight. A vacation trip to the Model Farm will prove of interest and value. Don't miss it. Catalog sent free.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, - - 331 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Advent of Reds and Leghorns



JUNE FIFTEENTH

FULMER'S Famous Strain S.C. Buff Leghorns

Winners Wherever Exhibited. Eggs after June 1st 50 per cent. reduction

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

The Greatest Utility Fowl - Wonderful Layers

Willanna Farm Won 70 Prizes 1906-7

Mating list for 1907 now ready. Special matings \$5, \$10 and \$15 per 15 eggs. Thoroughbred utility eggs \$6 per 100.

Baby Chicks twenty cents each. Fifty or more fifteen cents each.

Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Brood Bitches and Pups For Sale.

Willanna Farm, W.L. Fulmer Mgr, Douglasville, Pa



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

Hen Feed, Mash Egg Feed,

Ever Green Clover Meal, and Pigeon Feed

The Standard Poultry Supplies of the World. The ONLY Original Dry Chick Feed. Sold Everywhere. Please write for prices and name of nearest Agent. W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man.) ST. LOUIS, MO.



W. W. Barnard & Co., Chicago, Ill.

I. W. Scott & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wm. Elliott & Sons, New York City, N.

KEEP THEM HEALTHY

Don't lose the chicks now. Success with poultry depends not so much on the number of chicks hatched as on the number brought to maturity. They need a tonic—a medicine—a preventive of disease; something to reduce to a minimum the dangers from Cholera and Bowel Complaint, their greatest enemies during the hot months of June, July and August.

GERMOZONE

is a germicide—the best cure for poultry diseases such as Cholera, Bowel Complaint, Chicken Pox, Canker, etc., which cause so much trouble at this time of the year, and is used and endorsed by poultry-raisers all over the world.

Give it in the drinking water twice a week. It prevents disease as well as cures, keeps fowls healthy and insures profitable, vigorous birds later in the season. You can not afford to be without it.

Price 50 Cents. By mail, postpaid, and a copy of our illustrated Booklet, "Mandy's Poultry School" or a 1907 Egg Record, free. Send today to

GEO. H. LEE CO.,
Omaha, Neb.



HAINLINE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Will produce good quality this year. Eggs \$3 to \$2 per 13. Write at once for illustrated catalogue
GUS L. HAINLINE, - - - LAMAR, MISSOURI

The Standard of Perfection

The Price is \$1.50
Uniform Everywhere

Send your order with remittance and book will be mailed same day order reaches us.

POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Peotone, Illinois

Eggs at Half Price From the Champion White Orpingtons

PEN No. 1 contains 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet at Chicago, 1907, mated to 1st cockerel, Chicago, 1907, which I purchased. This is conceded to be the finest pen in the west. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30 after June 1st.

In fertile Eggs replaced at half price. Prompt shipments, Satisfaction guaranteed

I began by purchasing the best I could find and have bred from the best I have raised. At Kankakee I showed once and got every prize. Last winter I showed a cockerel and four pullets at

PEN No. 2 is almost as good as No. 1. It is headed by 3rd cockerel, Chicago, 1907. This splendid bird was bred in my own yards, and mated as he is will produce winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30 after June 1.

CHICAGO WINNING

With Five Entries I Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet and 2nd Cockerel. Also Own 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1907.

the great Chicago how and carried off first, second, third and fourth on pullets and third on cockerels. I then

bought first cockerel, so I now have a pen that has the highest possible record.

Some Very Fine Scotch Collie Pups For Sale at Right Prices
GEORGE F. SCHROEDER, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS



BOSTON WINNERS

Regal White Wyandottes

At Boston, Jan. 14-20, 1907, at the National White Wyandotte Club Show, the finest bird on exhibition was Regal IV, first prize Cock. He was awarded the Bronze Vase presented by the Japanese Government for the best bird in the show. He is considered the finest White Wyandotte male ever shown. I was also awarded second and special on pullet and commended on cockerel.

Eggs For Hatching \$5.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 30; \$12 per 45. Send for Handsome Mating List.

John S. Martin, Box P. Port Dover, Canada.

Gapes

Will Kill Some of Your Choicest Chicks

Why allow this when **International Gape Cure** will not only prevent the disease but cure the worst case? We will cheerfully refund your money if it does not give satisfaction. Postpaid 50 cents.



Poul. Sup. Dept., Box K, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

PIGEONS

The National Pigeon Magazine



THE new pigeon magazine is coming to the front in a very gratifying way. Its circulation is growing by leaps and bounds, and it now has a larger number of regular readers than any other paper of its kind ever had.

PIGEONS is gotten up on a plan similar to POULTRY—fine paper, beautiful illustrations from life and instructive reading matter, written by leading authorities.

\$1.00 A YEAR

Sample Free. Ask For One.

Special Offer: We will send PIGEONS to any address in the United States or Mexico from now to January 1, 1909, for \$1.00, the regular subscription price.

If you are interested in pigeons you can not afford to be without this splendid magazine.

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Pigeon Department Peotone, Illinois.

the chicks, for the tender bodies of the latter are much more to their liking than the tougher skin of the mother.

The person who undertakes to make a success of poultry keeping should steadily keep in mind the fact that fully three-fourths of the losses which occur in the business are traceable to lice, and the only certain way of keeping lice in subjection is to proceed on the theory that there is always an army of them lying in wait ready to take advantage of any neglect which opens to them the opportunity to come in and occupy the field. If the outposts of this army are continually assailed and broken up the invasion will be prevented. Regular use of insecticides about the nursery coops and poultry houses, without making any investigation for the purpose of determining whether or not the lice are at hand, but giving the premises such treatment as will dispel all doubt of their being done, for if they are, will insure safety from these pests, and all the labor which the working out of such a system involves is an easy task compared with the desperate fight required to rout the enemy after they have moved in in force.

Have You Noticed

That truth and poultry love the light?

That the fellow with patches and conceit seldom has fresh eggs to eat?

That George and his famous hatchet passed away.

And the hen and her hatchet have come to stay?

That roup and rheumatism are the children of dampness and poor ventilation?

That chicken cholera and typhoid fever are the result of ignorance and criminal carelessness?

That hen lice and itch hate cleanliness?

That a cock bird cackles loudest for his own pullets?

That "A hen scratches where she expects to find a bug?"

That no one has ever found a sure cure for gapes, nor a fool, or a mule that is baldheaded?

That wasted hours, like shed feathers, are without value?

That the fellow who mixes brains with his chicken feed gets the most eggs and he that mixes most brains with printer's ink makes the biggest sales?

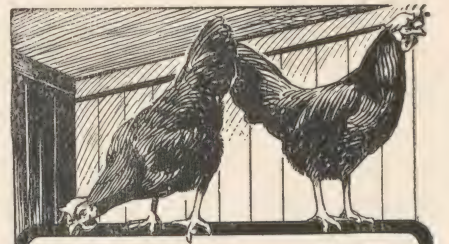
That POULTRY has the best quality of ink on earth with which to mix your brains?

Notes and News

Shut broody hens which are not needed in a room with a lively cockerel and he will persuade them that sitting is not to be thought of. In three or four days they will be ready to put back with the laying flock and before long will be ready for work.

"Link" Orr is writing some good stuff for our esteemed contemporary, the American Poultry Journal. If the public takes the genial Link as he means and not exactly as he says, no harm will be done. Otherwise there may be heartburnings and the use of burning language.

Painting the perches with linseed oil is another method recommended for destroying the red mites. Linseed oil would probably kill the lice



Kill Them All

Lice, mites, jiggers, fleas—vermin of every description. Kill them on the roost, in the nest-boxes, on the walls, in the barns, sheds, hog-pens—wherever they are to be found.

LEE'S Lice Killer

is easily the best for this purpose. It kills both by vapor and contact. Paint the roosts and the vapor penetrates the fluff and feathers of the fowl and destroys vermin instantly. Spray it on the walls, in the cracks and crevices of your poultry-house and the vermin question will be solved for you.

The nice thing about Lee's Lice Killer is the ease with which it can be applied and its thorough effectiveness. It is the strongest and best insecticide on the market today, used everywhere, and endorsed by poultry-raisers all over the world.

You can't afford to be without it. The health and contentment of your fowls require it; your poultry success demands it.

Use Lee's and thereby avoid the laborious disagreeable work so necessary with the dusting, dipping, or greasing processes. Use Lee's and know that you are using the best insect destroyer that has ever been produced.

Guaranteed? Yes. All of Lee's products are—but be sure you get the genuine.

Price 35c, 60c, and \$1.00

If your dealer won't supply you, we will send you a gallon, express prepaid, for \$1.25, and an Egg Record free.

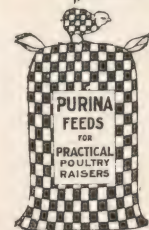
Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.



NO DECEPTION

PURINA Poultry Feeds

—the kind sold in "Checkerboard Bags"—are not weighted down with grit; contain no damaged grain, no trash nor drugs. Only pure, sound, sweet grains and seeds, uniformly mixed, which make a perfect balanced ration. You can feed them with utmost confidence. Better results are sure to follow.



If your dealer can't supply you send his name and we'll send samples.

Ralston Purina Mills, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Tillsonburg, Ont. Portland, Ore.

EXPERTS AGREE THAT THERE'S BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

Prove the fact by keeping your fowls in health.
CONKEY'S ROUP CURE
restores the moping, wheezing, swollen-headed fowls to health. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Prices 50c and \$1.00 postpaid.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE
We have a limited number of Conkey's celebrated 48 page books on Poultry Diseases which sold for 25c. FREE to you for 2c. in stamps.
GET ONE NOW AGENTS WANTED
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Gen. Ad. No. 1 12 Sample Bands for 10c, 25 for 30c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c, post paid. Also Pigeon Bands. Send 2c Stamp for Sample. CATALOGUE FREE. MFG. BY H. TURNER & CO. 2026 Harvard St., Chicago, Ill.

25¢

Buys a Life Saving DAVIS SANITARY FOUNT

Clean, fresh water is LIFE to young chicks. Davis' founts insure a constant supply and chicks can't get drowned or wet in them, or tip them over. Only fount made that feeds water, grit, oyster shells, grain, etc.

Price 25c each, \$2.70 per doz. Postage 1c each extra. No bottles or cans included, but any size old can or bottle can be used.

Ask your supply, hardware or feed dealer for them, or write for our catalogue of Up-to-date Necessities for Poultrymen, including poultry and pigeon leg bands, founts, roost brackets, metal nests, poultry punches, etc.

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(Limited)

Manufacturers
515 Hanover St.

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SAMPLE FREE

You have been fooled enough with worthless Lice Powders. Try the best at our expense.

Conkey's Lice Powder

kills instantly and is harmless to the fowl. Send 4c stamps actual postage and get liberal Sample FREE.

THE G. E. CONKEY COMPANY
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and plaster the plumage in such a way that they would be the most stuck up birds in the neighborhood. It seems queer that the fool-killer doesn't take a trip for the special purpose of visiting some of those who distribute misinformation to poultry raisers.

We hope our old subscribers will not forget to tell their friends of our special offer for subscribers. We give every new subscriber who sends us a dollar all the numbers of POULTRY for the remainder of this year and all of next year. In order to be absolutely fair, we will add a year to the present subscription of any subscriber who will send us two new subscribers under this offer.

Provide shade for the fowls during the hot weather. We have been saying this for about a quarter of century and still find it necessary to repeat it year after year, because nine out of ten poultry yards lack in this essential to comfort during the burning days of summer. If all poultrymen would plant cherry, plum, peach, or apple trees in their poultry yards this advice would become obsolete in a short time. As it is, it is as good as new.

If we were to make up and edit POULTRY according to all the advice we get on the subject, it would be worth all our conscience would allow us to ask for it. If we exactly suit fifty-one out of every one hundred of our readers, we shall feel that we are doing rather well. Our only hope is to have the majority with us, and we are glad this is the case. If we could make a magazine that would suit everybody, what would become of our distinguished and highly esteemed contemporaries?

There is hardly a market in the country that will not appreciate a hen properly fattened for table use. The average old hen, as she is found in the market, is a thing of feathers and bones with some muscular connections to hold these together and maintain the fowl-like shape. A well-fattened hen is as tender, sweet and palatable as a spring chicken. This condition can be brought about by a ten-day course of heavy feeding while the fowls are confined to a limited area. Feed corn and water exclusively. Cracked corn is to be preferred but is not absolutely essential to success. A hen fed in this way gains in weight rapidly and the fat is so disposed that it lies between the fibers in such a manner that when cooked it is distributed in the flesh, making it tender and sweet to the taste. Finish the old hens for market in this way and your stock will soon make a reputation that will add materially to the price received.

Capital in the Poultry Business

When it comes to capital in the poultry business, my observation is that hundreds who undertake it on a big scale have too much money. If they had less money they would need to grow the business up, and in the end would come out the big end of the horn instead of the little end. Rightly so, the first year in the poultry business should be a sort of student's course; that is I mean if he has in view making the business his entire business. Of

course, he would need some money, but not to the extent of calling it capital. An able bodied man should be able to earn some money on the side for the first. To me he would appear as on the right track if he did so. Sincerely so, I am sick and tired of the idea prevalent in some quarters that most any one can, with a bag of money, some machinery, a simple twist of the wrist, and a wise look, revolutionize the whole poultry business in just a few weeks. I verily believe that the money wasted in the poultry business would comfortably house every hen on the face of this earth. If I can do no other good than to encourage those who have no capital and discourage those who want to spend a lot of money, I have, after all, accomplished considerable. There is nothing that lives and walks that can beat a hen for paying her own way and ours as we go along, and great capital to start with would be an intimation that they are expensive to keep instead of money earners.—M. M. Johnson.

Mr. Jingle On New Breeds.

A correspondent tells me that he is introducing a new breed of poultry, and would be very grateful if I would suggest a good original name. Originality is all very well in its way, but it can be carried too far, and after reading of the awful example of the Welsh fancier who introduced a new variety which he called the Llanpwgllahgwllchkkk, and who died of lockjaw trying to pronounce it, I am inclined to advise my friends to stick to something homely, even if it is common. There are, of course, several kinds of names. The inventors of the Dorking, the Hamburg, the Orpington &c., adopted the names of places in which they were interested, and there are still a few nice names of this kind left which might be employed, such as Peckham, Camden Town, Rayswater, &c. Anyone living in these districts who may be thinking of introducing a new breed need not look far for a name. Then in the case of the Diamond Jubilee Orpington we have a name given to commemorate some interesting event; and I know a man who has just brought out a new variety and is hesitating whether to call it the Centenary-of-the-Discovery-of Tobacco Wyandotte, or the Anniversary-of-the-Great-Fire-of-London Orpington. Of course, anyone who wanted to celebrate a merely personal event might adopt a name to suit the circumstances. The Wyandotte was so called after a race of North American Indians, but if anyone desires to honour savages in this way, surely there is no need to go so far from home. The Rhode Island Red provides a good instance of a well arranged name, and those who fancy this sort of thing might try the Berronrsey Black, the Piccadilly Pink, the Wormwood Scrubs White, and so forth. But perhaps the best plan of all is to call a new breed after oneself. Very few appear to have thought of that up to the present, but in a few years' time we may have to deal with such varieties as the gold laced Smith, the barred Brown, the blue laced Robinson, the buff Jenkins, and the silver penciled Jingle.

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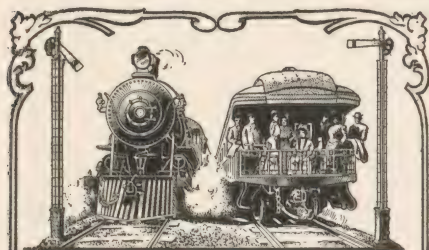
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there are in the Fancy who have not attempted to invent a new breed at some time or other. I know a man who has been doing nothing else for the last fifty years, but beyond the names he has not made much progress, and on the only occasion when he did exhibit the produce of his handiwork someone thoughtlessly recognized it as a pure-bred Dorking. It is only the fact that as many breeds are already invented that prevents more discoveries. Quite a score of people would have invented Orpingtons if Mr. Cook had not got before them, and in the United States there are less than five per cent. of the whole population who did not think of Plymouth Rocks when more or less too late. No person in modern history ever made himself so unpopular among those who subsequently thought of the same thing as the original introducer of Bantams, unless it was the first inventor of trap-nests. But there is still room for more enterprise, and those who were too late for the others may yet be in time for those to come. Unfortunately some would-be inventors cherish the idea that all the good, solid, sensible types are used up, and are working with the idea of producing freaks. One gentleman tells me he hopes to produce fowls with horns, another has plans out for a breed with three legs, and quite a number are convinced that the only variety likely to become popular in these days of keen competition is one that plays hymn tunes instead of the regulation crowing and cackling. All this is mere nonsense, as any utility breeder will tell you, and it would be far more to the point to introduce a variety that would chase foxes and bite thieves—Poultry—London.

Summer Suggestions

Best Locations.—The best location we can find for the warm weather chicks is in the orchard. The trees protect them from the sun and are some protection from storms. Our brood coops and brooders are scattered around under the trees and wherever there is a coop or brooder there is a drinking vessel. Shade, and cool clean drinking water, chickens of all ages must have at this season. No matter how many other duties are demanding attention I take time to empty, clean and fill drinking vessels often. Impure drinking water, I am satisfied, is one of the things that causes gapes and other diseases that take a big slice off of our profits. If you don't believe the drinking vessel is a source of disease in warm weather especially, notice the foul smell when water stands over night and also the filthy sediment that gathers in a very short time in the bottom of an ordinary drinking vessel. We have four or five hundred chicks and we haven't enough regular

drinking fountains to go around, so we use any shallow pan or cup handy, putting in a few stones to keep them from upsetting. A discarded tin fruit can, cut off just high enough so the young chicks can get to the water, with a rock or piece of iron inside, makes a drinking vessel that is all right for the small chicks if kept clean.

High Grass.—We have concluded high grass in the poultry yard is a good thing for the chicks, if they are kept up after a heavy dew or rain. The tall grass protects some from the heat, but best of all the hawks can not see the chicks. They circle around our place and go away disappointed.

Brahmas for Capons.—We are trying the Brahma chickens for capons this year and we like them very much. They are a big chick to start with and how they do eat and grow! I have heard the Brahmas are hard to raise and find there is no truth in this notion.

June Chicks.—When they get through hatching we will have about two hundred June chicks. Many claim the June chicks can't be raised; but there is no reason for this common belief. We find them just as easy to raise as those hatched earlier or later in the season. And they can be brought to maturity with less care and feed than the early hatches. We can't have as good success with the June-hatched brooder chicks as we can with the early hatches. When an incubator hatches we divide the chicks among a number of broody hens, never giving more than fifteen chicks if we can possibly help it to each hen, and the hens raise nearly every chick we give them. "They stand around and sleep themselves to death," we have often heard it said of the June chick. If they are put out in the hot sun where there is little or no shade they will stand around asleep and finally die; and lice will also cause this "sleepy" disease.—Ohio Fancier.

Chickens in Hot Weather

It is well to remember that chicks grow fast and a coop that had been plenty large enough for brood when young, will soon become too small, and overcrowded and in consequence injury to their health and growth will result. More room should be given at once if over-

crowding is noticed, either by providing larger coops or dividing the broods.

It will be found best to give growing chicks as much range as possible. If necessary to confine them, have as large yards as can be provided. Chicks should be fed apart from the older fowls. If all are fed together, they will be apt to get an insufficient amount of food and the older fowls will receive too much and in consequence, become too fat. Regularity in feeding is another important matter. If chicks are fed at certain times when on free range, it will be found that they will be near or about the feeding place at that time and all will share alike, whereas if they are fed any old time, some may have wandered off in search of bugs and insects and therefore miss their portion.

One of the most important things to be considered during the summer is the water supply. The water should be kept in some vessel or fountain that will prevent the chicks from walking in it, or else the water should be changed frequently.—Orange Judd Farmer.



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Now, if ever, filth will be likely to get the upper hand and lice will multiply with incredible rapidity. Sometimes the presence of mites is not suspected until something happens to bring the fact forcibly to the attention, when examination shows the roosts to be actually swarming with them. Nothing makes a greater inroad upon the vitality of fowls than these parasites, which at night come upon them, hiding during the day in cracks and crevices of the building.

The two varieties of lice should not be confounded. The large gray ones found upon the bodies of fowls are not at all the same kind as the tiny ones which infest the roosting places. The dust bath tends to hold the first named in check, but the fowls are powerless against the attacks of the other, which come from their hiding places only at night. Usually these are silver gray in color, but when filled with blood become a vivid red. An old and neglected hen-house may be literally swarming with them, and they may very likely pass unnoticed for years unless a search is made for them.

The best remedy is thorough fumigation with burning sulphur, all openings being carefully closed in the meantime and neither person nor fowl inside. Another sure way of getting rid of the pests is to spray thoroughly with kerosene emulsion, forcing the same into every crack with a force pump, and paying particular attention to the under sides of roosting poles and supports upon which they may rest. Any of the solutions used for sheep dip will do the work of extermination equally as well as the emulsion, and sometimes are more conveniently prepared. Carbolic acid with water—one part to thirty—kills lice, and this can be forced in a spray in the same manner as the other solutions recommended. The only caution with any of these remedies is to be very thorough. All loose pieces of boards, barrels and boxes, as well as litter of every description, also the floor, must be gone over, else the work will be in vain, for all these will be harboring enough of the pests to overrun the premises again. The best way is to remove and burn everything, even to the roosts, and thus be sure to get rid of them.

Then, when the building has been thoroughly sprayed, give it a coat of whitewash and furnish it anew. This will be necessary in case of a badly infested roost. Kerosene, or coal oil, as it is usually called, may be used undiluted upon perches and supports. This is another sure remedy, and should be used at least once a month regularly around such places, pouring it from the spout of a can in a tiny stream or using a cloth swab. Cleanliness is as necessary in the poultry house as in the cow or horse barn, yet the first named is more subject to neglect than any farm building.

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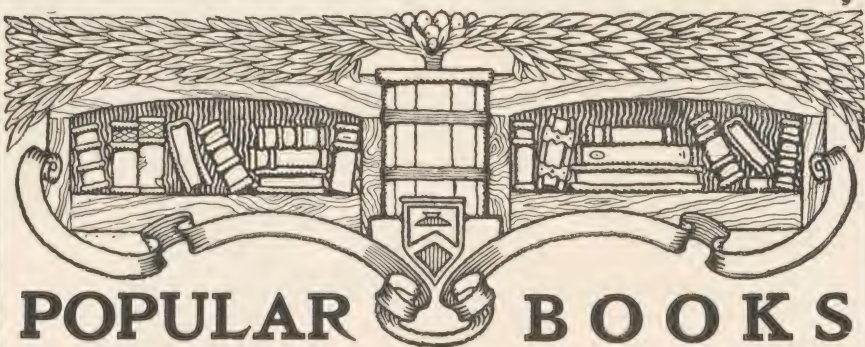
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THIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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THE Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

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PLYMOUTH Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

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Feather Plucking

A correspondent of Country Gentleman tells of a very serious outbreak of the feather pulling habit among a flock of young Leghorns hatched in an incubator about April 1 and reared in a brooder. They had been given ground bone from the time they were three days old. When about three weeks old, they began picking at each other until several got into the habit of attacking one chick, and if it was not taken away by the owner, the flock would actually kill and eat it. The only way he could prevent their picking each other was by keeping meat lying by them constantly. Country Gentleman comments on this as follows: "We do not think that feeding ground bone had anything to do with the chickens picking each other. Where a lot of young chickens are kept together this way in a brooder do not have any out-door exercise, do not have natural surroundings that they demand, they often form the bad habit of feather pulling. The blood begins to flow, and then they quickly attack the blood spots and thus kill the young chicks. Nothing seems to cause poultry, old and young, to pick each other as the flow of blood from any one of them. All the meat and bone in the world will not prevent this. Nothing but out-door exercise and natural surroundings will cure this habit when once it is learned. As to the advisability of feeding bone meal, or ground bone, if you mean dry bone meal, a little a day is good, too much injurious; if you mean cut green bone, a reasonable amount of this is good for them. Many of these troubles come from too much care or coddling." All this comes quite close to the truth. And an ounce of prevention in this, as in most cases, is worth a pound of cure.

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The following from an Agricultural Department report conveys information that we regard as very important. We have become convinced that many weak chicks are hatched in incubators from eggs that are kept at the hatching temperature too constantly. In our experience cooling is as important as any other part in the operation of incubators.

"It was found that the eggs of fowls which were at liberty hatched better than those of fowls which were confined. In tests made with an incubator it was found that eggs which were repeatedly cooled and warmed hatched much better than those which were kept at a warm temperature all the time. In one experiment the eggs are cooled by exposing them to the air for an hour and a half daily during the whole period of incubation. This treatment retarded the period of incubation for three days. The eggs became quite cold and it required about twelve hours to bring them up to 104 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of incubation. In the experiment thirteen out of sixteen hatched vigorous chickens. The incubator had been previously used with unsatisfactory results.

"From a second experiment it was inferred that the gradual heat of the eggs was as essential as the process of cooling. Twenty-five eggs which had been laid on very warm days were placed in the incubator and exposed to the air, as in the preceding case. The temperature was such that the eggs were warmed up to 104 degrees in two or three hours. This temperature was maintained until the brood hatched. The chickens pierced the shell, but they were so weak that they died before leaving the eggs."

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White Wyandottes. Score to 96 by best judges Pen 1 and 2 average above 95. Eggs \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. All other pens \$1.50 for 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. S. E. Alley, Greenfield, Iowa. 9

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Columbian Wyandottes. Ten grand pens, Silver Penciled Wyandottes, fine as silk. American Dominques, the genuine article. Light Brahma Bantams, beauties. Nice circulars. Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, Malone, N. Y. 9

We were winners at Pittsburg, 1907. Silver Laced and White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. McNeas Boys, Beaver, Pa. 9

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I have some very fine Scotch Collie dogs for sale. Pedigreed stock. If you want a nicely marked, intelligent Collie let me send you descriptions and prices. Geo. Fell Schroeder, Peotone, Illinois. 9

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Fox Terrier Dogs—"Best ratters." Thoroughbred, pedigree furnished. Puppies for sale now. J. E. Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 11

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Poultry cuts. Latest and best. Our new catalogue is now ready. It is free to poultrymen. Send for it today. Also a complete line of poultry post cards. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O. 5

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July is a good month in which to begin advertising young stock. Try a little advertisement on this page. The cost is small and you may change the matter in the advertisement as often as you please. Keep a card running by the year and get the advantage of our very low yearly rate. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

F. J. SCHROEDER, Sec'y.
F. J. GROSS, Manager.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, JUNE 1907

Number Nine

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Our Editor Honored

Mr. Purvis' election to the office of Second Vice-President of the American Poultry Association is very gratifying to the members of the Poultry Publishing Co., and all who are associated with him in the publication of the paper. Our editor has labored constantly and energetically for the welfare and upbuilding of the Association and we, who know him best, feel that the recognition which has come to him is well deserved. It is particularly gratifying to know that of all of the officers elected, he was the only one who was supported by a practically unanimous vote. This is evidence to us that he is held in high esteem by the members of the Association. We do not believe the time will ever come when any member will regret that he supported Miller Purvis, for we know that Mr. Purvis will do all within his power to advance and promote the interests of the Poultry Association.

Our editor is a modest man, and if he were in Peotone his blue pencil would make short work of the above paragraph. But as he is some 2,000 miles away, we, his associates, feel that we are justified in giving expression to the thoughts which are within us.

About Free Readers

The best advertisers are beginning to realize that our position regarding free reading notices is the correct one. Just why any advertiser should want a poultry paper to run notices which he has written himself among a lot of other free notices written by his competitors is not clear to us.

At no time since we took the stand against publishing free readers, have we had occasion to regret the step. Many of our best advertisers have commended our action in this matter. As a sample of some of the things which have been written to us, we quote from a letter of J. H. Jackson, Hudson, Mass. He says: "You have one of the best gotten up of the poultry journals. It is a nice clean paper that can be easily read and advertisements are all well in sight. I do not believe in reading notices. I see two for me in other poultry papers and I did not ask for them. I believe the advertising space is the place to tell of one's goods, and I think the readers get tired of so much blab."

POULTRY'S Friends

That our efforts to produce a Poultry Journal which is practical, and beautiful at the same time, are appreciated, is evidenced by the large number of letters which we receive from our friends. We would like to publish all of these if we had the space. The following is a quotation from a letter written by Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.: "I have this day received POULTRY and will say it is a 'peach.' I always did like POULTRY and like it better every issue." Our best effort

will be put forth to merit a continuation of expressions of appreciation like the above. We are trying to make POULTRY just as good a journal as we possibly can. Our constant aim is to please the great fraternity of poultry people. While working at this task, we sometimes wonder if we are really giving our subscribers just what they want, and are looking for. Readers of the paper can help us if they will take the trouble to write to us and tell us what they think might be done to make POULTRY better. We are always glad to receive suggestions, and if we find that there is a demand for a feature, which has not appeared in the paper, we will be glad to satisfy that demand to the best of our ability. Do not hesitate to write to us at any time, on any subject connected with poultry or poultry culture.

The Editor in California

Mr. Purvis, editor of POULTRY, is now in California. While on the coast he expects to visit Petaluma and other poultry centers of that great state. He is armed with cameras and plenty of plates, ready to take the pictures of the best birds produced by California breeders. His notes and pictures will furnish the material for many interesting articles which will appear in POULTRY during the summer months. As most of our readers know, California is being exploited as a poultry country, and many Eastern people are going there with the expectation of going into poultry raising. Mr. Purvis will make a thorough study of the conditions found in the state and those who have contemplated moving to California will find his articles very valuable.

We Want Agents

We want agents to take subscriptions for POULTRY. Our circulation manager does not propose to let up on the campaign for subscriptions and he is prepared to make a very attractive proposition to those who wish to do a little soliciting during the summer. This is the season when many young men and women just out of school, turn their attention to canvassing as a means of replenishing their pocketbooks. A bright active boy could pick up a good many subscriptions to POULTRY in the course of a week.

The attractive appearance of POULTRY makes it an easy paper to sell, and as the commission we offer is a liberal one, those who will work for us will be well rewarded. If you want to try some work of this kind, write us at once.

Our Front Cover Picture

The picture on our cover page this month is from a plate loaned us by Mr. E. T. DeGraff of Amsterdam, N. Y. It was worked

up by Artist Schilling from a photo of DeGraff's champion cockerel of the year. This splendid bird won first at four of the big shows of 1907. Mr. DeGraff is very enthusiastic over this bird. He says that it was continually in the show room over a month and when taken out it was in perfect health, showing that the Reds can stand severe knocks and are very hardy.

Photographs Wanted

We want just as many photographs as we can get. From these, we will select the best to make engravings to appear in POULTRY. We wish our friends would keep this in mind and when they succeed in getting a good negative of a first class bird, take the trouble to send us a print. Of course, we cannot promise to make engravings of all of the photographs which are sent us, as that manifestly would be impossible. Beside, many photographs may be good ones, but for one reason or another they may be wholly unfit for purposes of reproduction. The main point is that we want good photographs. Please do not forget this.

Those Short Articles

We would like to publish a number of short articles from breeders who have made a success. We want you to set down in a brief, concise way, the story of what you have done in the breeding line. This may not seem interesting to you, but it will prove very helpful to hundreds of new beginners. Mr. Breitwieser's article in this number is a fair sample of the kind of articles we would like to receive. Make your stories brief and to the point, using about 200 words. To all who send us small articles of this kind, that are worthy of publication, we will send POULTRY as a slight return for their trouble.

Clubs of Five

Many of our readers have written to us asking us to make rates on clubs of five subscriptions sent at one time. Up to this time we have not done so. After giving the matter due consideration, we have decided to make a special summer offer for clubs of five. The particulars of this offer may be found in a full page ad on the third cover page. We put a "bargain counter" price on these clubs and if you are interested it will pay you to look up the matter at once. We do not want you to overlook our regular club of three subscription offer by the terms of which we send three subscriptions for \$2.00. Get two friends to subscribe for POULTRY at \$1.00 each, send us their names and the \$2.00, and we will send POULTRY to them from now to the first of January, 1909, and also send it to you for the same length of time for your trouble. Tell your friends about this great offer.

Two Special Summer Offers

WE WANT to push the circulation of POULTRY to the highest possible point just as rapidly as possible. Of course we could do this by inaugurating a campaign of advertising in other papers. We have done a good deal of this kind of promotion work in the past with good results. This summer, however, we propose to try a plan which we think will bring just as good results, and at the same time give our readers and friends the benefit of the money we might spend with other publications. In brief, our plan is to divide our advertising appropriation among the patrons of POULTRY in such a way that each one will receive direct benefit. To carry this plan into effect we decided to make two distinct special offers.

Special Offer No. 1.

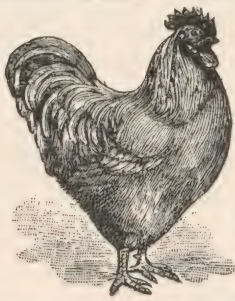
To every subscriber who sends us \$1.00---the regular subscription price---we will send POULTRY from the time his subscription is received until January 1, 1909. This offer is good until December. Of course, the earlier the subscriber begins, the bigger bargain he gets. Those who order in June will receive nineteen numbers for the price of twelve.

Special Offer No. 2.

This is our special club offer. Five yearly subscriptions sent us in one order, for \$2.50, or just half the regular price to each member of the club. Get four of your friends to join you and each one will get POULTRY a full year for 50 cents, the price of the ordinary poultry paper. This offer is a special for the three summer months---June, July and August. Many of our friends have written us asking us to make a rate for clubs of five. This meets their demand. Remember the five subscriptions must come in one order to take advantage of this offer.

Poultry Publishing Company,
Subscription Department, Peotone, Illinois.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Originators of all
ESTABLISHED 1873
Scotch Plains, Box 24, New Jersey.



As usual we secured more than twice as many 1st prizes at Mad. Sq. this year 21 prizes including 10 1sts. 58 1st and 41 2nd in 4 showings at Mad. Sq. Illustrated catalogue free, containing history and origin of the Orpingtons. Eggs from Best Orpingtons and from our winners \$10 a setting, from fine birds \$5 per setting. All guaranteed fertile.

Headquarters World's Best Orpingtons.

Eggs Half Price

Partridge Rocks, Silver Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes, R. and S. C. Black, White & Buff Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at Michigan State Fair. No better bred. Order eggs now if you want the best at a very low price.

Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

Do You Want Some Heavy White Wyandottes

that will lay a lot of large dark brown eggs?

**We Have Them
You Can Get Them**

Eggs for sale from fifteen fine pens, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed and a square deal to every customer.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Dinsmore & Co., Prop. Kramer, Ind.

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

won this season thirty ribbons. Four special ribbons, Four silver cups. At three leading shows. All my prize winners are in my yards.

Buy Eggs from the Very Best,
Five Dollars per Fifteen.

Write for illustrated mating list.

FAIRLAWN POULTRY YARDS,
Wm. Miller, Prop., Crescent, St. Louis Co., Mo

100 WHITE WYANDOTTE 100 BREEDERS

Will sell cheap to make room for chicks, one hundred fine breeders. Hens, \$1 to \$2; Cocks \$2 to \$5.
JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

Black Langshans Barred Plymouth Rocks

High scoring birds only in my breeding pens. Winners at Chicago and other shows. Eggs from best pens at 5.00 per setting. Other fine pens 2.00 per setting.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Illinois

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopston, Illinois

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York
Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting
Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave., St. Louis Mo.

Scored Breeders

June first we will offer for sale **300 Scored Breeders** Fowls we have used in our own breeding pens this season, scored by Judges Hale and Ellison. Score cards go with the stock. Every one of this bunch is a fine specimens scoring from 90 to 95½ points and all are

Business Birds

**Standard Bred
White, Buff, Silver and Golden
Wyandottes.
Single Comb R. I. Reds.**

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Yours for a square deal. Send for free catalogue.

Sanitary Poultry Co. BOX P-107, Minneapolis, Minn.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm Blue Ribbon Poultry

White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Cochin Bantams

After winning over two hundred ribbons at four of the largest shows held in 1906, Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Trenton and Hagerstown, we start the New Year by winning **forty ribbons** and **two Silver cups** at the **World's Greatest Show**, Madison Square Garden, 1907. We wish to call particular attention to our

First Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel

a son of our first prize 1906 cockerel, thus making twice in succession we have won this most coveted prize. Another one of our **Blue Ribbon Winners** was **First Prize White P. Rock Pullet**, she captured five special prizes including the **IVORY SOAP CUP** and was conceded to be the **CHAMPION** female in the show.

Send for illustrated catalogue with price list of eggs from the **BEST MATINGS** I have ever seen

F. W. COREY, Mgr.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, New York

Special Sale

Never in all the thirty years I have been breeding poultry have offered such great bargains as I am offering in my **Special Sale List** just issued.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are known the world over as the most beautiful and profitable fowl there is. Excellent egg producers, as a table fowl, perfection; while as exhibition birds there is no strain to compare with them. Remember I have bargains you cannot afford to pass up. My **Special Sale List** is Free

It describes just what I am offering you giving prices, etc. You cannot afford to miss this sale. Have you a copy of my New Catalogue—**the finest poultry catalogue ever issued.** Send **Two Dimes** for a copy. Remember the **U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks** are **"The best in the world."** **EGGS HALF PRICE NOW.**

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Ind.

Have You Seen Our New Magazine, PIGEONS?

"SARACEN" Strain Buff Plymouth Rocks

The finest collection of
Buff Rocks in America

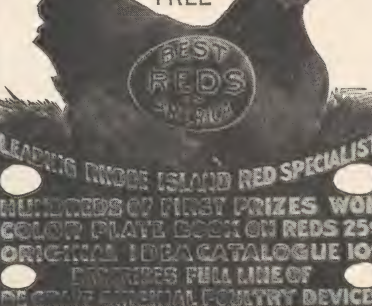
The home of the Famous \$750 Cock "SARACEN" winner of \$100 sweepstakes as cockerel, 1905, and \$100 sweepstakes as cock, 1906, at Boston. Hen "ELMA" 1st Boston as pullet, 1905, 1st Great Eastern New York, 1906, 1st and special for the best Buff in show at Auburn and many others.

After sending 3000 miles to compete at the Crystal Palace, England, won 3 premiums, a record never equalled.

Eggs from these Aristocrats \$5 and \$10
Per Setting

R. L. Hutchings,
Rutherford, New Jersey

DEGRAFF POULTRY FARM
AMSTERDAM, N.Y.
CIRCULAR
FREE



WHITE WYANDOTTES

The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

GIEBELHAUSEN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
are the kind that win in the largest shows in the central west. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 for 100.

Some fine cockerels left. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Jacob Giebelhausen,
Box N, Route 34. Peoria, Illinois

BECK'S R. C. Rhode Island Reds

They have the shape, size and color. They have won first prizes at Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis, etc. Eggs \$4 for 15. Get circular

E. E. BECK, HAMMOND, IND

"COHANSEY STRAIN" Barred Plymouth Rocks.

You can't buy any better at any price. Won 9 Blue Ribbons at two great shows this year. At Bridgeton won specials for best pen and cockerel all varieties competing. My matings are best I ever owned. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Either cockerel or pullet mating.

Cohansey Poultry Yards
B. B. Ware, Prop., Bridgeton, N. J.

Onahill Farm R. C. White Leghorns

Make a clean sweep wherever shown, bred from best foundation stock obtainable. Write your wants.

M. G. Bryant, Hudson, Mich.
Proprietor On-a-hill Farm.

WHY HATCH EGGS?
BUY LIVE CHICKS
S-C-W LEGHORNS — Best Layers
Strongest fertility — Hardest Chicks
Send for Booklet.
GLENOLDEN POULTRY YARDS Glenolden, Pa.

POULTRY



THE GOOD THINGS THIS MONTH

Figuring in Round Numbers	-	Page 6	A Study of Egg Producing Feeds	-	Page 12
About the Best Breed	- - -	6	American Poultry Association Matters		13
The Great Unreached, F. O. WELLCOME		7	Report of Australian Laying Competition		14
Lessons From a Charmer, M. F. HANGER		9	The Missouri Poultry Board	- -	16
A Crank's Own Story, JOHN BENNETT		10	Interesting Breeders of Mongrel Poultry		18

Watch for Mites

Spray Lee's Lice Killer into every crack and crevice of your poultry house. Paint it on the roosts. Don't let lice and mites get a fast-hold this year. Lee's is the original liquid lice killer, strongest and best. No handling, dusting, dipping or greasing. It kills them all. Price \$1.00 per gallon. One gallon express prepaid, \$1.25. Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.



THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

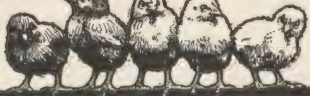
Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,

Box H, Cleveland, O.



BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES

of every description. Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders.

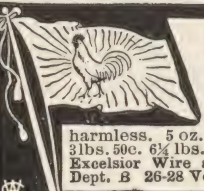
Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for breeding poultry and ret stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.

PORTABLE



POULTRY HOUSES

Clean, attractive, convenient, substantially built. Latest ideas in Pigeon Lofts. Styles, sizes and prices to suit your special needs. Catalog free. Sanitary Portable House Co., Dept. L, Lemont, Ill.



BANNER LICE AND VERMIN POWDER

A cheap, effective disinfectant and remedy, in powder form to be dusted on. Perfectly harmless. 5 oz. 15c. 1 lb. 40c (postpaid) 3 lbs. 90c. 6 lbs. \$1.00. (f.o.b. N. Y. City) Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Dept. B 26-28 Vesey St., New York City.

Poultry Printing

if furnished by me will give your prospective customers a good impression of you and your business. Send stamp for sample and prices. **Cuts Furnished.**

WILL F. SHADLE,
Belle Plaine, - - Iowa.

TURNER'S
ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS
Don't come off. 10 for 10c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c. Send 2c stamp for Sample. Cat. free.
H. TURNER TOOL CO.,
215 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

5 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brockton Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apopka, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

Rosedale Poultry Yards

Rose and Single Comb

Rhode Island Reds

From Their Native Land

Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and Madison Square Garden. They win in hottest competition: get 1907 booklet.

Philip Caswell, Prop, Newport, R. I.



Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Olentangy Poultry Yards

Newly equipped and ready for all the business that comes our way. I have fifteen pens and the poorest bird in them scores 91 points. I have the finest Red poultry plant in this country and gladly welcome visitors.

Annual Sale of Young Stock I am now offering for October delivery, young birds at the low price of **\$7.50 per trio**. You cannot get better stock than I am offering at any price and if you are not satisfied your money will be returned to you at once. Write for further particulars. Prompt attention to everyone. Birds shipped when you want them—no sooner, no later.

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting

Utility stock \$2 per setting

Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON & CO.

LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Strong, Vigorous and Prolific Layers. Chicks 20 and 25 Cents Each.

Catalogue free for the asking.

Send stamp for Red Club Standard.

White Wyandottes

The Very Best Quality of Stock.

Breeders now for sale, singly, in pairs, trios, or pens at prices to suit buyers. Chicks for sale from three weeks to three months old. Cheaper than eggs because surer. Prices a matter of correspondence. Subscription to Poultry with each order of \$10 or more.

Hard-Scrabble Farm,

A. E. Stine, Prop., R. 3, Bellvue, Mich.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, The World's Best

Every female breeder has laid 120 to 220 eggs in 365 days. Every male breeder's mother has laid over 185 eggs in 365 days. Selected by the standard and trap nests. Before buying Chicks, Eggs or Stock, send for booklet. Most complete plant existing. Entirely equipped with trapnests and automatic recorders. Dry mash and hopper feeding throughout. Free range for growing stock. Established 1901.

Glenolden Poultry Yards, Glenolden, Pa.

Biltmore Poultry Yards

Eggs For Hatching

\$1.50 to \$5 per setting according to pens. Incubator eggs \$10 per 100.

White & Golden Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns

Address

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS,
R. F. D. Biltmore, N. C.

Poultrymen Agents

Wanted to Handle Leading Brand of POULTRY FOOD

Big profit, enormous demand in all sections; exclusive territory. Hustlers with team can make big money this season. You furnish list of your poultrymen friends and neighbors and we create instant demand for the goods through your agency. Write for full particulars.

PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

BLACK MINORCAS

Barred Plymouth Rocks
EGGS \$2 PER 15

A few breeders in S. C. Brown Leghorns at \$1 each while they last.
Toledo Poultry Yards, Desk 2, Toledo, Ohio.

The Reliable's 25th Birthday

This is our Silver Jubilee year.

For 25 years Reliable Incubators have represented the latest and best in incubator building. They have stood the test of practical use all this time and are farther in the lead than ever. Send for free catalog.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-55, Quincy, Ill.



Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, hardier and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.



LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitters; hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 oz., by express, \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres
600 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

We Are The Largest MANUFACTURERS

OF COOPS, CHICK BOXES, EGG BOXES EGG CASES, CARRIERS, ETC.

HUFFMAN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
Cooping Dept. Waverly, Alabama

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Pen Headed by a Splendid Latham Cockerel

Twenty five years a breeder of this standard strain. Eggs \$2 per 15 from strong matings. 1907 New York winners in these pens.

A. C. Van Syckle, M. D.,
Box 209, Hackettstown, N. J.



Frog Raising

Our book gives the practical knowledge how to breed and raise frogs. A business that returns large profits. Price postpaid 25 cents, (Coin)

Meadow Brook Farm,
Allendale, New Jersey

Buff, Black and White ORPINGTONS

1907 CHICAGO WINNERS 1907

We won on Single Comb Buffs 1st and 2nd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 2nd and 3rd hen; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Silver cup for best display; Silver cup for best colored female; silver cup for best colored male; \$60 gold specials on Single and Rose Comb Black and Whites. We won

Ten Firsts and Eight Second Prizes.
J. M. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

Send for our 1907 Egg Circular
BOX A, NORTH ADAMS, MICHIGAN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN

One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume III

Number 10

JULY, 1907

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With Our Readers

¶ It is the constant aim of POULTRY to publish the best articles obtainable that tend to increase the knowledge of the poultry public in general, or that will interest them in matters pertaining to their favorite subject. We would like to have our readers compare this magazine with other publications of its kind, for we know that when they do so, the conclusions they draw will be favorable to us.

¶ We wish to call particular attention to the final report of the Australian Laying Competition. It is complete and was furnished us by Mr. A. A. Dunncliffe, who is very much interested in the results. The table of comparative results is especially interesting. POULTRY is the only magazine in America that was willing to go to the expense of furnishing these interesting results to its subscribers.

¶ It always gives us pleasure to present an article from the pen of that able writer, F. O. Wellcome. We know of no writer on poultry topics who has better grasp of the subjects upon which he writes. Mr. Wellcome's article on "The Great Unreached" in this number is one which we can strongly commend.

¶ "Uncle" John Bennett, of Sunman, Indiana, is a "Chicken Crank" of the simon-pure variety and he does not care who knows it. He pleads guilty to having been "cranky" for forty-seven years, and his story is told in this number in his own peculiar way.

¶ The August number of POULTRY will be an unusually interesting mid-summer number. In it the editor will tell the story of the big poultry ranches of Petaluma, California. He has secured a number of splendid photographs which will be used to embellish the letter-press. At first we planned to publish this article in the July number, but owing to circumstances we were compelled to hold it over for the August number. An English breeder will tell his experience with Bronze Turkeys in our August issue. Our readers will be interested in knowing how this big American bird behaves himself in the mother country.



THE editor of POULTRY arrived in California about April 20. While the primary object of the trip was not to see poultry and poultry farms on the West Coast, that was one of the items which made up the method of passing the time according to the plans made before starting.

The first month in the state was spent in Shasta county at a place about 250 miles north of San Francisco by rail and probably not far from 200 miles in a straight line.

The latitude was almost the same as that of Chicago and the elevation above the sea something like 1700 feet, not very much greater than the elevation at Chicago.

There is, however, a remarkable difference in the climate of the two places. In this part of California the temperature never gets down to freezing point, as oranges, lemons and date palms grow freely. The valley of the Sacramento river has a remarkably warm climate, latitude considered. Lying wholly in the temperate zone, the climate is almost that of the tropics, the average temperature for the various months in the year being exactly the same as at Los Angeles nearly 700 miles to the south of the point where we stopped.

The soil is very fertile, except the places where narrow benches divide deep gulches. On these benches the soil has been washed down the hillsides leaving the hardpan exposed or so near the surface that cropping is impossible.

We stopped in what is known as the Happy Valley district, which bounds the famous Anderson fruit district on the north. In Happy Valley there is much level land exactly suited to growing fruits of all kinds. A small part of this has been put under cultivation and yields large crops of all kinds of fruits and berries, Happy Valley strawberries having the reputation of being among the best grown in the state. Peaches, apples, pears, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds and quinces grow particularly well, much the larger part of the cultivated land being in peaches. One very large olive orchard is in the Valley and is very productive.

The average temperature of the coldest month of the year is 44 degrees and of the warmest month is 68 degrees. The days are very warm in midsummer but the nights are always cool and one must sleep under a blanket. The year is divided into the rainy and the dry seasons, most of the rain falling in December and January with scattering showers during the other months from October to May. We saw heavy rains the middle of May, but these were so exceptional that people remarked them.

This makes irrigation necessary and all farm land must be watered during the growing season. It costs not far from one dollar per acre to water crops during the season.

We saw trees well loaded with fruit which was grown without irrigation and no doubt

with proper attention fruit could be grown without the artificial use of water.

Strawberries begin to ripen the first days of May. Cherries come in during the latter part of May. Peaches are ripe from some time in June until late fall, according to variety, and grapes from July until October. From May till November it is possible to have a constant succession of fresh fruits for all of which there is a ready market. Olives ripen in December and sell at prices which make an olive orchard a fortune to any one who has the patience to wait eight years for the trees to come into bearing.

Eggs and poultry always command high prices, and feed can be grown easily or bought at comparatively low prices. The benches and hillsides which are too steep to cultivate are covered with white oak, live oak and pine trees, which grow a considerable distance apart, about as they would be planted in a city park, making a thick shade with patches of open ground between. This gives the uncultivated part of the country a park-like appearance which is very attractive. Manzanita and chapparal grow on the level lands and on some of the hillsides, but these are easily cleared away as they are very shallow-rooted shrubs. The manzanita makes good firewood and fence posts which resist decay for an indefinite time. The chapparal is burned as it stands and the roots plowed out without difficulty when the land is being prepared for crops. The manzanita is cut off and the stumps pulled out during the rainy season. Manzanita is easy to cut when green but hard and firm when dry.

With eggs never below twenty cents a dozen and running up to sixty-five cents; it would seem that poultry-raising could be made very profitable on the stony benches and steep hillsides. There are trees enough to furnish shade, the soil is full of grit of the proper size for fowls and the climate perfect, yet we saw only one flock of poultry in Happy Valley that deserved attention. This was a flock of White Leghorns, with some White Minorca blood. We got a photograph of this flock, which shows but a few of them as they were allowed to have entire liberty in the woods not far from the owner's home and declined to come up and have their pictures taken. This flock consists of sixty-five laying hens. The hens are fed wheat and barley and some mash feed, but pick up a large part of their living in the unbroken land to which they have access.

These hens lay eggs enough to pay for their own feed, the feed for three farm horses and the groceries used in a family of four. The owner is a berry farmer who does not raise grain, therefore must buy grain for both fowls and horses.

It occurred to us that this rough estimate of the poultry-keeping must be convincing, but another rancher said he could sell the product of two peach trees for enough to buy all the eggs he would use in his family

in a year and he did not see the necessity of keeping poultry.

We are told that this is the condition in the larger part of California. Fruit is so profitable that ranchers have fallen into the habit of depending on their orchards to supply all their wants, never stopping to consider the benefits they might derive from keeping poultry to destroy injurious insects and furnish fertilizer for fruits.

We go into these details to show what opportunities exist for poultrymen in this great state, which contains more square miles than Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Ohio combined.

In a territory larger than all New England, housing is of secondary importance, as mere sheds to keep off the winds and ward off drifting rains are all that are necessary.

So much for the undeveloped poultry opportunities of a large part of California. At another time we will tell what we saw where the people have become alive to their advantages in this respect and have taken up poultry-raising in a serious way, making it their principal business.

The story of Petaluma is an interesting one. When one town sells 4,334,321 dozens of eggs in one year and nearly 480,000 chickens, it means an enormous sum of money to be derived from the industry and that one which a large part of the state ignores because ranchers think they can make more money along other lines.

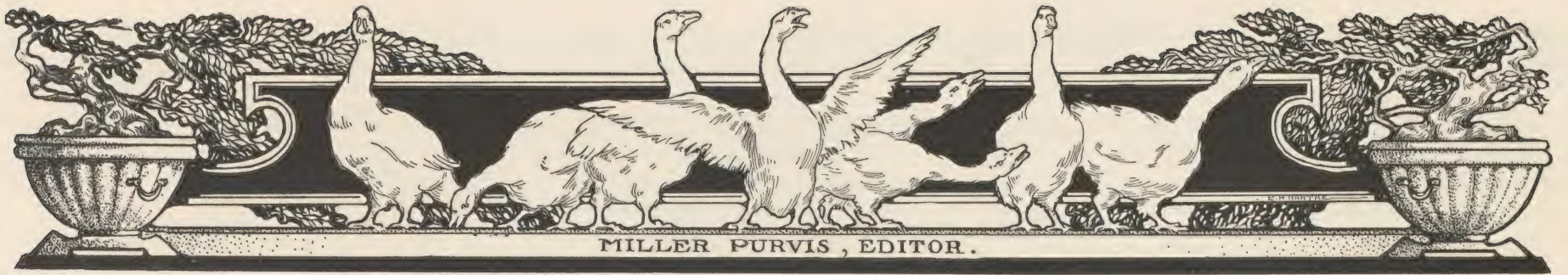
The demand on the West Coast seems to be one that can not be filled. It is at least as good as it is on the Atlantic, while the climate is such that Eastern poultrymen would think they had nothing to do if they were transported to the west and set down there to keep poultry.

Not being interested in real estate booming, we have no interest except in telling exactly what we have seen and are seeing every day as we write these words, from time to time during leisure hours, as we travel about the state. We predict a great future for poultry-raising in California and other parts of the Great West.

SPECIALTY clubs are all right in their way and we fully approve of them. They furnish a good way to begin united effort and to get poultry fanciers in closer touch with each other than would be possible if every one were to work alone without seeking help from his neighbor or rendering assistance to him.

These clubs teach their members that wider tolerance and more extended liberality which are the foundation for all permanent success. They bring about a unity of feeling and purpose which become an irresistible force when applied in any given direction.

We freely urge every breeder of poultry to join the club devoted to his specialty, and



feel that in so doing we are giving the wisest possible counsel.

The specialty club is using its combined strength to promote the interests of only one variety, and in so much is working selfishly, without regard to the larger interests that go with all the varieties and the poultry-industry generally.

We do not believe one member in a thousand in the specialty clubs would knowingly do anything to interfere with the progress of the poultry industry as a whole, or with any variety in the Standard. The very fact that a fancier belongs to a specialty club proves that he feels the necessity of united action and is confident that good will result.

If this is true, as we believe it is, then united action in a wider field would be still more effective. That which results in good to one will help all, if all are united in seeking to make progress in any given direction.

The poultrymen of this country have worked a wonderful change in conditions and made a splendid showing, without any united action that is worth considering. If all of them were to unite their efforts, the change for the better would be amazing to those who have not carefully studied the possibilities of the business and united action in promoting it.

The American Poultry Association carries on its roster the names of about one thousand members, fully half of whom are not enough interested in its welfare to vote at its elections when all that it is necessary to do is to fill and post a ballot.

It would be useless to discuss the reason for this apathy concerning this Association. There is a cause for it which might not be hard to find if one were disposed to begin a methodical search.

The reasons which have prevailed aforetime have been eliminated to a large extent. There is now no good reason why poultry fanciers should not join the American Poultry Association in large numbers. It is not a perfect organization, as yet. It has given up the old by making a serious effort to take up the new. It would be natural if mistakes have been made, but any serious effort toward improvement must have beneficial results.

Since the reorganization we have heard something of cliques, rings, machine politics and the old accusations which have become stock phrases with the enemies and detractors of the Association, but we speak advisedly when we say that plots and plans have had nothing to do with the councils of those who have talked together in the interests of the Association since the Auburn meeting.

We can not reasonably expect perfect harmony, but should each firmly resolve that for ourselves we will have nothing to do with promoting discord. To point out a weak place in a temperate manner is the right of every member. To seek to make strong the points that show weakness is a

common duty. These things may be accomplished without resorting to ridicule, or baseless assertions, or plain malice.

Those who are now members have shown their good faith by paying their dues. They have bought and paid for the right to be heard in the deliberations of the Association, and there never has been a greater disposition to give every one an opportunity to say the things which he feels should be said than now.

We only state an exact fact when we assert that every officer of the American Poultry Association desires the greatest good to the greatest number and would gladly see every honest poultry fancier in the country become a member who would work unremittingly for the good of the whole poultry industry of the country.

There is much that needs to be done, much that will be done, but the effort necessary to every individual is lessened every time an additional member is secured.

The poultryman who places his name on the list of members of the American Poultry Association is adding to the dignity of the industry and taking an action that will lead to its advancement in such a material way that he will receive in returns much more than it will cost him to become a member.

IT SEEMS a far cry from the time when the temperature is 88 in the shade, as it is as we write these words in California, to the time when there will be urgent need of a comfortable poultry house; but it will not be long until the days begin to grow shorter and, almost before we realize the fact, the cold weather of the year will be with us. Of course the temperature varies with the locality and directions for making a comfortable poultry house which would apply in Florida, New Mexico, or California, would be worth nothing to the beginner who lives in North Dakota or Maine.

Only the general plans which look to convenience and ease of management will apply to every locality, and every plan for housing poultry must be modified by the expectation or probabilities as to climatic conditions.

We shall not attempt at this time to lay down definite rules, our object being to remind our readers that comfortable houses are necessary to profits.

Of plans for poultry houses there are an unlimited number, most of which are absolutely worthless, as far as they attempt to improve the style which resembles an oblong box more than anything else.

The question of the space necessary to provide practically pure air for each fowl is one of considerable importance, although as a rule the poultry house contains an abundance of air. The minimum quantity of air consistent with perfect health has been placed at from six to ten cubic feet of space. This would indicate that each hen should have a little more room than she would occupy while standing on the floor, more or

less according to the distance between floor and ceiling.

It is ridiculous to think of keeping hens in such crowded quarters and inducing them to lay eggs. It has been shown time and again that beyond a certain limit crowding rapidly reduces production, so it would be very poor policy to keep too many fowls in the same room.

Four square feet of floor space is probably enough, where the hens have out-of-door exercise practically every day in the year.

But we are not going to write a lecture on poultry houses. We began this item with the intention of calling attention to the fact that time is flying and the poultry-house question will soon assume one of the qualities of the weather where this is written; it will become burning.

NOT long ago a good breeder, who is well enough known to command attention to anything he may say about breeding poultry, made a remark to us which has stuck in our memory and has come up for reflection a good many times since. We were remarking the good qualities of Rhode Island Reds in the way of egg-production, when our friend said: "They are all right now, but by the time they get them so they will breed reasonably true to Standard requirements they will have the laying qualities bred out of them."

As neither of us was interested in Rhode Island Reds, except as fanciers are interested in all breeds, our friend had nothing to gain by making this remark to us. He was simply voicing his experience.

Now we do not agree that pure-breeding is detrimental to egg-production. We believe exactly the contrary to this. We can not expect the best results unless we breed along lines which will give us control of results, and to do this we must confine our efforts to purebred stock.

It has occurred to us that at the time we misinterpreted the meaning of our friend's words. He might have meant that in breeding to Standard requirements in Rhode Island Reds, or any other breed, for that matter, we do not or can not give enough attention to practical qualities.

If the long experience of this fancier led to a remark of this kind, meaning to express the opinion that Standard requirements do not make for practical excellence, he will not have far to go to find others who will agree with him.

This leads us to assert that too many fanciers lose sight of the egg-type when selecting breeding stock, a thing which is not necessary to the production of show birds. Careful attention to every point of view will often admit a hen into a breeding pen which otherwise might be rejected.

The egg-type may be preserved while complying with Standard requirements if the breeder will take pains to apply the Standard strictly in selecting breeding stock. The fault is not so much with the reading of the

Standard as in the application of it by judges who care nothing for the egg-type or the practical qualities of the birds they handle.

What we need in this country is a definite test as to the laying qualities of fowls which conform to the type described in the Standard. Until this can be brought about, we will have something to learn about combining beauty with utility, a combination which should earnestly be sought by every fancier.

THE importance of some kind of bulky vegetable feed for growing fowls needs to be considered in the light of some recent observations made by an English experi-

menter. He claims that those fowls which have the greatest crop capacity are the ones which produce the largest number of eggs during the period of production and which fatten better when the time comes to finish them for market.

His theories seem reasonable when we consider that great capacity to eat is regarded as a good point in a dairy cow, the cow being the nearest approach to the laying hen in the matter of production of all our domestic stock. The cow must eat much in order to produce a large quantity of milk and it seems reasonable to infer

that the hen with the most capacious crop will be able to eat more and produce more eggs than could be produced by a hen with a comparatively small crop.

It is said that the Sussex fatteners in England regularly select those hens with large crops believing such crops to indicate productive capacity beyond the average. The poultry-breeders of Sussex are rather well informed concerning their business and it might be well for American poultrymen to notice this point and determine for themselves whether there is anything in the theory.

Figuring In Round Numbers

FROM an exchange, which ought to know better, we quote the following paragraph:

"It costs in round numbers \$1 to keep a hen. A hen will lay in round numbers 200 eggs per year. There is a net profit of 100 per cent, even if eggs do not sell for more than 12 cents a dozen."

With this statement as a basis, any one with even an elementary knowledge of mathematics can figure out a fortune. The problem is so exceedingly easy that even a child in the first grade of school may become rich. A dollar a year cost, \$2 a year proceeds, profit \$1 a year on each hen, \$2 on two hens, \$1,000 on 1,000 hens. Why, men and brethren, here is a road to wealth without using more than a scrap of paper and the stub end of a penny pencil.

Figures will not lie, sayeth the aged proverb, but unfortunately liars will figure and here lies the wreck of many hopes and the disappointment of many an ambitious beginner.

It is just such statements as the one we have quoted above that have deluded many an ambitious young man into beginning the poultry business with high hopes only to set him in the way of giving it up for good and all in a year or two after he has found that the formula does not work.

Hens do not pay a profit of a dollar a year unless they are kept under favorable surroundings as to the cost of feed and the qualities of the markets.

We have personal knowledge of a flock of several hundred White Leghorn hens which is kept under exceptionally favorable conditions. Feed is easily obtained at favorable prices, a great city lies only a few miles away, the climate is not severe and the owner of the flock is prompt and careful in performing his duties. Every hen lays her eggs in a trapnest and the owner knows just how many eggs the flock yields in a year and which hens laid them.

He is an enthusiast and believes in the poultry business. We asked him how many eggs his hens averaged in a year. He said "about 120 each. Some of them lay sixty, some a hundred and some 200, but the 200-a-year ones are few and far between."

No round numbers about that answer, no guess work in the business of that poultryman. He knows he can not keep a hen a year for a dollar and he knows just as well that his hens do not lay in round numbers 200 eggs in a year. To be sure he gets more than 12 cents a dozen for his eggs. As a matter of fact he gets more than twice that amount. If he did not he could not make his poultry farm pay.

Guesswork and mere assertions, passed along by the ignorant or careless as established facts, have been the bane of the poultry business. It requires good business ability to make a big flock of hens pay a legitimate profit on the investment. It costs \$1 a year to keep a hen where feed is cheap and near at hand. If a man's time is worth counting, it costs from 25 to 50 cents a year for labor and besides the investment of stock it costs at a very low estimate 50 cents per hen for a house. Of course the investment in the house is made only once, but counting investment and deterioration we must charge each hen at least 10 cents rent each year, and at this we have not charged anything for the investment in land or the rental of it.

Let us get down to facts when we tell the uninitiated about the profits of the business. The facts are good enough for any one, except those who are seeking some quick way to get rich and these are not of those who are willing honestly to earn the money they make.

If one will breed pure-bred poultry, taking care to keep for breeding only birds of high quality, give his birds every necessary attention and give his business the same consideration he would if he were farming or merchandising, it is quite within the bounds of possibility to make from 50 cents a year up clear profit from each hen kept. This estimate allows the breeder to pay himself out of the proceeds off the business before taking account of profits.

All above 50 cents a year profit that the poultry-breeder secures he may count as extra profit due to his skill as a breeder.

This estimate is based on the market price of eggs and poultry. If we take this as a basis for computing profits, we must also take the same basis in charging ourselves with our stock, so we must count our hens as being worth only the price per pound in the market.

On this valuation a profit of 50 cents a year from each hen is a dividend of at least 50 per cent on the capital investment, a rate of profit which satisfies even the Standard Oil Company.

While it costs from six to twenty times as much in the beginning to start with pure-bred stock, it costs no more to raise, feed and care for a pure-bred hen than it does for the cheapest mongrel that can be found. The pure-bred hen will lay more eggs for the quantity of feed she consumes than will the mongrel and there is always a chance to sell eggs and stock for prices very much above those ruling in the markets.

It is not figuring in round numbers that the

poultry business needs just at this time. What it needs is conservative estimates which will not lead to disappointment.

Facts are needed rather than wild guesses or exaggerated estimates which are arrived at by figuring loosely in round numbers. The man or woman who is seeking a pleasant and profitable business where the work is not heavy, the market demand for the products good and the returns ample, will find the poultry business adapted to such a need. On the other hand, the work of poultry-keeping must be given careful, intelligent and constant attention. Hit or miss methods will not lead to success.

We do not hesitate to advise the young man with a leaning in that direction to go into the poultry business, but we do not want to give him any false idea of what he will have to do or over-estimate the proceeds from the business.

About the Best Breed

WE do not believe there is any "best breed."

While all breeds do not look alike to us, we believe one breed is as good as another. We frequently read enthusiastic articles in which the writer states he has tried several breeds but finally settled on this, that or the other one, as combining all the good points of all without the defects of any. Such articles stamp the writer as an amateur without extended experience, or as the promoter of some breed which he has a particular reason for exploiting.

In breeding poultry so much depends on the breeder that to say one breed is better than another is to say that all breeders have equal ability. A good poultryman will succeed with any breed, but he will always do best with the breed he likes best.

It is equally hard to say who is the best breeder. Even if we were convinced in our own mind that some certain breeder was the best one in the profession we are not in a position to draw invidious distinctions. We believe those who advertise in our columns are all among the best breeders. If we did not believe this we would not sell them space. If the beginner deals with one of our advertisers he has our guarantee, to which there are very few conditions, that he will be fairly treated and get good value for the money he invests. Say you saw the advertisement in *POULTRY*, and the guarantee is good for thirty days after any deal.



An Ideal Poultry Establishment.

Owned by Sunnybank Poultry Yards.

THE GREAT UNREACHED

"Every new development of any importance finally comes to its abiding place through friction, missapprehension and opposition. What there is already occupies all the space, and there is no place for a new comer, especially if it be a disturber.

"Formulated systems, backed by prestige, literature, and authority are ultra-conservative. They yield not an inch except by compulsion.

"Popular prejudice arises largely from an inability to cognize the factors involved.

"It is interesting to note the prolific ingenuity which shifts all responsibility on external things."—Henry Wood.



IN THE year 1900, our census takers found 5,737,372 farms within the confines of the continental United States. On about 5,163,635 farms, poultry was kept.

It was estimated that 80 per cent. of all the birds kept were chickens. The poultry kept in back yards and other limited areas in the cities and villages of the country are not included in the above figures.

It is highly probable that we have in this country several million poultry keepers who are not located on farms. It may not be far out of the way to guess that the total number of poultry keepers in the United States at the present moment reaches a grand total of eight or nine millions.

Poultry raising is a great and a peculiar industry. It appeals to all kinds and sorts of people and all kinds and sorts of people engage in it. All that is required is the disposition, a bit of land, and a very little money. It is an industry that, from its very nature, is, inherently, of great commercial, social, and moral importance.

The farmers are most likely to keep poultry all of the time, year in and year out, whether they "make it pay" or not. They are well situated to tolerate poultry—neglected poultry—without much discomfort or sense of loss.

The back-yard and town-lot poultry keepers are more likely than are farmers to "try" poultry keeping for one, two or more seasons and then drop it for one or another reason. But, no matter how many lapses there may be, they are, no doubt, more than offset by an ever increasing number of "beginners."

F. O. WELLCOME

Every industry of any consequence that is participated in by intelligent people has its exclusive literature. The poultry industry has a very extensive literature consisting, in the United States, of some sixty poultry periodicals—most of them monthlies—; numerous books; the extremely important advertising literature of poultry breeders, and dealers in poultry keeper's supplies; and numerous pamphlets issued from time to time by our Bureau of Animal Industry, and bulletins issued by those State Experiment stations which maintain poultry departments.

All of this industrial literature has a mission. Its objects are manifold yet intimately co-related. Progress in any industry would be impossible were it not for those

"Little cubes of metal,
Little drops of ink,
Brains and the printing press,
That make the millions think."

So it is that any interested poultry keeper must look to our poultry literature if he would know what has been, what is, and what is likely to be; what has been done, what is being done, and what remains to be done—in the industry.

Education and progress in any industry are impossible without zeal, and there is no such thing as industrial zeal without self-interest. Self-interest inspires investigation, study and research, and self-interest gives the instructor knowledge and the zeal to impart information to others. For this reason, we find in all industrial literature the

dominant tone of self-interest continually leading up to and resolving into the self-interested concerns of those who read it.

Foolish indeed is he who permits himself to be deceived by those who try to conceal a wholly proper self-interest at the very moment that they are trying to advance it. Still more dense is he who imagines an ulterior self-interest between the lines that, for the moment, contemplate only the interests of others. The credulous and the over-suspicious pay a tremendous price, in good hard cash, for their foolishness without knowing it.

The quality of established literature is predetermined by the character of those that support it. An examination of our poultry literature reveals, clearly enough, the types of poultry keepers who constitute the majority of those who support it.

Could we discover both the quality and the quantity of the circulations of all of our poultry periodicals, including the very numerous duplications, we could get an approximate idea of the immense field that is yet practically untouched by the propaganda of poultry progress. It being impossible to obtain such figures with known accuracy, estimates based upon data not generally available and not reducible to exact terms are all that one may venture to make. Some intuition and considerable deduction will help.

An experienced advertiser who keys his ads and uses a cut in them gets, after a time, some sort of a notion of the quality and the quantity of the circulation of different typical mediums.

The industrial journal which is "largely read from cover to cover" by a large proportion of its subscribers and advertisers

is, or will surely become a leading power in the industry if sufficiently supported. Between its lines, unseen but continually sensed, will be the golden rule of advertising: "Treat the advertising of others as you would have others treat yours." The ultra-suspicious and supercilious articles of ignorance, envy and conceit are never permitted to be revealed in the columns of industrial organs of high quality.

What proportion of our poultry keepers read our poultry journals?

My estimate, or guess, is, that of the eight or nine million (estimated) poultry keepers in the United States, not more than four to five per cent, (320,000 to 450,000) regularly read and are practically influenced by any exclusive poultry periodical. This estimate is, of course, subject to criticism and correction by anyone who thinks that he can make a better one.

Assuming, for the purpose of this article, that the above estimates are within reason, we shall find that about 95 per cent. of our millions of poultry keepers are, probably, as yet outside the pale of our exclusive poultry periodicals, and would be practically unfamiliar with nearly all that they stand for were it not for the limited poultry departments of our agricultural and other periodicals, the literature disseminated by those who advertise in those periodicals, and the national and state bulletins that deal with poultry questions. Such mediums reflect, to a greater or a lesser extent, a portion of the educational propaganda that usually originates with those who make possible, or whose patronage maintains the exclusive poultry press.

Assuming that the immense majority of poultry keepers who do not regularly read and guide their poultry keeping by our best poultry literature do, nevertheless, obtain much aid from the other sources mentioned, we may still be justified in designating them as The Great Unreached, and institute an inquiry as to why they remain unreached and how to reach them for their good and our own.

A paternal government on the one hand, and certain types of advertisers on the other have so diligently sought to obtain public approval and trade through the assumed potency of "free" literature that a very large proportion of our population have acquired such a low estimate of the money value of periodical reading matter that they will not pay a price for it that, alone, would make its publication possible. The unavoidable result is, that a very large part of our periodical reading matter of general circulation is wholly unworthy of the name of literature, even in the mild and concrete sense in which the word is employed in this article. Its reading columns are mainly filled with trashy fiction and unreliable misinformation, and the advertising columns, from which its chief support is derived, consist largely of advertisements that appeal only to the densely ignorant and the depraved. So great has this evil become that an important department of our government is continually trying to devise means for suppressing it. Their greatest handicap is the very public whom they desire to protect. The source of the evil is to

be found in the moral control of such mediums by the money of unscrupulous mail-order interests. This money enables the publishers to sell their periodicals at less than cost in order to give the advertisements as large a circulation as possible in the rural sections of the country.

It has been abundantly proved that it is our rural people who gladly "bite" at all sorts of worthless and harmful propositions, when such are skillfully advertised, while they turn down and sneer at honorable commercial advances set before them in a truthful and dignified manner. Our mature judgment—our ability to judge fairly of things unseen—very greatly depends upon the sort of mental food we have been brought up upon. The poultry keeper who has not formed the habit of reading at least a fair quality of general literature is not likely to demand or appreciate our best and most reliable poultry literature. His mind craves buncomb, deceit, "hot air," malicious invective, and gilded fiction. What poultry literature he does read will be judged by him according to the perverted standards that he has acquired from other reading.

While it is, unfortunately, true that our poultry periodicals as a class are to some extent contaminated by commercial humbug and chicanery, and to a greater extent by incompetence and ignorance, they are far and away above the ordinary cheap type of "popular" periodical literature in every way.

Every poultry keeper who does not regularly read, with an open mind, one or more of our best poultry journals is missing much that should be extremely valuable to him. He should not only read them, with an open mind, but, if he is a practical poultry keeper of experience and has got out of the oat-corn-or-wheat elementary kindergarten class, he should at least contribute to the questions and answers departments and help to raise them to a higher standard. When those who answer our questions are so brave we should not fear to expose our ignorance.

The majority of the farmers in the United States are an entirely different proposition from the bucolic peasants of Europe. Many of our back-yard and village-lot writers do not understand our farmers at all. Of course, we write a great deal that is not aimed at the farmer, but much of the stuff that is aimed at him misses the mark. Some of our amateurs who like to see their names in print, and do not own a rubber stamp, are too fond of calling every farmer who presumably does not do this or that and does do so and such "a back number." That does not enthruse the farmer in any event, and he invariably knows a few things about live stock himself. You hardly ever see

him preparing Welsh rarebits in a chafing dish for his hogs, or sprinkling attar of roses on his tie-up floor. He very likely regards a healthy, vigorous, live hen in a tree as being more potential than a dead one under the roosts; and perhaps a dozen eggs in a basket looks bigger to him than two dozen in his mind. Then, again, "back numbers" are not so bad. (See bound volumes of POULTRY.) It is claimed by some that even "a has been is better than a never was."

With an immensely larger field than any other industrial literature, and with but a wee bit of that field under cultivation, the openly displayed competitive attitude of poultry periodicals toward each other must seem passing strange to new readers. It must make them think, but what sort of a think do they think? I do not believe that the most virile imagination can conceive of any sense in it.

If one may fairly judge by most of the contributed matter and advertisements, the chief mission of our poultry journals as a whole is to extend adoption of purebred poultry.

That is indeed a worthy object, but if the object is to induce experienced farmers and other experienced poultry keepers to replace mixed bloods with purebred stock, it may not be accomplished by making claims that are obvious misrepresentations.

I believe that a great mistake is being made in this connection by the exclusive poultry press. The high class agricultural press and the national and state bulletins are doing more effective work along that line than all of our poultry journals put together, for the reason that they neither underrate the mongrel nor overrate the purebloods as such. The ordinary mongrel hen is a greater source of profit on many a farm than are the purebloods on many other holdings. There is no sense in disputing so very trivial a fact. It is a fact, but it has no earthly bearing upon the relative merits of pure and mixed blood as such.

There exists nothing in the hen line that is any more worthless than some mongrels—unless it be some purebloods. Some purebred stock might do much better in some hands than any mongrel stock could, but that would prove absolutely nothing in regard to some other purebred stock.

Pure blood in poultry has greater possibilities than any mixed blood can have, but the possibilities absolutely depend upon a number of factors other than the blood. With pure blood, a higher degree of excellence in any direction may be secured by competent selection, breeding, feeding and care than is possible with mixed blood. But if the selection, breeding, feeding and care are neglected some of the superior potentialities of the pure blood may never develop. Competent selection, breeding and care continued long enough to establish high general or specific excellence are not always and essentially co-existent with pure blood.

G. Arthur Bell, B. S. A., Assistant Animal Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, recommends pure bred poultry as follows: "Purebred fowls do not require any more house or yard room, feed, time, or labor in caring for them than mongrels. The



White Wyandottes owned by Robt. Boyd, Polo, Illinois.

first cost is greater, but for that extra cost one will have a flock of fowls which will produce carcasses and eggs of a much more uniform shape, color, and size, all of which is desirable in effecting a ready sale. Then there is the inward satisfaction of having something which makes a better appearance than the average mongrel flocks." There is no "hot air" in that. Nothing that antagonizes the average farmer's good sense. It may also be truly said that should the purebred stock fail to lay as well as the mongrels formerly did they may be improved along that line by selection, breeding, feeding and care much quicker and to a higher standard than could reasonably be expected with mixed blood. Should one desire to obtain the extra profits that come through the sale of stock for breeding and eggs for hatching, purebred stock is essential. Purebred poultry may be described in abstract terms as being in all respects better than mongrels, but its concrete value in any specific case depends upon the particular source from which it is obtained, its after treatment, and the disposition made of the product. Truthful generalities often become

mongrelite, I am, however, old fashioned enough and have had sufficient experience with mongrel hens to know that some markets will pay as much for mongrel fowls as for pure bloods; that some mongrels will weigh more and lay better than some pure bloods; that a knowledge of chemistry and the higher mathematics is not essential to enable one to feed himself, his children, or his hens properly—even though he may not do it; that hens that are allowed to roost in the trees do not contract colds or roup, feather better and are much better off and happier than are some that are snugly housed in nice little Italian villas of esthetic design; and that a vigorous biddy may keep herself fairly free from body lice if she has half a chance and lay more than 200 eggs in less than one year. For all of that, I firmly believe in some very modern methods to an exceptional degree, and for exceptionally good reasons.

I do not profess to be able to state how to attract the Great Unreached majority of poultry keepers to our poultry periodicals.

Telling the truth is a good way to repel some of those that have been reached. I

RELIABILITY is the one great quality that should dominate all industrial literature. Reliability costs money. "It comes high." Those who want it should be willing to pay well for it. We may not hope to find it associated with periodicals that are forced upon as many people as possible, at as near nothing as our postal laws will permit, for the sole purpose of circulating advertising. Such mediums do not need reliability and are not willing to pay its high cost. I am appraising them from the view point of a reader, not that of an advertiser. This advertiser takes a vacation when this reader writes, I am almost enthusiastically sorry to say.

When the Great Unreached learn the real value of attractiveness and reliability and are willing to pay for it, I have no doubt that they will search for it and find it. Perhaps unseemly squabbles for the favor of the five per cent will cease when the 95 per cent, is ready for division.

In closing, I want to heartily recommend, to such readers as have honored me with their attention thus far, an exceedingly valuable pamphlet entitled "Poultry Manage-



Back Yard View of Henry VanDreser's Famous Egg Farm.

Photo by the Editor.

exceedingly false when exactly applied to specific cases without qualification.

There is something rather humorous about the terms "mongrelites" and "mongrelism" in an age and generation that not only mixes up the blood of the greater part of all its domestic animals, but also its own. We apparently err exceedingly when we mix up our hens. Verily, it is indeed a weighty issue between progressive mongrels and "back-number" mongrelites.

I keep purebred poultry only, so, although I may be myself a mongrel, I am not a

have a notion, however, that a very large part of the Unreached would gladly pay well for a poultry journal that showed continuous internal evidence of being wholly sincere, competent, and honest, in all of its departments, should they discover it. Many such might exist for a long time, be advertised in the periodicals that the Unreached now read, and be offered by zealous and competent agents, without being discovered by millions of self sufficient poultry keepers who will not notice either advertisements or agents.

ment," by G. Arthur Bell, B. S. A., published by our national Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Were the same pamphlet published by a private firm or individual and sold at a good price, there are plenty of fools who would think I was paid for the notice and recommendation. I have no patience with the fanatical prejudice that makes such distinctions. I think it would be read by more people and do much more good if it had a price and was continuously advertised.

Lessons From A Charmer

M. F. HANGER

GOING by invitation into the poultry yards of a beautiful young lady, I saw the rich glow of health on her cheerful face, and watched with gladness the rippling smiles that chased each other like little Cupids over her lovely features. When she gracefully stooped to caress a glossy bird, which came proudly walking to her side, she half closed her large black eyes that were lit up with a liquid light

of brilliancy, and for a moment the long, dark, silken lashes lay quietly over the half closed eyes as if in mourning over the many souls they had murdered in little love affairs. When she arose and moved with dignity and stately

ease among her fine birds, I found myself under the magic power of her matchless charms, and exclaimed with joyous admiration: "Ah! what celestial charms, what graceful mien! You walk a beauty and you look a queen!" For this compliment, learned when I was a school boy reading Homer, she invited me into her parlor, where she played the piano and sang with such culture and

winning sweetness that I quite forgot I was in the presence of a poultry raiser.

That night as we drove slowly through the streets by the brilliantly lighted stores, which were filled with pale-faced, tired, care-worn shop girls behind the counters, who were working long hours for small

salaries in air poisoned by heat, dirt, crowds and by the dyes in the goods, I could not help contrasting their miserable, slavish lives with the free life of the strong, healthy poultry raiser by my side with her silvery voice, her rosy face and laughing eyes.

Returning home and meditating upon the events of the day, I concluded that poultry raising was an occupation in which any young lady could engage with great gain to her health, to her mind, to her beauty, and to her purse.

A CRANK'S OWN STORY



ENERALLY speaking, the poultry fancier is looked upon as a "crank," or at least, a business man of small calibre, as compared with his commercial brethren. He is even frequently

referred to as a swindler. Many persons claim (and they at least appear to be honest in the assertion) that there are but few honest dealers in the "fancy."

How did "Uncle John" become a poultry "crank," you ask? It was in this way: About fifty years ago I read the then famous poultry book of L. B. Silvers.' My transformation was instantaneous. At that time my means were quite limited, and consequently I could spend but sparingly. However, I managed to raise fourteen dollars—just one more than that so-called fatal "thirteen." (I took no stock in superstitious omens.) I then purchased three chickens—the "White Faces"—on which the express charge was three dollars. I came near being accused of being "cranky" in the start; for I went to the station nearly every day for a month to look for them. After having abandoned all hope of ever receiving them they finally came, in an old box that was built too low for comfort, with old salt barrel staves nailed over the top—a disgrace to the sender and no honor to the receiver.

There are today so-called fanciers that ship in heavy and unsightly boxes. I take special pains to make light and attractive coops and ship eggs in attractive baskets, safely packed. Yes, I am a "crank" in this matter; it pays.

The old box cooled off my ardor considerably. But the second day following their arrival one hen laid an egg—a large round white egg. It canceled all the disappointment. I was then a confirmed "chicken crank." I grew worse each year, and the feathers in my hat multiplied as the prices went up and the premiums were won.

Is there anything in it? Certainly—lots of trouble and pleasure combined, (and the barrel is not full yet.) That causes me to forget the unpleasantness, the greatest of which being that customers do not address plainly and ask many questions concerning matters of no interest to me, and, moreover, neglecting to enclose stamps. I have spent ten thousand hours (one year and fifty days) in trying to decipher addresses and have made an outlay of \$1,937.29 in stamps and answering questions. The two items alone have caused my hair to turn prematurely

gray. But, as I said, the pleasure overbalances all the disagreeableness. I have received 3,333 pleasant letters, and only about 100 unpleasant ones. Some persons would not be satisfied if they possessed the earth.

The most pleasing letters naturally are from the lady customers, of whom I have many. Some are rather "cranky" too. I like to deal with them; they know the difference between a chicken and a goose. I



"Uncle" John Bennett, Sunman, Indiana. Forty-Seven Years a Chicken Crank and is Proud of it. He "Cranks" on White Faced Black Spanish Exclusively.

did receive a rather unpleasant letter years ago from a lady customer. I sent her a set of eggs—thirteen of course; no fatality in the dreaded thirteen; some want fifteen and they are generally attended by fatal results, as one or more are broken, thus smearing the sound eggs and killing the chicks in the shell. The hen hatched nine—all roosters. The woman wrote thus: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself—to send a woman all rooster eggs!" But that did not prevent further dealing between us; she was one of the most agreeable customers I had for years. She wrote spicy letters, only one of which I will mention. She was a "crank" on raising geese. I detest geese—two-legged and all breeds. I wrote her that I could take a long pole and mow their heads off. She paid me back, saying that she would like to be my neighbor, that she would raise nothing but potato bugs to aggravate me. Correspondence of this nature was continued for several years. One day I received a letter addressed in a strange handwriting, yet postmarked from her home in Illinois. It

arrived at noon. After hastily eating my dinner, I opened it and learned that it was written by her husband. Jealous? No. Her good husband wrote, that Libbie was killed by the cyclone at Mount Vernon, Ill., their home. I stopped reading and hastily went out in the fresh air. It was a hot day. I went behind the wood shed and cried like a baby. As soon as I could control my feelings I finished reading the sad letter, which continued, "Send Libbie's picture—the only one in existence. I will return it after having some taken from it." He did. She was a small woman, with an abundance of flowing hair. The house was torn to pieces. A sill crushed her head. That was about thirty years ago. No doubt she was a pleasant wife and mother.

I will now give the latest pleasantries in the long forty-seven years' experience that I can recall. Many others have escaped my memory. A woman, residing in Ripley county, Ind., having seen an ad about Uncle John's White Face Black Spanish three or four years ago, was favorably impressed but she did not act at once. It remained in her mind, however, for years, though she had forgotten my address. She wrote to Miss Grace Pate, of Milan, the efficient correspondent of many papers, in fact, an encyclopedia in herself—a large volume. Grace gave her the address and she wrote me for prices on 100 Spanish eggs. She accepted the offer I made in response to her communication. As she lives in the back woods, away from the railway, and about 25 miles from me, I proposed to take them half way and meet her in King's Hotel at Milan. The day and hour were set. I was punctual in arriving. No mortal can beat me in punctuality. I am a "crank" on that. "Daisy" had not arrived. She had over half way to come. I lingered, watched and kept cool (?).—it was hot—all the time wondering what kind of a funny-looking creature she was. Long after the noon hour no sign of a farmer's wife appeared. I thought, "Am I buncoed?" To be on the safe side, I left the basket with the 100 WhiteFace Black Spanish eggs, securely packed, in care of Mrs. King. I told Mrs. King to collect the pay before she let the basket go. I feared that the stranger might be a sleek schemer, who would beat me out of the valuable eggs. Two days later I received a crisp ten-dollar bill from the King Hotel, sent by Mr. King, without a line. He had no time to fool with such small business. In the same mail I received a letter from Daisy—that's her name. She explained that the reason she did not meet the appointment the threshing machine came the evening before—a legitimate

excuse. She got her eggs next day, reaching home safely with them at 7 p. m. She then had seven cows to milk and seven calves to feed, besides other work. How gladly would I have helped her by milking while she fed the calves! Well, she had plenty of brood hens and she set them the next day. (The hens do not "set" after the eggs are placed under them; they "sit.") In about two weeks I received another letter from her, asking for 120 more eggs. She saw that the first were good by testing them. I had business at the "Hub" and suggested that I take them there. This plan was agreeable to her and we were to meet at the "old stand" at 11 o'clock a. m. When I arrived "Jake" was sitting at the window, as usual, waiting for the arrival of guests, and he cared for me. I asked him if a woman had inquired there for me. I thought

dinner at the "old stand." She thanked me, adding that she had a friend in town who expected them to dinner. She then volunteered to pay for the eggs. She was sitting some distance away and I said that the boy could carry it to me. Having counted out the hard-earned dollars and placed it in the youth's hand, he (not having previously uttered a word) said that it was too much. The young financier surprised me. Maybe he thought I ought to ask store price only. To pacify him I took a half-dollar out of my pocket and gave it to him. The boy finally handed me the money. We then went to the sitting room to get the nicely-packed basket, which contained valuable goods. I volunteered to carry it to her friend's house, but she declined to accept the offer, saying that she could carry it. She then departed.

After the woman had passed out of sight

as I had a call for two or three hundred hens from one man. I had forgotten all about her when a letter came, bearing her postmark. I knew her beautiful handwriting and wondered what was up. (I will say right here, that in our conversation at the Hub she said she had been a widow for several years, and that the boy with her was the only child. She had married a farmer of advanced age and many acres. He was afflicted with asthma. Her burden was heavy, but she seemed to have carried it without a murmur. Just think—milking seven cows and feeding seven calves, with many chickens to care for, etc.!) Well, I opened the unlooked-for letter with fear and anxiety. Here is the contents, verbatim: "Sept. 13," (the supposed fatal number) "1906. Say, we have got the nicest, prettiest, sweetest little baby girl you ever read about! Do



A Very Pretty Goose Picture.

The Photograph was taken by Mr. Purvis on one of his Eastern Trips.

she would prove to be a chuloy, red-faced farmer's wife. Jake replied that she was waiting in the parlor. I was afraid to go alone, and he accompanied me to the door then returned to his accustomed seat at the window. I entered the beautiful parlor to meet the looked-for new customer. She was sitting in a position that showed the profile, but turned and arose. I was rooted to the carpet, and could not step or speak. I believe I bowed, but am not sure that I removed my hat. Abashed? You may guess it. She was tall and slender, dressed to perfection, and self-possessed. Finally I asked if she were Mrs. W.—. She smilingly replied, "Yes, sir." Then I began to talk chicken and the ice was broken. We were then seated and the conversation continued one hour. She was accompanied by an eight-year-old bright, yet shy boy, whose intelligence was no doubt inherited from his beautiful mother. I invited them to have

I went into the well-known "old stand" where good meals are to be found. After dinner I started for home. I thought, how a man can be fooled in imagination! I was, agreeably fooled.

Later on she wrote about her luck and failure—raised a goodly number. She wrote funny and spicy letters, in a nice easy hand. If all of my customers had written as plainly I would not be as gray as I am today. But such is life. I was anxious for her to raise a fine lot of Spanish. I intended to drive down some day and buy a load of them. Some months later I wrote to learn how many hens and chicks she had and how many she would spare. She wrote rather a short letter which said that I could not have any for love nor money. I wondered what had gotten into her; she seemed as cross as a broody hen. I let her "sit" and did not reply; I saw no prospect of getting the hens. The disappointment was great,

you think I have done well? If I didn't raise many Spanish chickens, we got her Sept. 1. (She wrote on the 13th) Happy? Well, I guess so! Talk about chickens? Not me—got something nicer now." Wasn't this a thrust at me!—"You don't know what happiness is!" She knew that I was only an uncle to all creation, and no dad to anyone. Well, I let her "cluck" to her heart's content: I did not reply. I know she expected an answer and I let her do penance for saying that I could not have her Spanish for love nor money. That was bad enough, but the other thrust was worthy of a severe penance. I have hopes now that she will let me have some of her fine hens. I want to see that "nicest, prettiest, sweetest little baby girl." I will drive down some day without giving notice and surprise her.

Now do you understand why I stay in the "fancy" so long?

"UNCLE JOHN" BENNETT.

A Study of Egg Producing Feeds



AFTER all these years of poultry-breeding, during which breed after breed has been improved or produced by crossing, there is no acknowledged authority to which we can go for definite instruction concerning feeding so as best to promote the production of eggs.

In every other line of stock breeding we have tables which are accepted as authority in the matter of feeding for various purposes. We know how to feed a horse so that it will best be able to do its work, how to feed a cow for milk, a growing calf or a bullock which is being prepared for market. We know exactly how to feed hogs to produce the greatest number of pounds of pork at the least cost per pound; but when it comes to feeding poultry, those who have experimented with the most care either decline to give a feeding formula or give one with the saving provision that it has been found fairly satisfactory.

To be sure some empirical rations have been given by those who assume to have knowledge of the subject; but when one asks Roberts, Rice, Atwood, or Dryden for an unfailing formula for a ration to promote egg-production each of them declines to go farther than to say what he has used and how many eggs his hens laid while being fed the given ration.

There was a theory, in the ancient days as poultry-keeping goes, that it required more feed for birds than for animals, because of the loss of energy in the process of grinding the feed in the gizzard, but this was merely speculation as there is no reason to think it requires more energy to grind feed in the gizzard than it does to masticate it with the teeth.

The fact is there is no scientific data on which to base a formula which will force egg-production. With all our knowledge on the subject, the man who declares that he is able to make a combination of feeds which is better than any other for this purpose brands himself as a charlatan or something very nearly akin to this.

The experiment stations have been working along this line for several years but no two of them agree nor does any one of them undertake to dispute with the others on the subject. Gilbert feeds one way, Gowell another, and Rice, Bryden and Atwood each have methods of feeding which have been found quite satisfactory in their work. All of these are seeking the best formula for a ration which one of them is ready to announce as the long-sought perfect ration.

So far it has been assumed that a ration composed of the feed elements in the same proportion as they are found in the best ration for a dairy cow would be valuable for the production of eggs. It has been argued that the butter fat in milk, the caseine and the mineral salts are the same elements that are found in yolk and white of egg. This may be and perhaps is true, but no one can say so with authority.

Both common sense and actual experiment teach us that we must furnish a cow with a proper quantity of the elements in milk in order to obtain milk from her. Reasoning by analogy, we must furnish a hen with the elements found in eggs in order to promote egg-production.

Assuming this to be true, and no one will dispute the fact, we may receive some light by examining the chemical construction of an egg. Beginning with the yolk, we find that it is composed of fat, albumin and mineral salts. Sixty-four per cent of it is fat. This shows that we must feed a hen sufficient fat-producing feed to supply her with enough energy to keep the fires of existence burning, supply the necessary fat to the body and a surplus to be used in making the yolk of the egg.

In other words, a hen to produce an egg every other day must have surplus fat in her feed which weighs two-thirds as much as the yolk of an egg. This a considerable quantity of fat to extract from ordinary feed, but it is absolute necessary or egg-production is not possible.

Then comes the white of the egg. This is practically pure albumin and water. It contains hardly a trace of fat and a small quantity of mineral salts. Albumin in an egg is the same as the albumin in lean beef, the albumin found in the caseine of milk and in the gluten of the grains.

Unless a hen is fed enough of the proteids which produce albumin, production of eggs will fall off. All grains contain albumin, so do milk, lean meat and green feeds. These each contain various proportions of the fats also.

In practice we need not worry much about the necessary amount of fats. These are plentiful in most feeds. The costly part of all feeds is the protein from which comes the albumin of the blood and of the whites of eggs. It is difficult to mix a grain ration which does not contain a superabundance of fat, and at the same contains enough of the proteids to use in the production of a large number of eggs.

The hens which lay ten dozen eggs in a year will have produced fifteen pounds of eggs, composed of the choicest part of the feed she has consumed. This will be from three to five times her own weight and it will at once be seen that her vital machinery must be kept working at high pressure all the time in order to do the work required of it.

The shell of the egg requires that lime should be present in the feed or supplied by some other means. There is a small quantity of lime in all feeds, but not enough to supply lime for egg shells when they are produced in large numbers.

Water forms a considerable portion of both the yolk and white of an egg, and the hen which does not have a plentiful supply of this cannot do her best.

It should be remembered that the absence of any one of the elements that go into the composition of an egg will affect the whole supply. No matter how much protein we supply, we will not get eggs unless we supply fat and water. The mineral salts in an egg are plentiful in all feeds, but lime is as necessary as protein or fat-producing elements.

The fats in feeds supply the heat which keeps up the bodily temperature and the energy which maintains life and gives power to move about, digest feed and carry on the functions of the body. The production of eggs in large numbers carries with it the necessity for increased expenditure of energy, so more fat

is required than would be the case if the hen were not laying.

The principles set forth above are accepted as foundation facts and on these we must base any theory or practice any method. These principles are true of any animated being, fish, flesh, or fowl, so we may work from them with perfect confidence.

Experimental work has gone far enough to lead those who have given the matter considerable study to believe that what would be called balanced ration for a cow or horse will not apply in the case of a laying hen. While discussing the matter with Professor Rice, at Ithaca, he made a remark which accords with the theory we have been developing. He said he was beginning to think that a hen requires a wider ration than is made up for farm animals generally. That is, while the average farm-animal ration should be composed of one part of protein to four or five parts of carbohydrates, he thought for laying hens there should be a larger proportion of carbohydrates.

This accords with our experience. Corn is rich with carbohydrates and rather poor in protein, therefore it is a fattening feed. We have long noticed that corn apparently is a good feed for laying hens, when fed in connection with other grains and feed materials. This belief has been substantiated by Professor Thompson, in Australia, who regards corn as one of the best grain feeds that he uses for laying hens.

Theoretically, then, a fat hen should be a good layer because she has stored in her body an abundant supply of fat from which to form the yolk of eggs and supply energy for the hard strain put on her by heavy production.

Oil meal, meat in any form, the gluten meals which are by-products of glucose factories, all rich in albuminoids, mixed with corn would make a theoretically perfect ration; but practice shows that a larger variety is better, so we add wheat, corn, barely, oats, buckwheat, sunflower seed, millet, kafir corn and such by-products as bran shorts and the by-products of oatmeal mills.

We furnish lime in the state of ground bone, or oyster shells, and plenty of water. Green feed is valuable because it furnishes nutritive elements of value, mineral salts in the most available form and a kind of feed that is bulky and well calculated to keep the blood pure and the whole body in good condition.

With corn, wheat, bran and shorts, oil meal or beet scrap and green stuff of some kind, we can promote egg-production to the highest possible limit.

If we have the other grains enumerated above, we can substitute them for any of the grains, use them mixed or in rotation and still get satisfactory results if our hens are bred for egg-production.

The whole secret, as far as we are able to determine the facts in the light of present knowledge, consists in feeding plentifully of as large a variety as possible of sound grains, sweet beef scrap or green cut bone, oyster shell or ground bone, and water. These with a good range in summer or plenty of green feed, in confinement, a good house and regular attention will produce results that leave only the proper selection of hens to produce the largest possible number of eggs.

American Poultry Association Matters

WE have from President Curtis a communication which informs us that he and U. R. Fishel, of the finance committee, visited Beaver, Pennsylvania, in order to determine the condition of the affairs of the Association at the time of the death of the Late T. E. Orr.

for some time before his death and Mrs. Orr had charge. It seems that her administration of the office was entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as it is recommended that she be paid the salary of the secretary up to May 31.

Messrs. Curtis and Fishel found that the First National Bank of Beaver had on deposit

received after Mr. Orr became incapacitated to perform his duties, which was turned over to the committee. One thousand five hundred dollars was deposited at 4 per cent, so the Association now has \$7,500 on which it is receiving 4 per cent.

It was arranged that Mr. Curtis should take charge of the property of the Association and he has given bond for the faithful performance of the duties of secretary-treasurer, pro tem.

It has not been thought advisable to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Orr and the office will be vacant until Mr. Hallock assumes his duties in August.

President Curtis has assumed the initiative in preparing for the annual meeting which convenes at Niagara Falls, August 13. He has opened negotiations with the hotels for rates during the meeting and will take up the matter of reduced fares with the passenger associations. Reduced fares will no doubt be granted if 100 or more are in attendance, and the mayor of the city and the chairman of the Bureau of Publicity, have assured Mr. Curtis that attractive advertising will be printed and circulated in order to attract attention to the meeting.

The "poultry institute" provided for by the new constitution is being arranged for and there is a good prospect that a very attractive programme will be formulated.

Franklane L. Sewell will give a "Chalk talk" which cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. Prof. Rice of Cornell University,

Concluded on Page 16.



GRANT M. CURTIS
Retiring President American Poultry Association.



Hon. C. M. BRYANT
President-elect American Poultry Association.



ROSS C. H. HALLOCK
Secretary-Treasurer-elect American Poultry Association.

As was to be expected, the finances of the Association were found in good condition and Secretary Orr's account in good shape. The late secretary was unable to attend to business

\$6,000 on which it was paying 4 per cent and \$1,031.61 which had been deposited by Mr. Orr as Secretary-treasurer subject to demand. Mrs. Orr held \$721.51, which had been re-

Thirty-Second Annual Convention of the American Poultry Association

Niagara Falls, N.Y., August, 13-14-15, 1907. Headquarters International-Cataract Hotel. All meetings in Convention Hall of Cataract Hotel.

Tuesday, August 13, 2:30, p. m.

Convention called to order by President Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, New York.

Address of Welcome—Hon. A. C. Douglass, Mayor of Niagara Falls, New York.

Roll Call.

Reading Minutes of Last Meeting.

Report of Election Commissioner.

Election of Board of Review.

CHALK TALK: Suggested Improvement of, and Additions to, Illustrations in American Standard of Perfection, 1910 edition.

—Franklane L. Sewell, Buchanan, Mich.

Questions and Discussions.

DEBATE: Question, Resolved that the next edition of the Standard of Perfection should contain color-plate illustrations of ideal fowls, male and female.

Affirmative—{ T. F. McGrew.
Thos. F. Rigg.

Negative—{ Arthur C. Smith.
D. Lincoln Orr,

General Discussion.

Report of Judges of Debate.

Tuesday, August 13, 8:15, p. m.

PAPER: Color Descriptions in next edition of American Standard of Perfection and Glossary of Color Terms.

—F. W. Proctor, Spencer, Mass.

ADDRESS: What the General and Provincial Governments of Canada are doing in behalf of Poultry Culture. Illustrated by lantern slides.

—W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ont., Can.

Questions and discussions.

DEBATE: Question, Resolved that the American Standard of Perfection gives undue prominence to the beauty value of Standard-bred fowls to the detriment of the utility value of domestic poultry.

Affirmative—{ Henry Steinmesch.
Geo. H. Northup.

Negative—{ H. B. Donovan.
H. A. Nourse.

General Discussion.

Report of Judges of Debate.

Wednesday, August 14, 9:30, a. m.

Business Session American Poultry Association.

Order of Business.

Exaugural Address—President Grant M. Curtis.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Board of Review.

(Under Suspension of Rules.)

Report of Committee on advisability of using color-plates in next revised edition of American Standard of perfection.

Discussion and action.

Wednesday, August 14, 2:30, p. m.

Business Session American Poultry Association.

Order of Business.

Report of Committee on proposed Standard for judging dressed poultry and eggs for market.

Discussion and Action.

Reports of other Committees.

Unfinished business.

Wednesday, August 15, 8:15, p. m.

ADDRESS: What the United States Government has done, is doing and now proposes to do for the benefit of the poultry industry.

—Rob. R. Slocum, Halethorp, Md.

Questions and Discussion.

PAPER: Work and Opportunities of American Poultry Association Bureau of Lectures.

—Hon. F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N.Y.

Questions and Discussion.

ADDRESS: Character and value of work being done in behalf of Poultry Culture at Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in United States. Illustrated by lantern

slides. —James E. Rice, Ithach, N.Y.
General Discussion.

Thursday, August 15, 9:30, a. m.

Business Session American Poultry Association.

Inauguration of Officers.

Inaugural Address—Hon. C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass.

Report of Committee on Educational Statistics.

PAPER: Outline of plan of co-operation between General Association and Branch Associations, with forms of charter for use of branches.

—Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill.

New Business.

Report of Executive Board on Branch Organizations.

Thursday, August 15, 2:30, p. m.

Business Session American Poultry Association.

Report of Executive Board on licensing judges of Poultry.

Report of Executive Board on Certificates of membership.

Announcement by Executive Board of Standing Committee on revision of the American Standard of Perfection, Committee of Three on Certificates, Diplomas and other Committees.

Recommendations of Executive Board.

Discussions.

Adjournment.

Thursday, August 15, 8:30, p. m.

BANQUET (by private subscription) at Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, to American Poultry Association and Guests.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Robt. Slater, Mayor of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Toastmaster—Hon. C. M. Bryant, President-elect American Poultry Association.

Responses by well-known American and Canadian poultrymen.

FINAL REPORT 1906-7 AUSTRALIAN LAYING COMPETITION

THE fifth annual egg laying competition conducted by the Daily Telegraph of Sidney, New South Wales, at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, ended on March thirty-first.

This completes the five years' series of contests. Mr. A. A. Dunicliffe, Jr., has sent us a very complete report of the contest which we publish below. American readers will find much valuable information and data in it. In studying the tables please bear in mind that Australia lies in the Southern hemisphere and their seasons are the opposite of ours.

In his letter, Mr. Dunicliffe says, "Wakfer's score exceeds any previously recorded anywhere, and you will notice that we are getting very near the 250-egg hen now."

The competition was in every respect the most successful of the series, and the steadily improving results which have been obtained are of themselves an abundant justification of the objects the promoters have kept steadfastly in view, in carrying out their policy of keeping the tests running continuously as an ever-present incentive and object lesson to the poultry-keepers of the State. And it may be said that the data accumulated has been accepted and valued by the whole poultry world, as being authentic and reliable records. The fact that the splendid results achieved have been the outcome of simple, though, of course, systematic, feeding and attention enhances their usefulness, because the methods by which they are secured are adaptable to the conditions of the working poultry farmer.

These tests have really been a great educative work, and the stimulus which they have afforded to poultry-keepers to concentrate all their experience, skill and intelligence upon their efforts to improve the egg-producing standard of their fowls by systematic testing, selecting and breeding is undeniable. Without in any way detracting from the able work of Mr. Thompson and his poultryman, Mr. George Silk, it may be said that the improved results are chiefly a reflex of the educative influence of the competitions. That there is such proof of the accomplishment of a good and useful work, that has a direct money value to the poultry industry, is a matter for congratulation to all concerned, and due credit to the important part the breeders themselves have played is generously accorded by Mr. Thompson in his report.

The remarkable achievement of the winning pen in eclipsing all previous records, with a good margin to spare, is all the more interesting from the fact that the hens are the direct progeny of fowls brought from Langshan, China, by their owner. They are consequently to all intents and purposes a different breed to the modern British Langshan. Their condition throughout has been exceptional,



The Winning Pen of Black Langshans owned by J. R. Wakfer. They laid 1481 eggs in 12 consecutive months.

and they finish as fit and well as they started. They remain at the college for the second year's ordeal, and they look quite equal to making things warm again for all rivals. They showed a fair amount of broodiness, but were easily broken off, and were almost invariably back in their pen at work again, after two or three days' incarceration.

The analysis of the average production of and the value of the eggs laid by the various breeds are as follows:

Breed	Eggs per hen	Value per hen
6 Cuckoo Leghorns.....	190.16	\$4.11
18 Langshans.....	188.88	4.10
120 Black Orpingtons.....	178.41	3.83
30 S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	177.00	3.71
138 S. C. White Leghorns.....	174.93	3.53
12 R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	173.50	3.38
12 R. C. White Leghorns.....	172.67	3.67
7 Golden Wyandottes.....	171.33	3.76
126 Silver Wyandottes.....	170.51	3.68
24 Minorcas.....	168.91	3.41
6 Rhode Island Reds.....	166.66	3.45
6 Partridge Wyandottes.....	164.16	3.32
12 Buff Wyandottes.....	163.75	3.61
18 Buff Leghorns.....	160.55	3.41
18 Buff Orpingtons.....	159.11	3.43
24 White Wyandottes.....	146.70	3.08
6 Black Leghorns.....	138.33	2.62
6 Houdans.....	127.33	2.50
6 Faverolles.....	126.66	2.40

Mr. Thompson's View.

"The completion of the fifth annual egg-laying competition," reports Mr. Thompson, "has confirmed the lessons taught by its predecessors as to the possibilities of poultry culture. The promoters of the series never anticipated the success which has been achieved, and can certainly view the result of their efforts with the utmost satisfaction. Valuable data with regard to breeds, feeding and general management have been secured, and the lessons they teach have been accepted by authorities the wide world over.

"The gradual increase from 185 eggs per hen per annum in the winning pen of the first competition (which was considered a highly creditable effort), to over 246 eggs per hen per annum in the fifth has proved that the lines laid down at the outset were correctly designed, and that a material and permanent improvement in the laying capacity have been brought about.

"A further indication of this advance can be noted when comparing the average return of the hens in the first test of 130 with the 171 eggs per hen in the one just closed. There is little doubt that the poultry yards of the State have shown a corresponding improvement in their returns. Sufficient progress has been made to give encouragement to look for more.

"The earlier competitions afforded an opportunity of comparing the productiveness of our Australian strains with those of the United States, with the result that the former came out victorious, conclusively showing that we have little to learn from American methods, and that there is little necessity for sending abroad for egg producers.

"Not only has the general average increased, but the gain has taken place at less cost. The reasons which have brought about this highly satisfactory result may be briefly summarized as follows:—Early breeding of stock; breeding from hardy varieties and well known tested strains; the 'full and plenty' method of feeding from the shell; keeping fowls in small lots; ample room in well-grassed pens; no males for superfluous feeding and retarding of egg production; comfortable houses; roomy nests (outside), with plenty of litter to prevent break-ages; and to keep eggs clean; freedom from vermin; regular and methodical feeding; variety, quality and sufficiency of feed; business methods in marketing; all of which conditions



Hawksbury Agricultural College where these Competitions are held. Courtesy of Mr. Dunicliffe

Owner, Address, Breed.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Weight per doz.	Market Value.
1. J. R. Wakfer, Chatswood: Langshans.....	126	106	141	162	128	129	117	99	123	102	117	1481	25		\$88.38
2. S. Ellis, Botany: White Leghorns.....	59	109	144	148	147	142	130	128	137	112	102	1437	27		31.77
3. G. H. Arkinstall, Inverell: White Leghorns.....	82	79	111	150	142	142	123	112	114	101	87	1373	25		29.87
4. W. R. Wilson, Hillgrove: Golden Wyandottes.....	94	103	130	129	133	128	110	96	107	93	98	1335	22		29.87
5. R. H. Blamey, Kogarah: Black Orpingtons.....	46	111	139	153	151	119	103	88	69	82	55	1236	27 1/2		27.21
6. H. E. Kelly, Ashfield: Black Orpingtons.....	45	97	137	135	153	121	115	97	82	82	90	1254	24		26.93
7. S. Gordon, St. Ives: Black Orpingtons.....	65	73	134	149	130	132	113	85	64	97	86	1947	25		26.83
8. A. D. Craig, Baulkham-hills: White Leghorns.....	33	102	71	127	136	141	120	137	133	106	44	1232	26 1/2		25.61
9. M. Ireland, Cumnock: Black Orpingtons.....	58	62	62	148	146	141	112	107	100	85	78	1220	27		25.61
10. Mrs. T. Partridge, Marrickville: White Leghorns.....	73	106	39	138	145	141	142	118	119	96	68	1214	26		25.59
11. A. E. Cooke, Colo Vale: Brown Leghorns.....	44	70	62	119	129	148	124	115	134	110	93	1209	26 1/2		25.43
12. Greentree, Wilberforce: Silver Wyandottes.....	67	96	92	138	133	131	93	77	97	61	79	1194	24		25.45
13. J. Stewart, Berowra: White Leghorns.....	100	78	97	136	123	118	103	94	85	76	63	1192	26		26.00
14. A. I. Holden, Singleton: Buff Leghorns.....	81	50	97	140	139	146	108	91	102	82	66	1176	25		24.59
15. J. R. Douglas, Willoughby: Minorcas.....	80	65	49	136	136	138	102	90	111	97	102	1169	25 1/2		25.02
16. Heydon and Shepherd, Brucedale: Brown Leghorns.....	50	63	53	136	141	139	124	101	120	97	41	1169	26 1/2		23.72
17. W. J. Leaver, Moss Vale: Silver Wyandottes.....	66	84	82	138	138	124	99	88	74	76	62	1167	26		24.90
18. P. Alder, Bankstown: White Leghorns.....	22	77	103	136	138	152	111	118	93	62	40	1163	26		23.54
19. W. O. Hudson, North Ryde: Black Orpingtons.....	64	112	118	130	122	109	90	87	69	64	58	1157	27 1/2		25.41
20. T. Maguire, Mittagong: White Leghorns.....	114	74	97	143	137	142	113	89	82	53	20	1151	25 1/2		24.11
21. S. Wade, Jun., Tamworth: Silver Wyandottes.....	69	118	146	130	124	114	82	64	91	67	71	1150	25 1/2		25.31
22. Miss M. McDonald, Five Dock: Silver Wyandottes.....	43	82	114	110	129	108	93	79	89	84	78	1149	26		25.16
23. J. Gamble, Ashfield: Black Orpingtons.....	125	127	116	137	115	75	76	73	54	49	69	1142	26		26.62
24. W. Mitchell, North Ryde: Cuckoo Leghorns.....	33	94	148	132	125	119	108	69	94	89	74	1141	25 1/2		24.65
25. R. Poole, Leichhardt: Silver Wyandottes.....	61	107	97	129	128	112	88	89	60	62	76	1138	23		24.59
26. A. A. Beadmont, Peakhurst: White Leghorns.....	63	25	67	118	135	130	123	131	98	47	119	1134	26		23.26
27. Mrs. L. Calder, Watara: Black Orpingtons.....	81	81	92	146	127	106	81	76	66	79	59	1133	27		24.67
28. P. J. Brierley, Carlingford: White Leghorns.....	55	70	49	142	124	130	110	102	89	86	70	1133	25		23.56
29. T. A. Hutchinson, Manly: Brown Leghorns.....	43	84	110	131	132	131	110	106	75	63	36	1133	23 1/2		23.36
30. A. Baird, Five Dock: Black Orpingtons.....	103	102	69	137	133	149	103	85	85	65	65	1132	24		25.82
31. G. W. Hanna, Rydoville: R. C. W. Leghorns.....	47	72	73	136	125	132	110	81	78	76	57	1109	23 1/2		23.07
32. A. J. Lurcock, Glenragie: Black Orpingtons.....	13	73	124	135	130	108	80	94	82	69	85	1109	27		23.07
33. Mrs. E. Scaysbrook, Gosford: Black Orpingtons.....	110	110	70	113	108	99	94	77	79	62	77	1108	26		25.26
34. G. Howell, Wentworthville: Black Orpingtons.....	39	88	98	132	127	129	105	95	76	52	41	1101	26		22.59
35. C. N. Soutter, Tuggerah: Buff Orpingtons.....	47	73	104	134	106	105	96	77	88	76	73	1096	26		23.74
36. L. W. Nicholson, The Oaks: Silver Wyandottes.....	54	94	67	132	125	115	82	80	69	82	69	1085	26		23.22
37. Ventura P. Farm, Miranda: Silver Wyandottes.....	102	114	99	111	116	103	94	86	70	65	47	1082	24 1/2		24.41
38. J. Anderson, Guilford: Silver Wyandottes.....	126	76	84	107	92	107	103	81	71	66	68	1077	26		24.17
39. J. Skinner, Lewisham: R. C. B. Leghorns.....	8	71	84	110	129	131	128	108	107	85	59	1076	22		21.86
40. Stewart Bros., Berowra: White Wyandottes.....	88	95	82	107	112	110	71	80	77	79	69	1069	25		23.05
41. L. L. Ramsay, Carlingford: Black Orpingtons.....	64	86	97	138	124	101	93	90	66	54	71	1064	26 1/2		22.77
42. Mrs. C. Burke, Naremburn: Silver Wyandottes.....	31	84	112	135	105	103	74	66	88	72	72	1057	24 1/2		22.99
43. E. J. Winton, Campbelltown: Langshans.....	46	93	137	136	128	123	79	58	49	73	7	1047	26		22.34
44. J. Loughman, Maclean: Black Orpingtons.....	43	75	79	118	113	99	90	88	94	77	57	1037	25		22.28
45. H. A. Kennedy, Miranda: Silver Wyandottes.....	114	75	83	103	100	96	81	73	74	75	64	1036	24		23.52
46. Veness and Fox, Ashfield: Silver Wyandottes.....	82	88	73	141	99	113	82	71	75	62	52	1035	25 1/2		22.59
47. E. F. Silcock, Armidale: Silver Wyandottes.....	106	87	92	121	117	110	81	55	80	65	49	1035	25		21.35
48. W. A. Wooderson, Berowra: White Leghorns.....	70	84	64	131	130	114	95	86	70	38	23	1023	25		21.73
49. A. J. Wood, Quirindi: Minorcas.....	23	40	38	120	137	139	119	80	94	67	47	1035	27		19.97
50. Minter and Docker, Paramatta: White Leghorns.....	10	21	67	130	134	127	126	110	102	64	34	1024	20		19.16
51. H. Luck, Moruya: White Leghorns.....	11	40	77	120	114	123	110	97	110	80	50	1021	26		20.85
52. F. McGrath, Albion Park: Black Orpingtons.....	106	53	92	126	128	97	51	93	86	85	58	1020	25 1/2		21.69
53. J. Ahern, Arncliffe: Black Orpingtons.....	92	51	99	112	123	112	80	67	75	66	55	1017	25		21.77
54. M. Blanch, Petersham: R. C. B. Leghorns.....	79	40	92	125	110	101	85	107	92	85	58	1006	25		21.10
55. F. J. Hicks, North Ryde: Buff Orpingtons.....	53	77	73	98	108	117	111	114	98	72	25	1006	26		19.17
56. J. W. Woods, Ashfield: Buff Orpingtons.....	68	83	97	116	117	117	89	71	61	80	51	1004	26		22.18
57. W. L. Andrew, Beecroft: Rhode Island Reds.....	73	11	123	120	102	104	89	95	66	94	1000	26		20.70	
58. W. Wild, Lake Albert: Black Orpingtons.....	38	38	60	123	118	124	102	90	81	70	34	999	27		20.05
59. P. Lowe, Lower Portland: White Leghorns.....	74	48	38	116	131	119	117	74	88	41	48	994	25		20.27
60. A. E. Henry, Ryde: Buff Wyandottes.....	44	83	87	99	112	83	93	73	77	80	49	993	24		21.43
61. R. E. Warren, Glenfield: White Leghorns.....	94	45	77	124	132	118	107	78	101	71	51	985	24 1/2		20.38
62. Cranham P. Farm, Seven-hills: Silver Wyandottes.....	72	31	92	128	118	95	65	61	79	76	41	985	24		20.27
63. P. H. Agnew, Paramatta: Partridge Wyandottes.....	10	75	43	143	121	107	91	86	72	79	46	985	25 1/2		19.91
64. W. J. Napier, North Ryde: White Leghorns.....	15	58	74	105	123	132	117	104	81	71	31	981	25		19.66
65. E. Hyatt, Rooty-hill: White Leghorns.....	78	65	54	120	127	129	103	98	54	56	27	980	25 1/2		20.15
66. J. Taylor, Gordon: Buff Wyandottes.....	72	109	109	102	91	95	65	65	68	66	40	972	22 1/2		21.04
67. S. Kendall, Kiama: Silver Wyandottes.....	75	52	33	118	117	102	81	80	60	71	82	972	25 1/2		20.78
68. H. Robbins, Galtion: Silver Wyandottes.....	79	66	60	112	126	105	94	70	55	39	57	964	25		20.29
69. R. Boardman, Camden: R. C. W. Leghorns.....	69	85	99	105	98	95	85	73	72	51	21	963	24 1/2		21.04
70. D. B. Kirk, Merrylands: Silver Wyandottes.....	61	97	84	88	107	111	73	74	63	81	26	952	26		20.82
71. E. S. O'Sullivan, Beecroft: White Leghorns.....	29	44	44	111	127	123	102	114	87	78	19	949	25 1/2		19.85
72. J. Lowe, Baulkham-hills: White Leghorns.....	49	48	38	115	126	119	118	96	76	70	23	945	27 1/2		19.75
73. J. Edington, Burwood: White Wyandottes.....	71	79	99	123	111	101	70	43	54	54	29	943	23		19.28
74. W. Kirkland, Benfield: White Leghorns.....	55	74	63	120	110	93	71	65	65	65	59	936	26		20.15
75. A. F. Emmott, Moriva, Brown Leghorns.....	40	38	40	125	121	131	122	100	78	71	29	926	24		18.04
76. Mrs. A. Kohlhardt, Plumpton: Silver Wyandottes.....	62	42	57	122	103	103	92	78	64	68	31	907	24 1/2		18.75
77. E. W. Hyndman, Miranda: Silver Wyandottes.....	102	70	97	134	92	60	61	60	44	45	89	242	24		20.45
78. Wickham and Scarr, Roseve: Black Orpingtons.....	104	83	63	113	87	85	84	65	52	77	20	885	24		18.75
79. J. Ward, Gosford: Black Orpingtons.....	14	54	73	109	109	107	95	68	68	72	47	880	26		18.20
80. D. Darragh, Ashfield, White Leghorns.....	62	32	63	107	122	109	106	105	98	83	46	883	24		17.75
81. E. J. Turnbull, Mulga: Silver Wyandottes.....	29	37	44	116	111	99	85	70	66	85	55	880	24		17.96
82. H. H. Ponton, Tuggerah: Langshans.....	36	57	62	120	100	104	67	93	58	59	32	875	29 1/2		17.90
83. A. P. Sargent, Five Dock: Brown Leghorns.....	34	59	66	123	102	103	97	76	50	44	14	872	24		17.90
84. A. Cresswell, Enfield: White Leghorns.....	15	55	29	123	127	118	86	50	41	48	36	869	25		19.95
85. V. J. Zahel, Marsfield: White Leghorns.....	32	6	6	105	123	121	127	115	107	69	14	869	23		19.95
86. J. Kelly, Gore-hill: Minorcas.....	21	13	28	111	70	107	129	92	96	110	79	858	26		16.83
87. W. T. Ely, Rydalmere: Black Orpingtons.....	23	48	50	125	134	99	66	83	50	40	13	846	20		10.30
88. Dorchester Farm, Campbelltown: Buff Leghorns.....	40	32	46	122	134	136	100	72	82	59	35	841	28 1/2		16.71
89. J. H. Bland, Ashfield: White Leghorns.....	8	40	76	124	136	100	102	79							

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This record is enough to cause us to stop and think awhile. The birds were directly from Chinese stock, and were selected without an opportunity to test the strain before the competition began. If the record made proves anything, it proves that we might go to China for Langshans with considerable benefit. In this record we have proof that the Chinese know how to produce prolific fowls as well as large ones, and the noble Langshan should be taken back into public favor once more to a greater extent than it has for some time.

Just sixty of the 100 pens made records of more than 165 eggs for each hen in them. This means that a flock aggregating 360 hens made records ranging from 165 to 247 eggs each. Thirty-eight of the pens made averages of more than fifteen dozen eggs for each hen and eleven of them made averages in excess of 200 eggs in the year.

The most remarkable thing about this contest is the fact that the poorest pen in the competition made a record of 120 for each hen in it. This record of ten dozen eggs for each hen in the pen is equal to the best average claimed by some of our best poultry breeders and is far above the average of this country, or Australia either.

During the year, the 600 hens laid 102,209 eggs, an average of a little above 170 eggs each. This is a record of which any nation may be proud. It shows what may be done by breeding purebred poultry intelligently.

There has been a constant and marked improvement in results from the first. This shows, in a general way, the benefits that may be derived from laying competitions in any country. At first it was hard to get entries for a competition, but now it is necessary to establish overflow competitions in order to

take care of all the fowls which were entered.

In a private letter to us some time ago, Mr. A. A. Duncliffe, Hon. Secretary of the Competition Committee, said that these competitions were not only benefitting those who entered their fowls but hundreds of others who were privately trying to beat the records made by the fowls in the competition. To us this feature alone seems to be of immense value to the poultry industry of that commonwealth.

The first of these competitions brought out a pen which made a record of 185 eggs for each hen in it. From this to 247 is a long stride in the right direction. This could not have been accomplished unless hundreds of breeders had been interested in the work being done, all of whom have been convinced that laying competitions are good for them individually as well as for the poultry fraternity of the Australian Commonwealth generally.

American Poultry Association Matters

Professor Graham of Storrs Agricultural College, Professor Graham of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario and several others will deliver addresses, some of which will be illustrated by stereopticon pictures.

Other attractive numbers will be provided with a strong probability that F. E. Dawley, director of institutes for New York, will be present and aid in carrying out the programme.

Henry Trafford and Frank L. Sewell, who were appointed at Auburn to formulate a Standard for dressed poultry and eggs, have been in consultation and the work is progressing. Photographs of living fowls will be taken, the fowls will be dressed for market and photographed again. It is proposed to issue the Standard for dressed poultry and eggs in a separate book of probably 100 pages.

The president is working with the newly elected officers to have matters well in hand

Continued From Page 13

when the annual meeting convenes, in order that the large amount of business which naturally will come up at that time may be disposed of with the greatest possible despatch, as the poultry institute should be given ample time in order to be as effective as it should be.

The matter of Branch Associations is being taken up with ardor in several parts of the country. Reese V. Hicks, of the Industrious Hen, is taking care of the south and Harold Nourse, of the Poultry Herald, has been doing things in Wisconsin.

Under the new orders it should be possible to secure hundreds of new members and make the American Poultry Association a central organization from which would radiate branch Associations covering the whole country.

The District of Columbia, Delaware, Mary-

land, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have been turned over to Howard and McGrew, and we expect to hear of a good work being done in that part of the country.

California is working to the end that a big branch may be established on the Coast, and New York and New England are in good shape.

The Association is now in a position to attract the attention and aid of national and state departments interested in agriculture and other rural industries, and it should not be long before the poultry industry should begin to be given the consideration it deserves by the national and state governments. Government aid has been extended to almost every branch of our industries except poultry-raising and it is time this should be looked after. Once we get things going smoothly in the home camp, we can begin to look beyond for assistance and co-operation.

The Missouri Poultry Board

THERE was a time when it was popularly supposed that Missouri was a rather backward state and that the inhabitants thereof must be shown in almost every department of human effort. That time has been left so far in the back ground that a good many think it never existed. Missouri has been showing how to do things for some time and has been so enterprising in this respect that it has become a leader in more than one industry.

Among the big things standing to the credit of "Old Missouri" is its pre-eminent position as a poultry state. It stands first among all the states in the Union in the value of its poultry products. The clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mr. John H. Nolan, has been for three years compiling statistics concerning the poultry industry in Missouri which are astonishing. His figures have evidently begun to have some effect on the state government, for in a recent number of a St. Louis daily we noticed that a "poultry board" has been appointed. The legislature has appropriated \$4,000 for the use of the board, but stipulated that the members should serve without compensation.

Under this law, Governor Folk has appointed as members of the poultry board, Frank Temple, Ellsberry; W. H. Turner, Mexico; J. A.

Maxwell, Fayette; Samuel Tetley, Farmington; C. A. Morton, St. Louis; Arthur B. Drescher, Hannibal; R. B. Bridgeman, Oregon. A secretary and treasurer are to be chosen outside the membership of the board.

Mr. Maxwell will be remembered in connection with the winning of a first prize at the St. Louis Exposition, on a Barred Plymouth Rock female, Mrs. Maxwell being winner of the prize. Mr. Morton is the energetic secretary-treasurer of the Buff Plymouth Rock Club and a coming poultry fancier.

The time is rapidly approaching when the poultry industry will take its proper place among our industries. All we now need to do is to keep the ball rolling and let the legislatures of the several states know that we are alive. One after another they will fall into line and help the business by giving it support and attention.

Illinois probably stands second among the states in poultry products, but there is not much hope that its legislature can be induced to take up the poultry question soon again. Two or three times the legislature has provided for funds to help the poultry business, but every time the governor has vetoed the appropriation. Machine politics and lack of interest at our experiment station are the di-

rect causes of this deplorable condition. Possibly we may sometime have a governor who considers the people rather than his particular political ambitions.

Selling Engravings

Almost every illustration we use is made from an engraving made especially for us. We do not care to use engravings made by others than our regular engravers, as they rarely fit the places where we want to use them or are of the high quality we insist upon in every picture we publish. The engravings are from photographs made by one of our force or furnished us by the owners of the birds or places illustrated. For this reason we have not felt free to sell our engravings, after using them, to any but the owners of the birds or places, and we shall continue this rule. If the owner of any bird or place illustrated in these columns desires to purchase the engravings after we have used them, we will make an attractive price for them. While we could reserve them to use in books or in illustrating other publications, we usually are able to supply the owner of the original of any picture with the engraving made from it. If he would like such engravings we would be glad to hear from him.

Interesting Breeders of Mongrel Poultry



AMONG the most serious facts connected with the poultry industry of this country is the one that only a very small per cent of the fowls kept on our farms are of a pure-bred variety.

We are proud of the magnitude of the poultry industry, and justly so, but no fancier can observe the stock kept by our farmers without regretting that so much of it is composed of very ordinary mongrels without enough pure blood in it to enable the observer to determine the lines of its descent.

This is the more unexplainable when we consider that most farmers, especially in the well settled parts of the country, insist on good stock in cattle, swine and horses, and

we begin to find records of actual performances. Here will be an account of the number of pounds of wool a certain breeder got from his Merino sheep or the average weight of another man's flock of mutton sheep. The weight of certain Chester White hogs will be given in another place and later the weight at a remarkably early age of certain Magee or Berkshire swine, the Magee swine later being called Poland-Chinas. With these will be found the weight and age of somebody's steers, the milk or butter yielded of certain Durham cows, these later giving way to Jersey or Holstein-Friesian records for milk and butter production. Records of actual performances, records of weight-for-age, records of sales above the ruling prices in the markets, records of great gains in weight for a given

portion of our neighbors as we think they deserve.

We have been content to make bare assertions without producing actual figures from careful records. Some records have been published that on the face of them were not correct. No one who has had extended experience believes that any flock of fowls in this country has been bred up to the production of anything near 200 eggs per year, and any claim to such productiveness leads to the conviction that the claimant has made a serious error in his records. A general claim of great excellence carries some weight, but it lacks the convincing quality that goes with actual daily records giving every detail which is necessary to completeness.

It is true that a comparatively large number



A Pretty Scene on the Farm Owned by the Late T. E. Orr.

particularly so when it comes to breeding sheep.

If we study the live-stock history of the country, one fact stands out with special distinctness. Fifty years ago a large majority of the farmers of this country were contented with common stock of every kind. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine were of poor quality and miscellaneous breeding. Pedigreed stock was held in small esteem by most farmers in those days and improvement was not considered of enough importance to occupy much attention.

If we inquire what caused a change for the better, we will discover that it was brought about by showing the ignorant and uninformed the error of their ways. The agricultural press of the last fifty years has been filled with discussions of the superior quality of purebred stock and records of performance in the various lines where such a showing has been possible.

Any one who has access to one or more files of prominent agricultural publications will find it interesting to go through them and observe the change in tone regarding the merits of purebred stock and trace the results in the continuously extending admiration for such stock.

First we will find discussions that, in effect are merely assertions of superiority. Later

quantity of feed, records and still more records, many of them attested to make them beyond doubt.

These records piled upon records have brought consideration first and adoption later. They have convinced the average farmer that it is to his interest to breed improved stock and he has wisely accepted the evidence on its merits and taking advantage of his opportunities to increase the revenue from his feed and labors by breeding the kind of stock which has been shown by indubitable records to be most profitable.

What has been done in this country to prove the superiority of purebred poultry, beyond asserting that it is best? Something has been done in the way of making records, but beyond those made by Professor Gowell at the Maine experiment station, those of Dryden in Utah and those of Atwood and Waters at the West Virginia station, little has been done in the way of establishing the merits of purebred poultry by records which can not be disputed with success.

Those of us who have been experimenting in a private way, observing closely the performances of our flock and comparing results with those achieved by neighbors who have been content to continue to breed mongrel fowls, are convinced in our own minds; but our opinions are not shared by so large a pro-

portion of farmers and others who breed poultry for market purposes have accepted purebred stock as their standard and breed such stock either pure or well graded; but it is not probable that of the whole number engaged in breeding poultry as a side line to general farming a majority have begun keeping fowls that are even well bred.

To bring this large contingent to our way of thinking, it is necessary to show then in some convincing manner that it is to their interest to keep better fowls.

Academic discussions will not do this. What we need are actual results from sources that command entire credence. That it is possible to produce such records and have them accepted has been shown during the last five years by the committee having the Australian Laying competitions in charge. The Secretary of these competitions, Mr. A. A. Dunncliffe, Jr., in a private letter to us said, not long ago, that the competitions had aroused a wonderful interest among all poultry-keepers in the Australian Commonwealth. In that country the results of the competitions have been attested by gentlemen who had no purpose in making any overstatements of any kind. They were seeking the truth, without regard to what might develop.

Under the careful supervision of Mr. Thompson, of Hawkesbury Agricultural Col-

lege, it has been shown that certain strains are much better than others and that it is only necessary to feed such feeds as are available to every farmer in order to produce results well worth while.

With the question of breeds these competitions have nothing to do. Neither is the purpose of these competitions to exploit any particular strain. The sole purpose is to discover, if possible, how many eggs can be produced from six hens in a year when careful attention is paid to them. Some Australian breeders have been given valuable advertising. Australian poultrymen seem to be built on

lines that leave them free from the petty rivalry which would deny the breeder of a signally prolific strain the benefits that may be derived from public proof of merit. While a few breeders have reaped great advantage from these competitions, poultry breeders all over the Commonwealth have benefitted in the large increase in the demand for purebred stock which has grown up because it has been proven that purebred stock is much more profitable than the mongrel stock that has been kept. Thus every breeder of pure stock has reaped a benefit and can well afford to allow the successful contestant the advantage that

has been gained by proof of superior qualities in their particular strains.

About the only objection that has ever been made to laying competitions in this country has been based on the fact that a few breeders would gain a great advantage through them. This is unworthy the consideration of any true fancier who desires the good of the whole fraternity. Until we have public competitions or records as reliable as those made in public, we will not be able to put pure poultry in the place in which it belongs or convince the average breeder of mongrel stock that he is not living up to his opportunities.

NEWS AND NOTES

L. C. Byce, president, H. C. Gray, manager, and Mr. Byce's son, all of the Petaluma Incubator Company, are on an extended tour of the east, intending to go as far as Boston before returning home.

The American Fancier has suspended after a good many years of usefulness. We are sorry to have to chronicle the passing of the oldest poultry weekly.

J. H. Drevenstedt, formerly of the American Fancier, has "joined out" with the American Stock Keeper of Boston. We congratulate Brother Atherton on securing the services of this veteran editor and judge. Mr. Drevenstedt's address is Red Bank, New Jersey.

The Howard Publishing Company will soon issue a sumptuous poultry book entitled "The Perfected Poultry of America." As this book is written by T. F. McGrew, it is needless to say it will be the latest word concerning fancy poultry. It isn't necessary to wait to see a book by McGrew to say it will be worth while to own a copy.

We desire to thank our friends for the many kind words which have come to us during our absence from our office. These were better than "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and very much better than the medicine we have been taking, while very much more effective.

Brother Robinson seems to have been dreaming dreams. He had a dream that Grant Curtir was elected president of the American Poultry Association at the Cincinnati meeting with the understanding that Bryant was to be elected this year. We were in at the birth of the Curtis candidacy and if any deal of this kind was mentioned we overlooked a part of the proceedings. If we had known of anything of the kind it would have been impossible for us to keep from telling of it.

Graham did himself proud on the cover page of the Feather for June. If Looey don't watch out he will be the real "premier."

The latest from the New York show is that it will be held the week of December 16, next. The show will begin Tuesday, December, 17. As the Boston show will be held at the old-time date, there will be a three-week's gap between the two shows, which will make it rather inconvenient for western fanciers who desire to reach both events.

We would like to remark that POULTRY is never sent to any address unless a paid sub-

scription is sent for it and that it is never sent to any address after the time paid for has expired. This information is so reliable that it is true.

We are prepared to give club agents a good

look around for a three pound-spring chicken to set forth at dinner time. In California, spring begins about November first and lasts all winter, summer following and lasting until winter again.

The late spring and infertile eggs have left the country with a decided shortage of young poultry. It is not too late to repair the damage. No matter how hard it rains there is always a milking time and no matter how late the season, there is always a hatching time—even if it does not come until midsummer.

Some New York man who has been guessing about the poultry industry, estimates that of all the poultry in this country only five millions of them are pure-bred fowls. We think this estimate too high and as long as this is the case there is room for a few more fanciers and a demand for more industry and enthusiasm among the fanciers who are already engaged in spreading the gospel of "good poultry and more of it."



Freiberger Fowls and attendants, Middle Poultry Show, Belgium.

thing for large or small clubs. Our efficient business manager is always anxious to hear from those who want to work for us.

Those who have written us during the past two months and have not heard from us will please be patient. We have been resting in California, where it is against common custom to do anything that can be put off until some other time—that is non-residents do not work if they can avoid it. When we get home again, we shall try to get even.

Put all under-sized, slow-growing chicks in a pen by themselves and they will begin to improve at once, as they will have a chance with all their mates.

It sounds queer to us to read in the eastern poultry publications that this has been a late spring, and then go out and pick strawberries from the tail end of the crop, glean a few cherries where the pickers have left them, following these with half a dozen peaches, and then

If your show birds are not well on the way by this time, it will hardly be worth while to plan for entries for the winter shows. Preparing a bird for a show is something more than going out in the morning, crating the bird and getting it to the express office.

Lest you forget, we would like to say that as warm weather seems likely to arrive before very long it might be well to whitewash, disinfect and take other means to make insect enemies unhappy.

That continuous rumbling that is heard on a line between Marcellus, Illinois, and Texas is the reverberation of the wordy duel now being waged between Schureman and McReynolds. The conflict has arrived at the "meddling idiot" shot fired on the part of McReynolds to which the "sulking coward" shell was fired by Schureman. Thus do the brethren pass away time and waste space.

We hope it will not be necessary to keep on

saying for another quarter of a century that cockerels and pullets should be separated as soon as their sex can be determined. We would also be glad if it did not seem perfect in keeping to remark that shade should be furnished fowls, young and old, during the hot weather.

A good many of the brethren seem to think the Standard describes a breed or variety known as Silver Penciled Wyandottes. We never noticed such a variety as being named in the Standard.

Black Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Whites and Columbian Plymouth Rocks are already coming. Let us have Booted Wyandottes, Crested Plymouth Rocks and Eggless Wonders. We need more new breeds which will "look beautiful on a green lawn."

Everybody go to Niagara Falls, August 13. Never mind the hoodoo, the canspieler, or the hack driver. The city police will be out in force and the hotels will furnish burglar alarms free. There will be a good time and everything will be free except transportation, lodging, board and souvenirs. They do not charge a cent for the noise or the air one breathes at the Falls.

Link Orr is afraid the time is near at hand when the over-worked hens will not be able to keep the incubators going.

Symptoms of Disease

Disease is a most difficult thing to wrestle with in poultry. It is far easier to prevent it than it is to combat it when it obtains a foothold. Often a person will employ more time and medicine than a bird is worth. The following will help most poultrymen to locate a difficulty and will also suggest treatment:

When the excrement secreted by the kidneys, which is normally pure white, appears yellow, though the droppings are solid and the bird appears perfectly healthy, look out for bowel trouble.

When the crop is hard, distended and unyielding there is danger of the bird becoming crop bound.

When the discharges are streaked with blood it is time to give preventatives for diarrhoea.

When the joints are hot and swollen and the fowl is disinclined to stand, rheumatism has taken hold.

When the nostrils are clogged with dirt and the eyes water, ward off possible cases of roup by timely treatment. If the case is bad, apply the hatchet.

When the bird is lame in one foot and a small swelling is observed, remove it to a place where there is no roosts and compel it to roost on some straw or other material. It is bumble foot and is cured in this manner.

When a hen drops down behind, goes to the nest often but does not lay she is suffering from a disorder

of the oviduct and might as well be killed and eaten.

When a bird is "going light," has a good appetite, but passes food from the bowels undigested, it is the early stages of consumption and treatment is useless.

When a bird has leg weakness with no disorder of the liver, feed lighter and give plenty of bone forming food.

When new fowls are bought they should be quarantined until one is assured that they have no disease that is communicative to the flock.

When a bird has difficulty in breathing it is well to look out for pneumonia.

When a fowl is dangerously sick with any organic disease it is worse than useless to use it as a breeder as it will communicate the same tendencies to its young and thus weak flocks are established.

When a fowl sneezes, waters slightly at the eyes and nostrils and the face puffs up, it is a common cold. When accompanied by rattling it is bronchitis. Difficult breathing, pneumonia. Canker in the mouth, diphtheria.

When the discharges from the nostrils are profuse and ill-smelling it is roup. Looseness of the bowels usually accompanies this trouble.

Greenish discharges, turning to frothy white, are given as a symptom of cholera.

A dark, purple comb indicates congestion of the liver.

Over-Fat Hens

At this time of the year it is easy enough to make lazy loafing hens, especially if you feed liberally of corn. You will find dead beats in your flock, no matter how carefully or intelligently you feed them. In a majority of instances the fine, plump looking hens are the ones that are non-productive. It is true a hen must be reasonably fat before you can induce her to lay, but the hens that never lay are over-fat and will not lay while in that condition. You will find them spending their time on the roost poles or comfortably seated in some cosy corner. They as a rule have good appetites and eat as much as or more than the laying hens. Nine times out of ten

such hens never get out and forage, consequently depend on your feedings for their living. Very often their reproductive organs are out of order. In such cases the hens are not so much to blame for not laying, as the seat of this trouble is in feeding too high to force a heavy egg yield, resulting in a weak and impaired oviduct. Many times this trouble is due to their being too fat from eating too freely of fattening foods and not having a balanced ration. We have succeeded in correcting the trouble by taking them entirely out of sight of the males and feeding very sparingly of corn, making wheat the prime ration together with a liberal supply of charcoal, feeding meat scrap occasionally, and in a short time they will begin mating with the males and laying as many eggs as any hens in the yard. We find that if we allow a hen to remain over-fat and loaf around her condition soon becomes chronic and it will take too much effort to bring her into the laying habit again. Feeding charcoal liberally will restore them to their normal condition as quickly as anything we have ever used. The best poultry authorities we have claim that hens with an imperfect digestion or with the egg functions out of repair with an over supply of fat will not lay an egg, if fed on the choicest and best known egg foods. The best solution seems to be to promptly remove the cause and the hens will prove profitable. If hens are fed intelligently on wheat, meat scrap and a liberal supply of milk they can not help but lay, no matter how hot or cold provided they are made comfortable otherwise.

Hens in mid-summer are too often fed too much corn or other fattening foods. Corn with us is in one sense the prime ration, but we feed it carefully. If corn is not intelligently fed during the heated months they soon go wrong. The reproductive organs of a hen must be kept in perfect health. Old hens we find are more subject to this disorder than pullets for the simple reason, that they take on fat much more readily than pullets. This then necessitates the separation of the old hens from the pullets, en-

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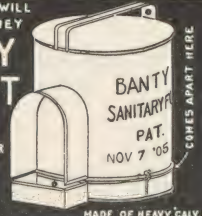
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POPULAR BOOKS

FOR

Poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers

The Diseases of Poultry

THE Diseases of Poultry," by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., is the only standard and reliable work published on this important subject, and all who breed fowls, whether for pleasure or profit, should have a copy of it. This great book has twelve complete chapters treating of all known diseases which affect poultry, as follows: Introduction, Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, Diseases of the Organs of Digestion, Diseases of the Peritoneum, Liver, and Spleen, etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

Pocket Money Poultry

ANOTHER book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Norys's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry House, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, Etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

The Feather's Up-To-Date Poultry House

TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry.

Price: Paper, 25 cents.

How 'o Grow Chicks

ANOTHER problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

The Egg Question Solved

THE solution of the egg question is bound to appeal to all interested in this question. Mr. T. F. McGrew wrote the manuscript for this little volume concerning this problem. It is printed on a good quality of paper, is nicely illustrated, and altogether makes an attractive and valuable little book.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 50 cents.

The Feather's Practical Squab Book

THE Feather's Practical Squab Book," by W. E. Rice, is one of the latest additions to The Feather Library. This new book, with its questions and answers, is indeed a treat for squab breeders. It is printed on enameled paper and is profusely illustrated.

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The American Fancier's Poultry Book

THE American Fancier's Poultry Book" is one of the best books of its kind ever published. This great book contains illustrated chapters on The Poultry Industry, General Management, The Egg, Incubation, The Chick, Recipes for Feeding, Feeding for Eggs, House Building, Keeping Eggs, Caponizing, Diseases, The Standard Breeds of Poultry, The American Class, Asiatic Class, Mediterranean Class, etc.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

Money In Squabs

THE most interesting and the only practical book published on raising squabs for market is the book entitled "Money in Squabs," and contains the following: Introductory, Breeding Stock, Distinguishing Sex, Food and Feeding, Water, Salt, Nesting Material, Manure, Breeding and Management, Dressing Squabs for Market, Shipping and Selling, Diseases of Pigeons, etc. This book is profusely illustrated.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

Wyandottes

THIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

The Feather's Practical Pigeon Book

THE Feather's Practical Pigeon Book," by J. C. Long, is superbly printed on calendered paper, and illustrated with a half hundred fine half-tones. This book is credited with being the best and most practical book published on breeding and raising all kinds of pigeons. No library or home of a pigeon fancier is complete without it. The illustrations are said to be the finest and most accurate ever drawn.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

The Homing Pigeon

THE demand for a perfectly reliable and practical book on the "feathered race horse" has prompted the publication of the new book, "The Homing Pigeon." It is a complete book in every way and treats thoroughly the history of the Homing Pigeon, breeding, training, and flying, as well as the many handy and business uses for which these birds may be used.

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Plymouth Rocks

PLYMOUTH Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

The Poultry Publishing Company
Peotone, Illinois

abling you to feed intelligently according to the different ages during the warm summer months. In our yards we find occasionally a hen with acute egg bound. We give in such cases one-half a teaspoonful of water. Examine the egg passage with an oiled finger in order to remove all foreign substances such as an egg shell, etc.

We keep the bowels well open with magnesia or castor oil, whichever is most convenient, keeping the affected fowls on soft mash and charcoal until we think they are sufficiently well to take on more solid food. Do not leave off the charcoal, as this alone will prompt a speedy cure of the fowls.—National Stockman and Farmer.

When and How to Caponize

Now the time of year does not make any difference, except that February and March fowls, operated on in April, will cost little through the summer and will sell well at Christmas time, as prices are always sure to be quite high at that time of year. Late-hatched chickens, operated on late in October, will make, you will find, splendid table fowls the following April, and, as I have said before, during the interim they

Now, as to the first steps in caponizing. Select such cockerels as you intend to caponize, confining them in a clean and airy coop or room without either food or water. I think the best time to confine them is early morning, as their long fast will then end about noon of the following day at which time the operation is best performed. Should it be a cloudy or wet day do not caponize them but let the operation go, if possible, until you have



A Buff Plymouth Rock Capon.

will take the place of old hens in protecting incubator chicks for certainly one of the great advantages of caponizing cockerels is the gentle, placid nature they develop. Put a capon upon a nest at night and tuck as many as 18 chicks, just out of the incubator, under him, and he will wake up next morning with every quality of an ideal mother scratching for and feeding his babies in the most approved way. Besides, he will never dream of deserting his happily little family. In this way he can be made to more than pay for his food while growing, which he does rapidly enough, reaching 10 or 12 lbs. in weight. As his frame retains its normal size the addition is all meat of a very delicious flavor and as tender as that of a squab broiler.

One thing sure, the advisability of adding this branch of the business to the farm or to the poultry yard must entirely depend upon the possibility of getting the work done and the certainty of a good market demand.

a bright and fair day. It is necessary that you have all light possible. If it be a cloudy day and you decide not to caponize, the fowls may be given a little water and food if you think it really necessary, but you will find it much better to avoid this if possible, as it is very desirable to have their intestines quite empty. This allows the testicles to be more readily seen, besides giving the operator much more room in which to perform his work. All cockerels, as soon as they have been caponized, should be marked with numbered leg bands or a poultry punch. Either one, you will find, a very good means of marking so that a record may be kept of them. The top of an ordinary barrel will meet all the requirements as an operating table; it admits of the fowl being easily secured, brings it to the proper height for the operator to work—in brief makes as good a table as can be desired. It costs nothing and, as a rule, is always handy—Michigan Farmer.

The American White Orpington Club

Mr. F. S. Bullington, Secretary of the American White Orpington Club, is mailing to every breeder of White Orpingtons, a small circular calling attention to the club, and the advantages of becoming a member.



The new emblem as shown here is distinctive and attractive. Every breeder of White Orpingtons, single or rose comb, should be a member of his specialty club, and help place his breed to the front. If you have not received one of the circulars, send to the secretary, Box 238, Richmond, Virginia, or to the president, W. L. Davis, Berlin, Conn., for one.

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If you expect to exhibit birds at the shows this fall, a copy of the Standard of Perfection is an absolute necessity, for without it, it will be impossible to pick out the birds which best fulfill the Standard requirements. We have a supply of the latest revised edition on hand and will fill orders the day they are received. The books are substantially bound in cloth and we are selling them at \$1.50. The next revision of the Standard will be made in 1910. There is no use waiting, get your order in now. Address all orders to

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PIGEONS



Youngsters or Mated Pairs To Start the Squab Business--Springer Bros.

IT PLEASES us to note the inquiries for youngsters that are coming to us. This proves to us that many are seriously thinking of adopting our safe plan of buying good stock cheap as we suggested in our article in the November number of PIGEONS. We have always advised the beginner to buy youngsters from a breeder's best birds. This is the best, safest and surest way to start in the squab business. It is also the way the large breeders increase their flocks and infuse new blood into their own birds.

We admit that it takes a little longer to get results, but we know of many and hear of many more, who buy mated birds at prices two or three times as much as it would cost for youngsters and then do not get results much, if any, sooner than those who buy youngsters.

Take, for instance, a beginner who knows practically nothing about caring for birds. Say he buys mated birds or so called mated. If through lack of proper attention his birds get out of condition or sick, before he finds out what the trouble is he may have several of his expensive birds die and his pairs broken up.

On the other hand, if he buys youngsters, by the time he learns some of the needs of his birds, even if he does lose a few, the loss is practically nothing compared with his loss in the other mated bird case, and by the time

All Articles and Illustrations
in this Department are taken
from the June PIGEONS.

the youngsters are ready to go to work he has become capable of looking after them.

Now is the time to order or get ready to order youngsters. The weather seems about to settle and the birds will need the least possible attention. In the fall and early winter when the price of squabs begins to go up your birds will be mated up and ready to go to work. You will also have the satisfaction



Lofts owned by Andrew Muehlig, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

We have customers who bought youngsters and followed our plan who now say they know something about birds and would not increase their flock in any other way than by buying youngsters. Of course we are glad to hear such reports as we want to see our advice put to practical tests.

of knowing that your birds are all young mated birds that will give results. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Those who want to get Homer pigeons and let them have their liberty must buy youngsters if they want to keep them in their new home.

Caring for Breeding Stock

WHEN it comes to caring for breeding stock, it does not matter whether the object is to raise squabs for market or fancy pigeons to show. The care and kind of feed which will make good fancy pigeons will also grow good squabs for market. Up to the time the squabs are ready to send to the market or begin working, as the case may be, the care of the parents need not differ in any way.

I am inclined to think that a good many beginners do not quite understand the necessity for furnishing water for bathing and water for drinking in different vessels. A good many times I have noticed big flat pans, such as would be just

right for bathing, standing in lofts all day for pigeons to bath in or drink out of, no special drinking vessels being provided.

This is a mistake. The bath-pans should be removed as soon as the birds have bathed, and the drinking water should be kept in a special drinking fountain where the birds can not get into the water and take a bath.

There is such a thing as being too cleanly. I have seen lofts where cleanliness was carried to an extreme. Cleaning the lofts disturbs the birds more or less, and every time they are worried or excited it interferes with their feeding. The floor of their loft should be covered with sand or

gravel that will not become foul for at least three or four days. I am in favor of a thorough cleaning once a week. If the floor is covered with coarse sand this can be scraped up and renewed in a few minutes and prevent so disturbing the birds as to get them worked up to the point that they will forget feeding for two or three hours.

A squab is mostly appetite and needs feeding practically all the time during the day. One sometimes wonders how a bird so thoroughly stuffed every hour in the day can get along from dark till daylight without eating, but nature evidently takes care of this matter in the best way.

It does not matter for what purpose pigeons are bred, the only way to succeed is to keep the breeding stock in such condition that it will work regularly and feed the squabs properly. Unless this can be done, the young birds will be few and of poor quality.

Salt, oyster shells and charcoal are among the things that are neglected by the beginner. Pigeons require salt regularly. My plan of supplying it is to buy small bags of table salt, dip them in water and let them dry. This causes the salt to harden and after it is thus dried, I put the bag in the pen and allow the pigeons to peck at it and get what salt they need.

Oyster shell is prepared purposefully for pigeons and can be bought from the supply houses advertising in PIGEONS. This is necessary for the birds and should always be before them. It may be kept in feed hoppers or small boxes.

Charcoal should never be neglected in the pigeon loft. It is one of the best things for both pigeons and poultry that can be supplied to them. It has the quality of purifying the blood by keeping the stomach in good condition, and a box or hopper of charcoal rather finely crushed should always be kept in every pen.

Plenty of nests are necessary. There should be at least two for each pair of birds in the loft and

there should be enough nesting material in the loft so the birds can build fresh nests. A bale of straw or a bundle of tobacco stems may be kept where the birds can get the material to build at any time.

Remember that sound wholesome grain should always be fed. The most costly mistake a beginner can make is to try feeding cheap feed. A breeding pigeon is working at high pressure all the time and feed, like the fuel under a steam boiler, produce only in proportion to its quality. When the builders of a big ship want to give it a trial to determine what it can do, every lump of coal put in the bunkers is selected by hand picking in order to have only perfect fuel. So in feeding pigeons every ounce of feed should be the soundest and best. It is sometimes possible to save money on the cost of feed by purchasing second grade grain or even cheaper kinds, but what is saved here will be lost in the number of squabs brought to maturity and the weight of them, if they are raised for market.

A pair of pigeons can be kept a year for a dollar or a little more, and this pair will produce from six to nine pair of squabs, so the cost of each squab is not so great that the breeder can not afford to supply his breeding stock sound grain.

Common Things in Poultry Keeping

When a person succeeds greatly in the raising of poultry, other people at once conclude that the successful person has some particular information that the other poultry raisers do not have. It is nevertheless a fact that the successful persons have only the same kind of information as the unsuccessful persons, but that there is a difference in applying the knowledge. The common things are the important things in poultry culture.

A man known to the writer made a great success in the poultry business. He simply looked after his fowls. He made sure that they never got lousy. He built a poultry house that kept his fowls always dry and made drafts impossible. He purchased a bone cutter and kept it going year in and year out. He purchased grit and oyster shells in large quantities, though it might be assumed that his birds could hunt their own grit. He said that grit was not very plentiful on his farm, anyway, and he preferred that his birds should be hustling after bugs and worms rather than spending time looking for grit that cost only a cent or two a pound.

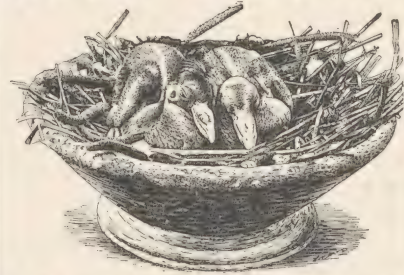
His birds were happy and shelled out the eggs by the dozens in mid-winter, when they brought the highest prices. Now, the supplying of cut bones, grit and oyster shells is a common thing on the farms, but because it is common it is frequently neglected. The grit sup-

ply runs low, and in the summer time the matter is overlooked. In the winter it might create more attention, as the ground would be frozen, but in the summer the birds are left to look out for themselves. This is very often a cause of decreased egg production and impaired health.

A louse and the mite are very common things in our poultry flocks, altogether too common. They are potent causes of failure and many a man has put money into fowls to lose it on account of the multitudinous presence of mites and lice. Perhaps it is a very common suggestion to make, but mites and lice must be exterminated if the flock is to pay a good profit. Fight the mites and lice by all kinds of means—by insect powder, if need be, but assuredly by supplying a good amount of dry soil for the fowls to dust themselves in. Road dust is not a necessity, as common soil will soon dry up and become dusty under the ministrations of the hens. If the mites and lice cannot be disposed of in any other way, dip the fowls in a solution that will kill insects but will not injure the flesh of the fowls. In the case of mites it may become necessary to burn the roosts and nests and give clean ones.

Any intelligent person can succeed with poultry if he will give the attention to them that they should have and work out the problems that his intelligence leads him to consider.

New Book! Just Issued!



SQUABS —FOR— PROFIT

By Wm. E. Rice and Wm. E. Cox.

This is the most complete and exhaustive work of the kind ever published on squab raising. It is not a book of second hand references; but contains the hard earned experiences of the authors. Every detail of their methods of selection, breeding, feeding, killing and marketing squabs is given in plain, simple language, with numerous illustrations, all taken from the home plant of Mr. Rice in New Jersey. The chapter on buildings, their location, and how to construct them is concise, specific and complete.

The squab industry is increasing rapidly. This book is a guide for those who want to know, and a standard reference work for the old time breeder. It is not based on mere theory, but contains the true story of the most successful squab plant in this country. The story of how \$50.00 the original investment, has grown to \$3000.00, is fully given by Mr. Rice. He took the money made by squabs, enlarged and developed his plant, until it is now complete.

The illustrations are simply superb. They were taken especially for this work. The plans and specifications for buildings, etc., are as complete as an expert architect could make them. The book contains about 120 pages, each 5x7 inches, printed on fine paper. Bound in cloth and sent postpaid for 50 cents.

POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,
PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

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White Wyandottes

Our new catalog, containing a reproduction from an oil painting, "A Prize Winning Pair," together with a world of information on this popular variety, mailed for **10c**

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A Clean Sweep In S. C. White Leghorns

At Chicago, 1907, winning 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Write your wants. **Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada**

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Winners at great Cleveland show. Most beautiful fowl, greatest of layers. **Eggs and Stock.**

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Again proves their quality. Send for catalog. **Nate K. Cornwall**
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Rhode Island Red Specialist

Single and Rose Comb, eggs 3.00 per 15, 5.00 per 30, from RED WINNERS, no other grade. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

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Eggs \$1.50 per Thirteen

Barred Plymouth Rocks of highest quality. Winners at Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago. Circular FREE.

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Want a Treat of Eggs and Meat Try Little Dover Buckeyes

\$3 to \$10 per setting of 13 eggs. Pens mated for us by originator

Little Dover Farm, Sabot, Virginia

Buff Leghorns

A clean sweep at Michigan State Show January 5-9. If you are looking for quality write **Dr. R. J. Palmer, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

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Representatives wanted; all sections, to handle leading brand Poultry Food, big money; well advertised; enormous demand. Exclusive territory given. Write for full particulars.

PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City

Barred Rock Bantams

I breed them exclusively, small in size and pronounced by the best judges to be marvels in color. Sure money makers. Eggs \$3.00.

J. B. STONE, HILLSDALE, MICH

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Stock and Eggs in Season
705 Division St., Toledo, Ohio.

Beck's R. C. R. I. Reds

Have won first prizes at Chicago, Indianapolis and other big shows. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send for circular.

E. E. BECK, HAMMOND, IN IANA

Fine Feathers

A breeder of one of the profusely feathered varieties of chickens accidentally had a beautiful looking cock killed, a fact which his owner lamented, but as the bird was not damaged he proceeded to dress him for the table. "As the dressing progressed," said the gentleman's wife, "I heard exclamations, and finally he appeared holding out the carcass. 'How much damage do you suppose this fellow has done my flock,' he asked."

The fine feathers had covered a deformed body. One hip bone was higher than the other, and was balanced by a low shoulder. The breastbone was crooked, and the bird mis-shapen to the point where it was hard to carve him. His ancestors traced back to Madison Square Garden winners, his brothers and sisters had made names for themselves; he was a line-bred, trap-nested, pedigreed bird, and had been used in the breeding pen because his owner had looked only for fine feathers. The damage done was hard to estimate. Not only had birds been retained in this breeder's yards which were sired by the cock in question but he had sold both stock and eggs from the pen. The faults present in him will in all probability appear in his offspring, possibly in the young of some of his progeny; the deformed bird has been multiplied, to the disadvantage of the poultry industry.

We don't handle our breeding birds enough. Before a bird is admitted to the breeding pen he should be handled and searched for imperfections. Feel the breastbone, run your hands over his body and if necessary give a tobacco dip bath. This will clear the birds of lice and give a good idea of the shape under the feathers. It is undoubtedly a fact that line-breeding if persisted in for some time, or if it is carried on by any but experts, will produce deformed chicks. It takes an exceptionally well balanced breeder to discard a bird beautiful to the eye because he is a bird of poor constitution. Appearance too often has more weight than vigor. Sound constitution and perfect health on both sides must be present where line-breeding is practiced. Mr. Bates' rule in cattle breeding was, "Always put the best animals together, regardless of any affinity in blood." But in choosing these best animals let us see that vigor is the first essential. When we find one or two birds with desirable characteristics which we wish to perpetuate we can more quickly secure this object by interbreeding the few individuals possessing the properties with their offspring which have inherited the same qualities, but this must be carried on judiciously or our flock is ruined. Defects and diseases are intensified by inbreeding as well as good qualities.

The Summer Egg Supply

Why not make a strong effort for summer eggs? There is good money in them as the price is much higher than in early spring and the cost to obtain them is reduced to a minimum.

Eggs during midsummer can be

MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



I can help you make a success in the poultry business, whether it's a hundred hens for your own table supply or fifty thousand layers for large commercial purposes. My experience has been so broad, so varied; I have "come up against" all the "ins and outs" of hatching, brooding, feeding and marketing of poultry that many say I am an authority on profitable poultry-raising.

As a proof, my Model Poultry Farm was a profitable success in six months. I now have poultry there numbering

80,000, Hatched and Brooded

in my famous **Model Incubators and Brooders**. Buying your incubators and brooders of a man who knows nothing—or very little—about hatching and raising poultry is running a useless risk. Don't do it. I not only sell you a Model Incubator or Brooder but I add to them the valuable experience of years as shown in their construction. Model Incubators show excellent hatches—hatch every hatchable egg. The Model Brooders grow sturdy chicks. **Remember**, my interest in you doesn't cease when I ship you a machine and get the money. You buy a part of my time and are cordially urged to write me and ask all the questions you wish. I'll stay by you. Send your order today and get in line with the profit-getters. Free catalog for everyone.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

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Incubator Advantages

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration). A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or **Using Extra Light**. Found only in machines made by

Chambers Incubator Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory and best known construction. Send for free book containing practical incubator talk.



Gapes

Will Kill Some of Your Choicest Chicks

Why allow this when **International Gape Cure** will not only prevent the disease but cure the worst case? We will cheerfully refund your money if it does not give satisfaction. **Postpaid 50 cents.**



Poul. Sup. Dept., Box K, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

easily obtained if the hens are intelligently managed. We are all worn out when night comes, but it will take but a very short time to put up the "broodies." If they are not allowed to remain on the nest two nights at most they will be comparatively easy broken up from the idea of incubation. If you have one that seems to be stubborn about it put her in a slatted bottom coop and suspend it up to the joist by a wire for a few days and you will find she will soon be willing to vacate the nest and get down to business again. It seems that if some hens can manage to get their breast down on a solid substance they will never give up the broody habit, but the slatted coop, suspended so as to be in motion by the breeze, and preventing her from crouching close to the bottom, soon works the "Keely Cure" on her.

Separate the males from the females if eggs only are sought for during the summer months; this will result in a better egg yield; at the same time unfertile eggs keep longer, enabling you to get them on the market in much better condition.

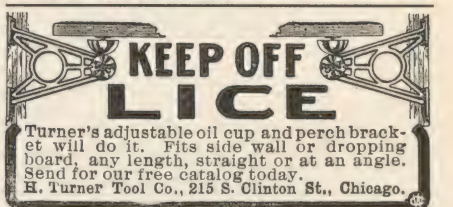
We have been repeatedly asked for a solution to prevent the eggs from hatching when placed on the local market. Presumably those queries were from breeders of pure bred fowls, who were imposed upon by selfish individuals who were not willing to pay anything over the market price for pure blooded fowls, but would seek a "march" on the hustling breeders by obtaining their stock through the village

Save the Chicks

Bowel Complaint, Cholera, and other supposedly fatal diseases will cause you no worry if you give your fowls Germozone occasionally in the drinking water.

The best poultry medicine. Price 50c, postpaid, and an Egg Record free.

Geo. H. Lee Co.,
Omaha, Neb.



QUICK DEVELOPMENT

is the need right now. Make strong, healthy winter layers of the pullets. Get early broilers and roasters and market fowls worth a price.

DARLING'S FOODS are true developers. Surprising results from Darling's **Forcing Food**, 100-lb. sack, \$2.00. Also Laying Food and Scratching Food at \$2.00. Beef Scraps at \$2.75 and Chick Feed at \$2.50. Oyster Shells, 60c. Mica Crystal Grit, 60c. All in 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Chicago or New York, cash with order. Catalog free.

DARLING & CO., Box 78, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
DARLING & CO., Box 78, Long Island City, New York.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wooden Hen at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free.



"MILLIONS IN IT" Lice Inn

We positively guarantee to catch lice and mites from the flock where inn poles are used, regardless of hen house conditions. Send stamp for booklet on roosts, sanitary nests and mountains.

Inn Mfg. Co.,
Box 511
Davenport, Ia.

THE PRAIRIE STATE BROODER

A Spring, Summer or Winter Brooder House

If you have not investigated the No. 5 you ought to get busy because it is one of the most satisfactory brooders ever made. It is portable making it desirable for use in any kind of a poultry house or as a colony house on the open range without any change. Being enclosed (see cut) it can be used as an individual lamp brooder in colder localities than the plain Universal Hover can be alone. Top is covered with a removable Cloth Screen instantly changing it from a winter to a summer brooder. Hover lifts out making it easy to clean. Consumes but little oil; supplies abundant ventilation even in hottest weather; top affords sun shade. We can't tell all its good features here—

Get Our Brooder Catalog

showing it in several forms and describing its many useful adaptations. With the No. 5 chicks can be raised during June and July unusually successful. We will also gladly mail our 1907 Incubator catalog which tells why the Prairie State hatches extra large, strong chicks with greater ease and certainty.

Prairie State Incubator Co.,

510 MAIN STREET

HOMER CITY, PA.



No. 5 Brooder with side removed

BANNER CHICK FOOD

NO GRIT OR OYSTER SHELLS

This is a complete prepared dry food for chicks from the time they break out of the shell till they can take corn, grain, and grit. All they need is plenty of fresh water and **Banner Food** to develop strong, healthy fowls. **Banner Chick Food** is composed of the exact and proper elements to produce best results in growth, as well as economy in buying. It is composed of kiln-dried Corn, Oats, Barley, Rice, Peas, Millet Seed, Beef Scrap, Charcoal, Beans, Flaxseed, and a variety of other seeds which are really the "back-bone" of the feed. If you want prize winners start your chicks on **Banner Chick Food** and you simply cannot miss. Order to-day. Price—1 lb. 8c; 3 lbs. 15c; 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50. Write for complete catalogue of all poultry and pet stock supplies.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.

Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey St., NEW YORK, U. S. A.



dealers who buy up country produce. To those we would advise removing the males from the females after the breeding season is ended; this will be a harmless and honorable method to prevent your eggs from hatching; at the same time eggs that are not fertilized are most desirable to preserve with water glass. Eggs can be had during the heated months if the hens are kept free from lice and provided with plenty of clean fresh water. Molting will not be noticed if the hens are fed largely on wheat, and have plenty of shade to protect them from the sultry summer sun.

If a slatted box is provided and filled each day with dry bran it will be quite a saving in feed and at the same time produces a better egg yield. Milk at this time of year is usually plentiful with the majority of farmers, and should be provided liberally to the young and growing fowls, and especially to the layers. We are providing milk daily to our fowls of all ages and we can easily detect a marked improvement in them over those of our neighbors that never feed milk.—Indiana Farmer.

Progress in Poultry Raising

Though the Experiment Stations of the country have done little as yet with the science of poultry keeping, the few men that have taken hold of the matter in a scientific manner have brought out some valuable truths. In the first place, they have demolished some of our old notions as to the best way of keeping poultry to get the most out of them. One of the old notions was that poultry houses must be heated to give the best of results. The old poultry keeper argued that if summer conditions were given the fowls they could be kept laying all winter. Probably this doctrine was almost universally believed at one time in this country, with the result that on every side were to be seen poultry houses with heating arrangements in them. Within the last ten years this idea has been forced to give way to other ones. Tests made both at Experiment Stations and on farms where thousands of poultry were raised showed that the birds kept in cold houses actually did better than those kept in artificially heated houses. The fowls ate more food in the cold houses, but they were more healthy and laid more eggs. Even in the coldest states in the Union poultry houses are now being built with windows covered with drilling instead of with glass, the drafts of air being only checked by the cloth. Though this cloth the gases from the bodies of the fowls as well as the odors from the droppings go out as fast as they are created, leaving the air on the inside pure. This indicates one line in poultry progress.

Another important step has been the demonstration of the fact that hens differ enormously in their ability to produce eggs. It has been generally recognized that there was some difference, but all have assumed that this difference was not great, and that even the poorest layer would have produced enough eggs in a year to pay for feeding

DEVELOPING FOOD
(BONDED BRAND)
100 LBS.
PREPARED BY
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
U. S. A.

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Egg Packages	Egg Testers
Egg Preservative	Leg Bands
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Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of all Poultry Supplies.

Address nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Boston,
New York City, Kansas City,
Oakland, Cal., and London, England.
7000 Dealers in United States and Canada
Sell On Goods. Ask at your store.

Wanted

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**FARMER'S
SUCCESS**

everything you have to sell.
Guaranteed Circulation 175,000 every issue.
Classified ad rates 5c per word each issue.

FARMER'S SUCCESS,
Exchange 181, Long Branch, New Jersey.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.

Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERTS AGREE THAT THERE'S BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

Prove the fact by keeping your fowls in health.
CONKEY'S ROUP CURE
restores the moping, wheezing, swollen-headed fowls to health. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Prices 50c and \$1.00 postpaid.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE
We have a limited number of Conkey's celebrated 48 page books on Poultry Diseases which sold for 25c. FREE to you for 2c. in stamps.
GET ONE NOW AGENTS WANTED
G. E. CONKEY & CO.,
20 Ottawa Building, Cleveland, O.
Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal.,
Pacific Coast Agents.

SHIPPING "DAY OLDS"

Is the title of a little booklet we have just published by J. Leon Huffman and we will gladly mail those interested a copy FREE.

Huffman Poultry Supply Co.
Dept. C. Waverly, Alabama.



IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c, 25—30c, 50—50c, 100—75c.
Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46 Freeport, Ill.

PIGEONS

The National Pigeon Magazine



THE new pigeon magazine is coming to the front in a very gratifying way. Its circulation is growing by leaps and bounds, and it now has a larger number of regular readers than any other paper of its kind ever had.

PIGEONS is gotten up on a plan similar to POULTRY—fine paper, beautiful illustrations from life and instructive reading matter, written by leading authorities.

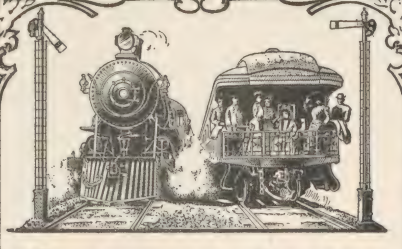
\$1.00 A YEAR

Sample Free. Ask For One.

Special Offer: We will send PIGEONS to any address in the United States or Mexico from now to January 1, 1909, for \$1.00, the regular subscription price.

If you are interested in pigeons you can not afford to be without this splendid magazine.

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Pigeon Department Peotone, Illinois.



COMING AND GOING

ALWAYS USE

"The Only Way"

NO DIRT
NO DUST

THE ALTON ROAD
KANSAS CITY

NO SMOKE
NO CINDERS

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
CHICAGO.



**Dr. NOTTAGE'S
DRY FEED BOX**

NEW IDEA, NO WASTE
Prices 1.50 and 1.00
Send for circular 4.

Plans for dry feed box 50c
for dry mash box 50c
I use a 1.50 brooder, plans 50c

Dr. H. Nottage,
Box 10 Goshen, Mass.

her. The individual hen records kept for four years without laying an egg; another was kept a year and produced but eight eggs; while another produced 251 eggs in a year. This wide difference is a revelation. It should set every poultryman to thinking about what he can do to weed out the unprofitable layers and retain the large producers for breeding purposes.

Perhaps we are making progress in another direction, that regarding the confinement or not confinement of hens that are being prepared for market. The old-world idea of fattening fowls was to confine them in a coop and feed them heavily. It was believed that their lack of exercise resulted in every particle of feed being used in growth. Some of our poultry raisers have tried that way and as a check experiment have kept fowls in the usual way and have found the latter to do better and make growth at less cost. This is very important if true.

L. C. Mishler, North Manchester, Ind., has the correct idea of advertising. He writes us as follows: "I am sold out of almost all the eggs I have and all stock for the present and will only use an inch in June. In the meantime, I wish to keep my name before your readers". If the spasmodic advertisers would change their plans and adopt Mr. Mishler's way, they would find that their advertising would bring them better returns.

Champion White Orpingtons

I am sorry that every lover of fine poultry, and particularly those interested in White Orpingtons, cannot come to my yards and see the young stock I have. Hundreds of youngsters fully feathered are to be seen there, and amongst them are many which will make their marks at the different shows this fall and winter. You undoubtedly will need new blood next season and while you are in the market why not buy birds that come from stock with this kind of a record:

CHICAGO WINNING

With Five Entries I Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet and 2nd Cockerel. Also Own 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1907.

I am booking orders now and it is a case of first, come first choice. Birds priced at **3.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00**. Send 40 per cent with order and balance when you order the birds shipped. Remember I guarantee satisfaction or return full purchase price. Order an early choice.



Some Very Fine Scotch Collie Pups For Sale at Right Prices
GEORGE F. SCHROEDER, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED"

Title of my new book, which is revolutionizing the poultry business all over the country. My great feed at ten cents a bushel will save you \$55.00 a year on every 100 hens you feed as well as increase your egg yield 30 per cent. For growing chicks it has no equal. No mashes or cooking feed under this great system. Broilers go 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 pounds in seven weeks on it. No science required to feed my system. Are your pullets laying at 4 to 5 months old? If not, you have feed wrong. Failures impossible where my system is used. My second edition of 3000 copies, revised and enlarged, now ready. Write today and stop that big feed bill. Circular and testimonials free.

Edgar Briggs, Box 44, New Rochelle, N.Y.

White Wyandottes At Greatly Reduced Prices
if wanted now. Send for illustrated catalogue. It is free for the asking and will save you money.

GUS L. HAINLINE,

LAMAR, MISSOURI

Classified Advertising Department

ANCONAS

Bennett's imported R. C. and S. C. Anconas are the best; also Columbian Wyandottes. J. Henry Bennet, Viroqua, Wis.

BANTAMS

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights white and black tail Japanese, Cochins, Games, etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis.

COCHINS

Buff Cochins exclusively. Five pens scoring 90% to 96%. Write us. H. E. Carpenter & Co., 110 1/2 S. Main St., Marion, O.

DUCKS

Grey Call Ducks. Winners in all the big eastern shows. Limited number of eggs \$3 per 11. Frank J. Gross, Peotone, Ill.

HAMBURGS

Breitwieser's Hamburgs win. First Chicago cock head. Score 92 3/4. Breeders for sale score 90 to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50. Breitwieser's Yards, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Bred for laying and show qualities. My strain is over twenty-five years old. Some extra fine pullets for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$6.50 per 100. Larger lots a matter of correspondence. These eggs are guaranteed to produce "early and often" layers. Order direct from this advertisement and save time, satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois.

LEGHORNS—OTHER VARIETIES

Rose Comb Buff Leghorns exclusively. Prize winners. Heavy winter layers. Send for circular. H. J. Fisk, Falconer, New York.

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

Orpingtons—Single Comb Buffs, pens No. 1 and 2, 8 hens and a cock each, price \$25 a pen. 70 S. C. Buffs at \$2 each. 20 S. C. White Orpington yearling hens and two yearling cocks, fine ones at \$2 each. Having purchased my partner's interest in the Har-Lou Orpington Farm, I offer the above stock at one-half price to make room for young stock. Order at once and secure the cream. L. L. Lucas, Oil City, Pa.

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons—the money makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market or show room, they are unequalled. Don't change or select your new breed until you see our free circular. Isaac F. Tillinghast, 74 High Street, Factoryville, Pennsylvania.

Advertisers using this page are getting good results. This department gives the small breeder an opportunity to advertise at small cost. To encourage our friends to advertise we are making very low rates—so low that the smallest breeder can afford to keep his card running the year round.

SPECIAL LOW RATES. 3c a word per insertion, one or two months; 8c a word for three months; 15c a word for six months; 25c a word for a year.

No contract taken for less than 50c. Change copy as often as you wish. Every word, number or initial to be counted. Cash MUST come with order for full term. Short paid ads will be returned. Ads for next month must be received by the 20th of this month. This is the cheapest advertising ever offered. Give it a trial. It will pay you.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

Buff Orpington eggs, \$8 per hundred, utility stock, bred for size and egg production. W. E. Stanfield, Peotone, Ill.

PIGEONS

Pigeons—Largest collection in America, all known varieties. Prices free; illustrated descriptive book telling all, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill.

Will exchange fancy pigeons for the following chickens—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Paul Wilke, 22 N. DesPlaines Ave., Oak Park, Illinois.

PHEASANTS

English Pheasants, full grown, covert or pen bred, \$4 per pair. October delivery. White Swans, pair, \$23. Other game and ornamental birds at very low prices. Jack Rabbits, each, \$2.50, discount on quantity. Write for what you want. Denley, Naturalist, New City, New York.

English Ringneck Pheasants—Eggs \$3 per 13. High class private stock only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pheasants raised as easily as chickens. A. Dautun, North Hackensack, N. J.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$3. 13 eggs \$1.50 Supply catalogue free. Owen Coons, Mohawk New York.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

Bickerdike's White Plymouth Rocks. "Winners and Layers." Trap-nest pedigreed. Eggs \$1 to \$8 per setting. Stock for sale, catalogue free. J. A. Bickerdike, Box O, Millersville, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Eggs. Extra good males my specialty. Shipped on approval. Breeders for sale after June 20th. Prices right. Write C. E. Schweisgood, 500 Wooster Ave., Akron, Ohio.

My Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are beauties and if you want to start right get my eggs. \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois.

Rhode Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb. Ideal Princess strain. Originator. Best matings for eggs. M. A. Parsons, 803 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kansas.

SPANISH

I have forty-five early hatched White Face Black Spanish cockerels, mostly February hatch. Now is the time to secure "new blood" or show birds. Eggs now at 95 cents per 13. Circulars and photos free. John Bennett, Sunman, Indiana.

TURKEYS

Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Nice big fellows. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill.

Two hundred wild turkeys. All varieties including Mexican. R. L. Blanton, Route 1, Farmville, Virginia.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

Buff Wyandottes—Eggs now half price. This year's breeders \$1.50 up, all good ones; some fine show birds. Circular free. J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y.

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

Columbian Wyandottes, eggs from my pens will produce winners as they are direct descendants from the best blood in the country. Eggs \$2.50 per 13; \$4 per 26. F. J. Gross, Peotone, Ill.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio.

White Wyandottes, eggs and stock for sale. D. D. Slade, 816 South Limestone, Lexington, Kentucky.

SEVERAL BREEDS

For sale—Choice Bronze turkeys, single birds, pairs or trios; no better blood in America; 30 years experience with Bronze turkeys. Partridge Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Black Bantams, Rouen Ducks. Also Rough Coated Scotch Collie Dogs. Pups for sale all sired by imported dogs, none better. Write us. J. H. Lewis & Son, Box X, Cameron, West Virginia.

Always be on the safe side and just "pekin" on my pure bred Pekin ducks, Grey African Geese and Rhode Island Reds that are red right to the skin, also Hampshire hogs with the perfect bands. Write me for all information and reasonable prices. P. I. Horning, Alden, Minn.

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, caviars, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

DOGS

Scotch Collies, a fine litter of pups sired by "Wolverine Clinker" from Silver Pileta (Edgebaston Pilot Stock). No better in America. Send \$10 for a fine pup. W. E. Stanfield, Asso. editor of POULTRY, Peotone, Illinois.

Fox Terrier Dogs—"Best ratters." Thoroughbred, pedigree furnished. Puppies for sale now. J. E. Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

Poultry cuts. Latest and best. Our new catalogue is now ready. It is free to poultrymen. Send for it today. Also a complete line of poultry post cards. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O.

The best poultry egg producing food, also the best egg preserver. These two formulas only \$1.00, worth far more, and cheap to make up. Send now. No stamps. J. Hiestand, 2862 Texas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Poultry Post Cards, illustrated with standard cuts, one breed or assorted; 25, 12 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100 35 cents, postpaid. Poultry printing at low prices. Samples free. Riverside Press, Box 10, Brisben, N. Y.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, JULY 1907

Published monthly by **Poultry Publishing Co.**

Number Ten

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as **POULTRY** will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

About Summer Advertising

As usual advertising has fallen of at the beginning of summer this year, and as usual those who keep their advertising going are reaping the benefit of the advertising of others.

Nothing is more certain than that advertising creates business. If there were only one one advertiser in this country, he would not receive returns enough to pay his advertising bills. A good many spasmodic advertisers do not understand this as well as they should, as is proved by their system of advertising only at the height of the selling season.

If the readers of the publications of this country were given only one advertisement to read, they would not be impressed with the magnitude of the business interests and would not learn to patronize the advertiser.

Few poultrymen ever stop to analyze the process by which advertising brings business. It is not the fancier who makes the bulk of the purchases. The fancier buys when he desires to improve his stock or introduce new blood, but in many cases he then gets from the same stock he founded his flocks upon and goes back to the breeder whom he first patronized.

The beginner is not induced to begin the poultry business so much by the reading matter in poultry publications as by the advertising he reads.

When he picks up one publication after another and sees the numerous advertisers, he begins to have some respect for a business to which so many are devoting their energies and to think that a business which occupies the time of so many people must be worth taking up.

Thousands of people who have never made a start are now thinking about doing so. We have traveled across the continent and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and there is never a day on our travels that we do not hear chicken talk from some one who has never kept poultry. Not long ago we were riding up the Southern Pacific from Sacramento when two husky lumbermen in the seat in front of us began to talk about the time when they would quit.

Said one of them: "I am going to make a start keeping chickens. I am tired of working in the woods the year round. I can buy five acres of land and put 500 hens on it and live like a prince on what they will bring in."

Within two hours a portly business man who sat opposite fell to talking with us and finally inquired our line of business. We told him we were publishing a poultry magazine and he was interested at once. He told of his intention to retire from business and buy a little chicken farm down near San Francisco and live at peace with the world.

Coming across the continent we heard the poultry business diseussed day after day for the six days we were on the road. So it is everywhere one goes. One finds people who are looking forward to the time when they can begin keeping poultry.

These people think about this for years

sometimes. They plan and read poultry publications and the advertisements of poultrymen until they know the names of prominent advertisers by heart. Thousands of these prospective poultrymen make a start each year and they buy their foundation stock or the eggs they use from advertisers who have won their confidence by advertising continually.

The spasmodic advertiser helps the one who advertises every month by helping to get people in the notion of keeping poultry, but when it comes to buying stock or eggs the beginner is more likely to buy of the man who advertises all the time than of the one who advertises only a part of the time.

Every time the short-term advertiser starts in, he must make a new lot of customers. He gets these from quick buyers, who are not always the best. If a breeder gives a customer satisfaction, he will come back later for new stock, unless he quits advertising when the buyer is likely to buy of some one who is advertising at the time the purchase is to be made.

We refer to this subject frequently, because it is a most important one to the advertiser, aside from any benefit that may accrue to us. It is a hard lesson to learn for most advertisers, but once they learn it they never forget it and practice it all their lives thereafter. It is only by continual repetition that we hope so to impress it on the spasmodic advertiser that he will try the better and more profitable way of advertising all the time.

The May Number

Of course you noticed that the May number of **POULTRY** was the best one ever published. We are proud of that number and proud of the fact that it could have been got out with the editor more than two thousand miles from the office of publication. It showed what our office force is capable of in an emergency and that the success of this magazine is due to united effort and work in one direction by every active member in the company.

Our readers helped us considerably and we hope they will not stop contented with doing well but try to do better. We would like every one to "whirl in," as they say down South, and keep the ball rolling. We can get **POULTRY** out every month without any outside help, but it is so much better when we have the help that we hope our friends will not try the experiment of letting us work alone hereafter.

We Want to Know

Just to satisfy a personal curiosity, we would like to know why those of our readers who are not members of the American Poultry Association have not joined. We extend an invitation to all such to write us their reasons for not joining. It is altogether likely that if any large number write us we will feel compelled to publish their reasons, but in doing so we will not use the names of those who write us without first obtaining permission to do so. That is, if we conclude to pub-

lish a particularly good letter or two, we will first write and ask if we may use the name of our correspondent or if he would prefer to have the letter published without his name.

If we should happen to get a thousand letters on this subject, it may help the American Poultry Association in a very material way to give the public the benefit of the information thus gained. This is a personal invitation to you to write us about this.

On second thought we would like to know why those of our readers who are members joined the Association. Information on this point would probably be of great value in securing new members.

Our Cover Picture

The cover picture used on this number was made from a photograph furnished us by J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind. It shows one of their typical White Wyandotte birds at home. The photo from which this engraving was made was not retouched or changed in any way. The bird appears exactly as the camera saw it.

Advertising Rates

It is altogether probable that we shall be compelled to increase our advertising rates in the near future. At present our rates are too low for our circulation and as our circulation is constantly growing the time is not far distant when we shall be compelled to ask for more for space. Our present rate has been in force more than two years. It was made when our circulation was very much smaller than it now is and the increase will make it imperative to make the change. We hope that our advertisers will take notice of the change when it is announced so as to take advantage of rates that we may offer for those who give us yearly contracts.

Answers to Questions

We are at all times ready to give our readers the best available information concerning the overcoming of difficulties they may find in their way. We shall take special pains to answer questions of this kind as promptly as possible. Often questions come to us which we do not feel like answering from our own experience and in such cases some delay may occur in order that we may consult those who are accepted as authority on the subject inquired into.

Don't think you are imposing on us by asking questions. It is a part of our regular work which we are quite willing to do, as answering a question for one of our readers quite frequently helps a good many of them over a hard place in the work.

Subscription Agents at the Fall Fairs

It will be only a few weeks until the fall fairs begin. We would like to arrange with some one to take subscriptions at every fall fair in the country. We can offer commission on subscriptions which will make it very profitable to the agent and enable him to attend the fair.

Two Special Summer Offers

WE WANT to push the circulation of POULTRY to the highest possible point just as rapidly as possible. Of course we could do this by inaugurating a campaign of advertising in other papers. We have done a good deal of this kind of promotion work in the past with good results. This summer, however, we propose to try a plan which we think will bring just as good results, and at the same time give our readers and friends the benefit of the money we might spend with other publications. In brief, our plan is to divide our advertising appropriation among the patrons of POULTRY in such a way that each one will receive direct benefit. To carry this plan into effect we decided to make two distinct special offers.

Special Offer No. 1.

To every subscriber who sends us \$1.00--the regular subscription price--we will send POULTRY from the time his subscription is received until January 1, 1909. This offer is good until December. Of course, the earlier the subscriber begins, the bigger bargain he gets. Those who order in June will receive ~~nineteen~~ numbers for the price of twelve.

Special Offer No. 2.

This is our special club offer. Five yearly subscriptions sent us in one order, for \$2.50, or just half the regular price to each member of the club. Get four of your friends to join you and each one will get POULTRY a full year for 50 cents, the price of the ordinary poultry paper. This offer is a special for the three summer months--June, July and August. Many of our friends have written us asking us to make a rate for clubs of five. This meets their demand. Remember the five subscriptions must come in one order to take advantage of this offer.

Poultry Publishing Company,
Subscription Department, Peotone, Illinois.

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

won this season thirty ribbons. Four special ribbons, Four silver cups. At three leading shows. All my prize winners are in my yards.

Buy Eggs from the Very Best, Five Dollars per Fifteen.

Write for illustrated mating list.

FAIRLAWN POULTRY YARDS,
Wm. Miller, Prop., Crescent, St. Louis Co., Mo

Eggs Half Price

Partridge Rocks, Silver Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes, R. and S. C. Black, White & Buff Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at Michigan State Fair. No better bred. Order eggs now if you want the best at a very low price.

Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

Do You Want Some Heavy White Wyandottes

that will lay a lot of large dark brown eggs?

**We Have Them
You Can Get Them**

Eggs for sale from fifteen fine pens, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed and a square deal to every customer.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Dinsmore & Co., Prop. Kramer, Ind.

100 WHITE WYANDOTTE 100 BREEDERS

Will sell cheap to make room for chicks, one hundred fine breeders. Hens, \$1 to \$2; Cocks \$2 to \$5.

JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

Black Langshans Barred Plymouth Rocks

High scoring birds only in my breeding pens. Winners at Chicago and other shows. Eggs from best pens at 5.00 per setting. Other fine pens 2.00 per setting.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Illinois

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopston, Illinois

HALLOCK'S

White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis Mo.



Buff Orpingtons Black

If you are looking for good Orpingtons, I have size, shape and color. Look up my winnings at Jackson, December 4-9, 1906. Eggs from your choice of fifteen well mated pens at \$2 and \$3. Send for circular.

Herrick Poultry Yards

George H. Herrick, Durand, Michigan

Rock Hill Poultry Farm Blue Ribbon Poultry

White and Silver Penciled P. Rocks, White and Partridge Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Cochins Bantams

After winning over two hundred ribbons at four of the largest shows held in 1906, Madison Square Garden, Syracuse, Trenton and Hagerstown, we start the New Year by winning forty ribbons and two Silver cups at the World's Greatest Show, Madison Square Garden, 1907. We wish to call particular attention to our

First Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel

a son of our first prize 1906 cockerel, thus making twice in succession we have won this most coveted prize. Another one of our Blue Ribbon Winners was First Prize White P. Rock Pullet, she captured five special prizes including the IVORY SOAP CUP and was conceded to be the CHAMPION female in the show.

Send for illustrated catalogue with price list of eggs from the 'BEST MATINGS I have ever seen

F. W. COREY, Mgr.

Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, New York

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD"



atalogue—the finest poultry catalogue ever issued. Send **Two Dimes** for a copy. Remember the U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks are "The best in the world." **EGGS HALF PRICE NOW.**

Special Sale

Never in all the thirty years I have been breeding poultry have offered such great bargains as I am offering in my **Special Sale List** just issued.

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are known the world over as the most beautiful and profitable fowl there is. Excellent egg producers, as a table fowl, perfection; while as exhibition birds there is no strain to compare with them. Remember I have bargains you cannot afford to pass up. My **Special Sale List is Free**

It describes just what I am offering you, giving prices, etc. You cannot afford to miss this sale. Have you a copy of my New Catalogue? Send for a copy. Remember the

U. R. Fishel, Box P, Hope, Ind.

The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the

Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes in the West

Prompt Attention

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ralph M. Sturtevant, Delavan, Wisconsin

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonderful record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.

Arnold's Columbian Wyandottes

Won Championship Prize at Madison Square Garden 1906 and 1907.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15 DILLSBURG, PA

"SARACEN" Strain Buff Plymouth Rocks

The finest collection of Buff Rocks in America

The home of the Famous \$750 Cock "SARACEN" winner of \$100 sweepstakes as cockerel, 1905, and \$100 sweepstakes as cock, 1906, at Boston. Hen "ELMA" 1st Boston as pullet, 1905, 1st Great Eastern New York, 1906, 1st and special for the best Buff in show at Auburn and many others.

After sending 3000 miles to compete at the Crystal Palace, England, won 3 premiums, a record never equalled.

Eggs from these Aristocrats \$5 and \$10 Per Setting

R. L. Hutchings, Rutherford, New Jersey

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

GIEBELHAUSEN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are the kind that win in the largest shows in the central west. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 for 100.



Some fine cockerels left. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Jacob Giebelhausen,
Box N, Route 34, Peoria, Illinois

Baby Chicks

Everybody has poultry to sell in the fall. Why not buy several hundred late hatched chicks and sell in the spring when price is the highest.

We sell different varieties of chicks at \$8 to \$12 per hundred. Stamp for booklet.

Hatchery Co., Bx P, Freeport, Mich.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

G. C. KIMBARK,
Box P, Canton, Ohio.

The Blue Ridge Fruit and Poultry Farm

Have been line breeding **White Wyandottes** for ten years. Have shown sometimes and **always won something**, frequently firsts. It has on hand about 100 head of splendid old stock and about 700 head of early young ones. Those in need of carefully bred stock from above farm address

W. T. Stark, 507 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISHLER'S ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

are the ones which won the greatest honors at Indiana State Fair, '06 and at Chicago, '07. No more eggs for sale this season. I can spare three cock birds and several hens of my this year's breeders. I have 400 chicks "growing to beat the band" and can furnish winners for your local fairs and shows.

Lloyd C. Mishler, Box 15, North Manchester, Ind.

Onahill Farm

R. C. White Leghorns
Make a clean sweep wherever shown, bred from best foundation stock obtainable. Write your wants.

M. G. Bryant, Hudson, Mich.
Proprietor On-a-hill Farm.

ORPINGTONS FOR THE BEST, S

Any of the ten varieties, you must send to their originators,
Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.
Illustrated catalogue free.

POULTRY



THE GOOD THINGS THIS MONTH

A Curious Example of Heredity	- - - -	Page 6	The 1907 Poultry Shows	- - - -	Page 16
The Limit of Profitable Laying	- - - -	6	Standard Varieties of Poultry	- - - -	17
Conflicting Opinions—F. O. WELLCOME	- - - -	7	Some Neglected Varieties of High Quality	- - - -	18
Green Feed During Summer	- - - -	8	Poultry and Pigeons	- - - -	18
Petaluma, the White Leghorn City	- - - -	9	Fresh Air in the Poultry Yard	- - - -	19
The Care of Chicks During Summer	- - - -	13	The August Poultry Yard	- - - -	20
Prepare for the Fall Shows—W. E. STANFIELD Asso. Editor	- - - -	14	Silver Penciled Wyandottes—Dr. W. H. HARWOOD	- - - -	20
An English Breeder on Profitable Turkeys—J. A. P. RAMSAY	- - - -	14	Egg Production	- - - -	21
Poultry as the Naturalist Considers it	- - - -	15	Current Comment and News and Notes	- - - -	22

BANNER LICE and VERMIN POWDER

This powder will positively kill fleas, lice, nits on poultry, horses, cattle and swine. Free from poisonous matter, and perfectly harmless.

Prices: 5-oz. box 10c, 12 for \$1.00; 15-oz. box 25c, 6 for \$1.00; 48-oz. box 50c, 3 for \$1.00; 100-oz. box \$1.00, 6 for \$5.00. We are offering this at a special price to introduce it further. Send for INSECTICIDE LIST 1000.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.,
26-28 Vesey Street, Dept. B, New York

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price. THE WYANDOT REFINING CO., Box H, Cleveland, O.



PORTABLE



POULTRY HOUSES
Clean, attractive, convenient, substantially built. Latest ideas in Pigeon Lofts. Styles, sizes and prices to suit your special needs. Catalog free. Sanitary Portable House Co., Dept. L, Lemont, Ill.

Poultry Printing

if furnished by me will give your prospective customers a good impression of you and your business. Send stamp for sample and prices. **Cuts Furnished.**

WILL F. SHADLE,
Belle Plaine, - - Iowa.

TURNER'S
ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS
Don't come off. 10 for 10c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c. Send 2c stamp for Sample. Cat. free.
H. TURNER TOOL CO.,
215 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

SAVE THE CHICKS
Bowel Complaint, Cholera, and other supposedly fatal diseases will cause you no worry if you give your fowls Germozone occasionally in the drinking water. The best poultry medicine. Price 50 cents, postpaid, and an Egg Record free.
Geo. H. Lee Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80
This perfect 200-egg Wood-on-Hen at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free.
Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.

5 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brooklyn Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apopka, Fla.

Buff, Black and White ORPINGTONS

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

Rosedale Poultry Yards

Rose and Single Comb
Rhode Island Reds
From Their Native Land

Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and Madison Square Garden. They win in hottest competition: get 1907 booklet.

Philip Caswell, Prop, Newport, R. I.



Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

R. C. Rhode Island Reds Olentangy Poultry Yards

Newly equipped and ready for all the business that comes our way. I have fifteen pens and the poorest bird in them scores 91 points. I have the finest Red poultry plant in this country and gladly welcome visitors.

Annual Sale of Young Stock I am now offering for October delivery, young birds at the **low price of \$7.50 per trio.** You cannot get better stock than I am offering at any price and if you are not satisfied your money will be returned to you at once. Write for further particulars. Prompt attention to everyone. Birds shipped when you want them—no sooner, no later.

Olentangy Poultry Yards, C. C. Reid, Manager, Delaware, Ohio

Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting

Utility stock \$2 per setting

Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & CO. LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks.

Over 100 prize winners and this year's young stock. Fit to win in the fall shows. Also 200-egg Strain utility stock for sale. Write us your wants. Catalogue free for the asking. Send stamp for Rhode Island Red Standard.

White Wyandottes The Very Best Quality of Stock.

Breeders now for sale, singly, in pairs, trios, or pens at prices to suit buyers. Chicks for sale from three weeks to three months old. Cheaper than eggs because surer. Prices a matter of correspondence. Subscription to Poultry with each order of \$10 or more.

Hard-Scrabble Farm,
A. E. Stine, Prop., R. 3, Bellvue, Mich.

S. C. W. LEHORNS, The World's Best

Every female breeder has laid 120 to 220 eggs in 365 days. Every male breeder's mother has laid over 185 eggs in 365 days. Selected by the standard and trap nests. **Before buying Chicks, Eggs or Stock, send for booklet.** Most complete plant existing. Entirely equipped with trapnets and automatic recorders. Dry mash and hopper feeding throughout. Free range for growing stock. Established 1901.

Glenolden Poultry Yards, Glenolden, Pa.

Biltmore Poultry Yards

Barred and White
Plymouth Rocks
White Wyandottes

Eggs for hatching at half price.

Bruce Biltmore and a pen of unbred bitches for sale at HALF PRICE.

Jerseys and Berkshires.

Address

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS,
R. F. D. Biltmore, N. C.

Poultrymen Agents

Wanted to Handle Leading
Brand of POULTRY FOOD

Big profit, enormous demand in all sections; exclusive territory. Hustlers with team can make big money this season. You furnish list of your poultrymen friends and neighbors and we create instant demand for the goods through your agency. Write for full particulars.

PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City

S. C. WHITE LEHORNS S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

Barred Plymouth Rocks
EGGS \$2 PER 15

A few breeders in S. C. Brown Leghorns at \$1 each while they last.
Toledo Poultry Yards, Desk 2, Toledo, Ohio.

The Reliable's 25th Birthday

This is our Silver Jubilee year. For 25 years Reliable Incubators have represented the latest and best in incubator building. They have stood the test of practical use all this time and are farther in the lead than ever. Send for free catalog.



Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-55, Quincy, Ill.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee.

Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx24 Scotch Plains, N. J.



LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 oz. by express, \$1.00.
O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.
600 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

We Are The Largest MANUFACTURERS

OF COOPS, CHICK BOXES,
EGG BOXES EGG CASES,
CARRIERS, ETC.

HUFFMAN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
Cooping Dept. Waverly, Alabama

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Pen Headed by a Splendid Latham Cockerel

Twenty five years a breeder of this standard strain. Eggs \$2 per 15 from strong matings. 1907 New York winners in these pens.

A. C. Van Syckle, M. D.,
Box 209, Hackettstown, N. J.



Frog Raising

Our book gives the practical knowledge how to breed and raise frogs. A business that returns large profits. Price postpaid 25 cents. (Coin)

Meadow Brook Farm,
Allendale, New Jersey

1907 CHICAGO WINNERS 1907

We won on Single Comb Buffs 1st and 2nd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 2nd and 3rd hen; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Silver cup for best display; Silver cup for best colored female; silver cup for best colored male; \$60 gold specials on Single and Rose Comb Black and Whites. We won

Ten Firsts and Eight Second Prizes.
J. M. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

BOX A, NORTH ADAMS, MICHIGAN

Editorial Bulletin

In this number of POULTRY we give several articles of general interest to poultry breeders. The article on the poultry industry of Petaluma, California, is not written in the hysterical style in which this celebrated poultry center usually has been treated. The editor tells just what he saw and heard while there without exaggeration.

**In this
Number**

Mr. Wellcome's article may not suit everyone, but it is carefully written in the judicial spirit which often characterizes the contributions of this gentleman.

The article on poultry from the point of view of a naturalist probably cost more research and more reading among scientific and classical works than is often expended on matter for the same space.

Other equally meritorious contributions make this number one of the distinctively good ones among the long list of good numbers we have sent out.

It is not often that the writer of a letter is able to foresee just what effect his letter will have. In our editorial department in this number will be found two little talks, both inspired by letters we received in the ordinary course of business. A lady expressed appreciation of "something different" which she found in a recent number, and from this was built up an editorial and on this foundation rapidly grew a plan to mark out a new line of effort along which much good may be done, while carrying the sustained interest of the reader.

**Germes of
Thought**

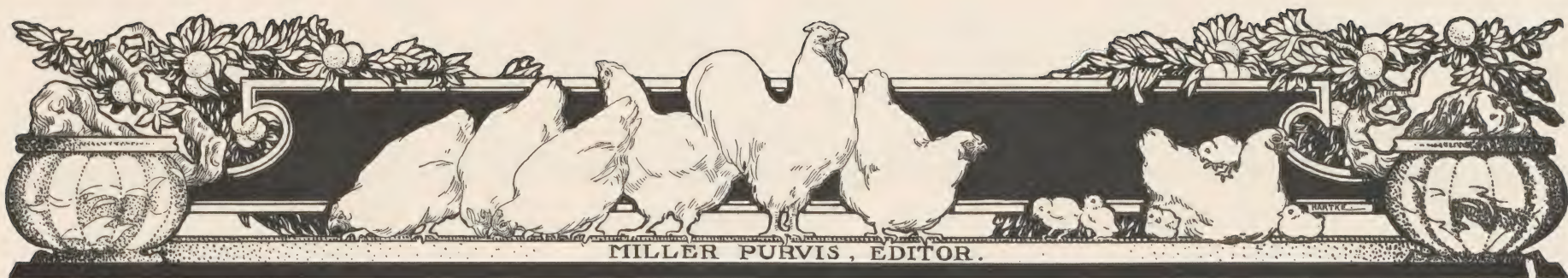
Another editorial is founded on a letter which contains a suggestion of great value. It points out a possible reason for the small membership of the American Poultry Association, and the lack of interest which was shown at the recent election at which only about half the members voted. This thought germ carries within itself immense potentialities, which may produce magnificent results. We refer to this that our readers may be asked to write us frequently concerning the conducting of POULTRY and of things interesting to poultrymen. Remember that

—"the acts that we do and the words that we say,
Like ripples which at the sea margin commence,
May stir the world's current a hundred years hence."

IOur plans are very comprehensive. We have in hand some notable articles and others will be secured as we can find room for them, which will cover the ground of poultry breeding from the most modern and progressive point of view. Having laid a broad and deep foundation we shall continue to improve poultry in every possible way, feeling that we must do this to show our appreciation of the support so splendidly given us by the poultry public.

**The
Future**

Elsewhere in this number we announce a raise in advertising rates from \$2.10 an inch to \$2.80 an inch. This raise is absolutely imperative on account of increased subscription and increased sales on news stands. Those who send us yearly contracts before August 20, will be given the present rate. After that the new rate becomes effective.



IT IS with considerable regret mingled with pride that we are compelled to announce a rise in our advertising rates. We have refrained from doing this as long as we possibly can. Our circulation reached the place during the past subscription season that made it necessary to get more for our advertising space, but at that time our rate cards were out and it seemed inadvisable to make the change after everybody had arranged their advertising campaign. For this reason we decided to defer announcing the increased rate until the advertising season of 1907 was closed and begin the new rate with the fourth volume of POULTRY.

Beginning with the October number our advertising rates will be increased to 20 cents a line or \$2.80 per inch flat. There will be no discount for time or space from these rates except a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment of advertising bills.

In order that we may not be accused of taking action without warning we announce the increase of rates at this time, and in order to give our friends, old and new, an opportunity to take advantage of the present rate of 15 cents a line or \$2.10 per inch, we will accept contracts for twelve months beginning with the September number, at the present rate. Advertising under this rate must be made for a year and must begin in the September number.

Those who make contracts under this rate will be allowed to contract for a certain quantity of space for each month of the year or to contract to use a certain number of inches during the year, to be used at the pleasure of the advertiser, but to be paid for whether used or not.

In other words, any advertiser will be allowed to contract for a given number of lines or inches to be used within a year, provided the service begins in the September number and a part of the space is used each month in the year. This gives the constant advertiser an opportunity to save one-third on his advertising during the next year.

We are preparing to put in operation the most extensive and comprehensive subscription campaign, by personal solicitation, ever carried on by us. Together with this we shall advertise in other publications to a large extent, thus securing the very best class of subscribers.

Our plans for the coming year are rapidly being perfected and with the beginning of next month we will have them in full operation. We hope our friends will continue to aid us by sending us subscriptions in the future as in the past. Our rapid growth has largely been due to the "good word fitly spoken" by which our friends were induced to place their names on our subscription lists. For this we return sincere thanks, hoping for continued assistance.

BEFORE us lies a letter from a lady who has more than a local reputation among the poultry people of this country. While this letter was not begun with any intention of helping the editor fill the space at his command, the last paragraph strikes a note which is in perfect accord with that which has been in our mind to say for some time. If memory serves we have hinted several times that we had a theory that our readers sometimes tire of reading about the workaday details of their

work. We have thought it might be that they would like to have something served up to them besides the kindergarten information which the unwritten law of the poultry press seems to demand. The letter above referred to points plainly in this direction.

Our correspondent says: "What a delicious relish that story of Uncle John Bennett's in July POULTRY was. He knows we get tired of having chicken served to us in the form of diseases, care, feed, etc., the year around. Please ask him to pass more."

Uncle John, the veteran of veterans in this country, the dean of the poultrymen, is hereby notified that his style of poultry literature goes with at least one of our readers and we firmly believe with many of them.

In the past we have published stories with poultry keeping as the motive, which have been praised, and we have planned to publish more of these in the future. Plain chicken served in the same style twelve months in the year becomes monotonous.

It is told of a guest at a boarding house that he declined liver one morning. His hostess asked him if he was not fond of this visceral delicacy, which from ancient times those who keep boarding houses have served to their guests, or victims, as one may happen to look at it. The guest replied that he liked liver very much for forty or fifty meals, but consuming it regularly seemed to destroy his appetite for it to some extent.

We have often thought a similar distaste for poultry literature might indicate its presence in the literary appetites of our readers. This is the first positive evidence we have had that such is the case. Any other evidence to this effect has been the negative proof that comes from commendation for particular numbers in which have appeared stories or discussions that were rather outside the usual purview of poultry publication.

In the future we shall keep this matter in mind and try to serve poultry to our readers in ways which will stimulate rather than eliminate the appetite for the things which appear in these columns.

THERE are times when apology seems necessary and explanation imperative. There is a superstition that things good and bad come in cycles of three, and once destiny makes a grab for a defenseless human being, with good or bad motives the magic number must be worked out before normal conditions again prevail.

The ancient saying that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" is frequently exemplified, although we have never been a believer in the pessimistic adages which have found currency because of the tendency of human beings to look on the dark side of the picture.

All this is prefatory to explaining the apologies for the three instances of misprints in the July number of POULTRY, which will be found in this number. Two of these apologetic explanations appear elsewhere, while the other is deemed of sufficient importance to be given the publicity of the editorial page.

In the July number we said something about the habit some of the brethren have of calling Silver Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes,

asserting that Silver Laced Wyandottes have no place in the Standard. We were two thousand miles from our office and had no opportunity to see what the printer had done with our contributions to that number until they appeared in print. Then we saw that our printers, who have that little learning concerning poultry matters that is dangerous, had made us say that Silver Penciled Wyandottes could not be found in the Standard. We wrote exactly what we wanted to say, the printer not knowing the difference between Silver Penciled and Silver Laced made us say what we did not intend to say, and at the same time appear ignorant of matters of common knowledge concerning poultry.

We freely admit that the terminology of the Standard is becoming a thing which seems best calculated to trip beginners in poultry knowledge, but we did not make the names used nor have our protests met with favor. In fact our labors to prevent some of the long names which have been attached to certain varieties have had something to do with the calling of expensive special meetings in the past. We try to prevent any very grievous errors from appearing in these columns and often accept the blame for those which do slip in, but in this case we take our pen in hand to say that we are beyond the class that regards a chicken as a mere chicken. We have got far enough along to know without referring to the Standard the difference between Silver Wyandottes and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Quite often we can differentiate between some of the newer breeds and common mongrels, but not always. There are limits to our capacity in this direction.

LAST month we asked those of our readers who did not belong to the American Poultry Association why they had never made application for membership. This query brought us several replies, among which was the following from a gentleman living at Beaver, Pennsylvania, which covers about the whole ground. It seems to us that it contains the germ of an idea which might well be developed to full maturity and acted upon with beneficial results:

"Dear Mr. Editor—I have just received in the current number of POULTRY your request for reasons why your readers have not joined the American Poultry Association. I had hardly asked myself the question until the answer suggested itself thusly: 'I haven't been asked.' I've been interested in poultry more or less since a boy, have been breeding choice stock for about five years, and am a member of two specialty clubs. I have taken a dozen different poultry papers and yet I have never been asked, as an individual, or by circular letter, to join the American Poultry Association. Please understand I don't feel slighted, not in the least, but it strikes me that the Association might spend some money very advantageously in a circular setting forth the advantages of membership and soliciting members. I shall be surprised if that energetic young secretary-elect does not do something like this, bringing in the methods he so successfully used as secretary of the White Wyandotte club. In justice to the late secretary-



treasurer I must say I only moved to his home town last spring, else he no doubt would have been after me. I am surprised, too, that no announcement has appeared since Mr. Orr's death saying where membership fees might be sent. I know at least one fancier who wanted to know. I have followed the history of the American Poultry Association during the last few years with much interest though not a member, and this criticism, if such it may be, is made in the most friendly spirit. I only wish it—and POULTRY, the best ever—abundant success."

Before we forget it we want here and now to invite every one interested in poultry in any way to send ten dollars to Grant M. Curtis, Acting Secretary-Treasurer, Buffalo, New York, with a request that his name be placed on the list of applicants for membership in the American Poultry Association, to be acted on at the meeting to be held this month at Niagara Falls.

It happens this is the second letter we have received within three days asking about memberships in the Association, one correspondent saying he is preparing to begin breeding poultry and as soon as he has qualified himself he will join the Association.

Any one who is interested in poultry to the extent that he is willing to pay the membership fee is qualified, provided his application passes the executive board.

Our correspondent has the right idea about getting members. There are thousands of poultry breeders in this country who should be members of the Association who "never have been asked." How many of them would come in if asked is a problem which easily might be solved. All that needs to be done is to spend enough money to circularize these possible members. If the first circular does not bring a reply write a second or third. Follow up prospects the same as any progressive business man would. "Keep everlastingly at it," "judicious advertising pays." Don't let any one think he is not wanted in the ranks. Scatter blank applications all over the land. Don't make it necessary for any one to ask where fees should be sent. Keep information of this kind on tap all the time and everywhere. If every member of the Association will take up the work in this way even Robinson will be constrained to forsake his ways and cast his lot with the elect. Now if "Link" Orr will make a few remarks about "shouting like a Salvation Army lass" for the Association, this matter of membership will be made a special order for the annual meeting at Niagara Falls.

NOT long ago we were talking with a poultry keeper—not a professional poultry keeper, understand—simply the ordinary, barnyard variety of his species, who asked us what was the matter with his chicks. He said they seemed to do well for a few days and then lost interest in life and passed on into the unknown.

We asked how the chicks were fed and were told they got all the good cornmeal mixed with water they could eat, in fact, this feed was lying within reach all the time, so it couldn't be possible that they were not getting enough to eat.

This poultry keeper is not a subscriber to

POULTRY or any other poultry publication. He can't afford to take poultry papers because there is no money in chickens anyhow and he just keeps them because the money for the eggs comes handy to buy groceries, clothing and other little things for the women folk, but he sort o' hates to lose 'em, you know, after the old woman an' the girls has got 'em hatched; it would be a waste of the eggs from which they were hatched, you know.

It doesn't make any difference what we said to this keeper of poultry. We merely relate this little anecdote to show that there are a few people around Peotone who do not take POULTRY and therefore do not know how to properly feed young chicks, and to point a moral. The moral is that something like four-fifths of those who have poultry about them in this country do not feel able to pay for any poultry publication of any kind, preferring to lose ten times the value of the highest priced and best one in the country.

There is an old saying about saving at the spigot and losing at the bung which applies to these people. The concrete twenty-five cents on which they have an everlasting grip is more to them than the possible two dollars they might get in profit from their young stuff if they would spend it on one of the cheapest poultry publications.

This leads us up to the point of saying that intelligent poultrymen have a duty to perform that they should not neglect. It is their duty to spread the gospel of better methods and clinch it by examples in their neighborhood.

It is their duty to keep their own poultry yards clean and then by precept as well as example to teach those who do not read poultry literature the value of studying at a low cost that they may be able to produce and keep poultry at a high profit.

The poultryman who keeps good poultry should keep it well. He should be willing to tell his neighbors how he succeeds and how much more pleasant and profitable it is to follow proper methods than it is to suffer loss and disappointment by neglecting every precaution which makes for success.

We are interested in encouraging this poultry propaganda, of course. Our bread and butter depends on it to a large extent, and our hope of the future lies in the aggrandizement of the poultry industry. Beyond and above this we lay claim to a certain modicum of altruism, which leads us to write these lines in the hope of doing good to others without regard to our personal profits.

Shall we start today and keep talking better methods and better poultry, in season and out of season, sowing by all waters, in the hope of bettering conditions for those who are now in the darkness? Think it over and join the army of poultry missionaries.

WE MAY have mentioned the subject before. From the way our friends are sending in subscribers with promises of more we are inclined to think we may have hinted at the matter in previous numbers of POULTRY. At any rate we are going to take chances and say it now. Tell your friends just what you think of us and get them to give you a dollar for a year's subscription. Thanks in advance.

IT WOULD not be true to say that all advertising pays the advertiser, for a good many times the money spent in advertising does not come back promptly. To say that advertising generally does not pay would also be flying in the face of facts. It is also true that he who does not advertise will never be able to build up a profitable business in pure bred poultry, unless he is willing to be satisfied with a very small business. It is impossible to lay down any rule for an advertiser which will apply on every occasion. We have known advertisers who seemed to have no trouble in getting inquiries but could not make sales. Other advertisers would get but few inquiries making from these a large number of sales.

The poultry business is largely a mail order business. The buying and selling must be done by mail and the transactions completed between entire strangers.

The province of the advertisement is to bring inquiries. What each inquiry is worth depends altogether on the advertiser or the one who answers the inquiry. Merely sending a circular or booklet in answer to an inquiry will not get the full value out of the mass of inquiries received. The average inquiry comes from one who has written to several different breeders, with a view to getting the fullest possible information. Which of these will get the order depends on the way the inquiry is handled.

We believe a nicely written personal letter will get an order many times when the sending of a circular or booklet would never be heard from.

Our best advertisers keep a record of every inquiry and if they do not get an order send additional printed matter or a follow-up letter asking why the inquirer has not been heard from.

The writing of letters in answer to inquiries from advertising is a matter that requires some thought. The advertiser should write in a friendly manner and express real interest in the needs of his possible customer. Tell him just what is on hand for sale and give prices. Express a sincere desire to get acquainted with the inquirer and make him feel that you have something more than a mere dollars-and-cents interest in selling him eggs or birds. Show a willingness to advise him and help him in every way. Above every other thing do not exhibit disappointment or resentment if a sale is not made. Politeness never costs anything and often makes money for one. It is a good rule to use good letter paper and envelopes. These cost only a few cents a hundred more than cheap ones and often turn the scale in favor of the user.

If engravings are used in printed matter have them made from photographs of your own birds. When the photographs are taken have the bird posed so as to show well. People are getting suspicious of ideal drawings, however beautiful they may be, and retouched photographs are not as convincing as they once were. The advertiser who has not had satisfactory returns or the beginner who has never advertised should remember that advertising, kept going, is the only foundation on which a large business can be built up.

A Curious Example of Heredity

WHILE in California recently we had an opportunity to watch an incubator hatch a lot of White Minorca chicks. These chicks were from a flock which had always run free in the manzanita and chapparal wilderness just outside the ranch of the owner. For several generations this flock had not been confined in any way and as a result it was a hard matter to get close to any of the birds. A quick motion would scare the whole flock into the recesses of the bushes among which they wandered the year through in search of the things which hens delight to find in places of this kind.

As every one who has ever used an incubator knows, the chicks as soon as hatched usually crowd to the glass in the door of the egg-chamber and pile up there, unless provision is made to allow them to drop into a nursery below.

The chicks in this case began to hatch in the evening. By morning twenty-six were out, only two of which were in the nursery below. We opened the egg-chamber to get a better view of the chicks which were in it and to see how the hatch was coming on when, to our surprise, the newly hatched chicks scrambled to the furthest corners and exhibited all the symptoms of fear that one observes in young quail or pheasants.

We wondered at this but paid very little attention to it until the hatch was finished. Every one of these young chicks was so wild that all seemed almost crazed with fear when they were taken out of the incubator. When

put into the brooder they could not be induced to come out as long as any one was in sight. Later they ventured out, one at a time, coming further and further into the run until at last they would stay out and scratch contentedly, talking cheerfully with each other as little chicks will; but the instant any one approached them, they would scuttle into the brooder and stay there until their fears were allayed. Then they would cautiously come out and if one would stand perfectly still they would begin digging for feed again, but a quick motion would send them flying back into the seclusion of the brooder. The last time we saw them they were beginning to be less fearful of human beings but could not be called tame.

There is no reason to doubt that this wildness was inherited from their ancestors, which had not been accustomed to familiarity with man. No doubt if these chicks had been hatched by the hens which laid the eggs in stolen nests, they would have been as wild as the mountain quail which were on the ranch where they were hatched. On this ranch no hunting is allowed and it was an every day affair to have quail come to the kitchen door and pick up crumbs as quietly as chickens run about the farmyard. We have seen them time after time picking around the porch and under the edge of the house, and have often stood within ten feet of them watching them as they sedately searched for tidbits around the yard. After the chicks were put out in the brooder, the quail came up to eat the stray grains

that were scattered outside of the run.

These quail are very beautiful birds, mostly of a dove color, the breast alone having the markings of the valley quail, which is the "Bob White" of the east. The mountain quail has a curious aigrette or crest of feathers on its head. This is a single row of feathers, consisting of a bare shaft with a fan-like tip which projects forward. These birds are considerably larger than the Bob White and become very tame after they have been protected for a year or two. On the ranch of which we speak probably a dozen pairs nested not far from the house and came to the house for water every day, a supply being kept where they could get it. They run in pairs during the summer and are very ornamental appendages to any place. They eat seeds and berries, insects and grubs, and could probably be domesticated to a certain degree in a few generations after the hereditary fear of man had been bred out of them by careful treatment.

In the case of the chickens above referred to it is doubtful if they will make as good layers as would birds from fowls which had not been allowed to relapse into this state of semi-wildness.

As showing what heredity will do in as unimaginative a fowl as a chicken, this case is certainly an interesting one. We shall keep in touch with this particular flock and observe its development in order to know what it comes to in the end. We expect the birds always to be rather wild because of their inheritance of timidity from their parents.

THE LIMIT OF PROFITABLE LAYING

WHEN we were in Petaluma recently, we met a poultryman who has a flock of hens three years old, which have done so well this season that he has concluded to keep them over another year. We are rather curious to know what will be the result of this action. We have been taught by those to whom we look for reliable information that the limit of profitable laying comes at about the age of twenty-eight months, but here is a hard-headed, practical poultryman, without any sentiment in the matter except a desire to make every cent he can out of his hens, deliberately keeping for another year a flock of hens which are now finishing their third laying season and are destined to continue working for at least another year.

Recently we published an account of the Silver Wyandotte hen owned by Mr. Voelz, which has been laying for four years and during that time has laid over 800 eggs.

It may be possible that we might breed strains of hens which would be profitably productive for more than two seasons. If so, something would be gained in more ways than one. It would not be necessary to provide pullets to keep the numerical strength of the flock up so frequently, and we might find that we would not have so much trouble with infertile eggs if we got into the habit of hatching chicks from hens two years old or older.

It is practically certain that chicks hatched from the eggs of pullets are not as strong as

those from older hens. Assuming this to be true, it follows that a continued course of breeding from pullets would in the end devitalize our poultry to such an extent that the older varieties would disappear.



Australian Type Black Langshan Hen.

While this is an extremely pessimistic view of the situation, it might be well for us to pause and consider what might happen.

If winter laying devitalizes the eggs produced

by our hens, then we must seek to hatch chicks from hens which have not laid through the winter. If we are to continue to breed from our best layers, we must breed from winter-laying hens. In order to do this and escape low fertility, we must keep the hens which lay well in winter until they have become old enough to drop out as winter layers to a large extent.

We would then have eggs from hens which had been good winter layers. These would be fully mature and would furnish eggs strong in vitality. At the same time these hens would transmit to their progeny their good qualities with the added vigor which comes from full and perfect maturity.

The limit of profitable market laying comes, no doubt, at the end of their third summer. There are exceptions to this rule and these exceptions should be retained and used experimentally in the foundation stock of strains of continuous layers.

Aside from market qualities a hen may profitably be kept for several years if she should happen to be an exceptionally good breeder. A hen which reproduces her own good points and those of the sires of her progeny is too valuable to let go, even if she produces but few eggs in a year.

It would appear that the limit of profitable laying is not a definite age, even in market fowls, and in fancy fowls it may be extended to the limit of the life of the hen.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS

"One's reaction on hearsay testimony is always determined by one's own experience."—William James.



KNOW of nothing which more thoroughly demonstrates the woeful lack of fundamental knowledge among our writers, and the chaotic condition of the poultry-breeding and rearing industry, than the grossly inaccurate conflicting opinions which form a large part of the very web and woof of our industrial literature. I say inaccurate conflicting opinions because many opinions which do not agree are, nevertheless, correct. We meet with many paradoxical statements which may bewilder us, but the moment that we discover the paradox we should discover the truth; for a paradox, though seemingly absurd is nevertheless true.

A writer states that the earliest-laying pullets make the best layers. That is true, because it has abundantly been proven to be true in many cases. Another writer states that the earliest-laying pullets do not produce as many eggs in the long run as do those which mature a little more slowly and begin to lay later. That also has many times been proven to be true. Each writer has accurately stated what has formed a part of his own or another's experience. It is far more important that we realize the truth of both statements than merely one of them.

I shall not dispute the man who says that his best layers were the first that laid in the fall. But, should he so far ignore the value of words, or be so ignorant of truth, as to declare that the earliest layers always, or even usually, make the best layers, I shall challenge his authority.

In the experience of many people, and in my own, the pullets that begin to lay first have rarely become even good layers. The factors which cause the earliest laying and long continued laying may be identical in one case and non-identical and antagonistic in another. The word EARLIEST is relative always. It may mean an age of four months or it may mean eight months from the shell. Again, the combination of early sexual maturity and long continued vigor and productiveness is a matter of inheritance and methods of rearing; these differ very materially with different stocks and rearers. One farmer who picks out in the fall those of his pullets which began to lay first, as recommended by our Maine experiment station, will very likely select those which will become profitable layers; provided that the inheritance of his stock and his care of it be favorable to that end. But that does not indicate in the slightest degree that the same results will follow similar selection in another stock of different breeding and differently reared. I feel quite sure of this because actual facts in my own experience and the experiences of others indicate its truth.

It seems to be a common practice when "boiling down" matter for publication to skim off and discard the qualifying truth that rises to the top and retain the unqualified but more agreeable error that remains.

It has been said that novices are prone to rely too much on the experiences of others. While I am not sure that such is the case I do believe that journeymen often rely too much

F. O. WELLCOME

on their own experiences. The student who at the moment is neither a novice or a journeyman, in the commonly accepted sense, may perhaps find it less difficult than either to sift the truth out of chaos, provided he be sufficiently interested to seek it.

Among a list of "Facts Worth Noting," in Poultry Success, an advertising breeder feels constrained to inform beginners and others that: "All the high record hens without exception make poor breeders and the eggs,



A "Best Quality" White Wyandotte. Owned by Robert Boyd, Polo, Illinois. First at Polo.

after a continuous strain on her system, and forcing it for this record, will not hatch and when they do, (sic), the chicks come out puny and weaklings." That statement has an all-embracing finality that is not wholly in accord with some "facts worth noting" that many of that fancier's possible competitors have met in their experience. The statement and its source remind me of certain unhatchable eggs that did not come from "high record" laying stock.

In New Zealand there has been for some five years or more a very keen and wide-spread interest in all factors that are supposed to be involved in the production of exceptionally prolific fowls. This interest and the results of quite a number of laying competitions in the aggregate naturally would give birth in that far-off land to a list of opinions "worth noting," even though they be not all in harmony with general experience or opinion. Here are a few samples culled from some editorial "Thoughts" in the New Zealand Poultry Keeper: "The heaviest and most consistent layers are always the early layers."

"The heaviest layers produce the strongest and quickest growing youngsters."

"The heavy-laying hens produce 80 per cent. more chicks than ordinary layers, the eggs being more strongly fertilized."

The writer in Poultry Success previously quoted gives among other facts and alleged facts the following: "The average hen of all breeds when the litter is laid takes a rest for a period; it is nature's way and it cannot be helped." "It is always well to give valuable stock a chance to set whenever they become broody, for if this much needed rest is refused the system is weakened."

Perhaps the average hen may exhaust herself in the production of a "litter of eggs," but would stock possessing such a low degree of laying capacity be classed as "valuable stock" by an egg farmer? When a hen lays 183 eggs during her first laying year and lays every month for 24 consecutive months, she has by that act alone demonstrated the fact that she was strong and vigorous for a long period subsequent to the termination of any theoretical or real "litter." In that connection the fact that she was "broken up" seven times the first year and several times the second might beget an opinion materially conflicting with the one last quoted. Such facts have been known to the present writer and many other persons.

Another writer says: "A hen should never be allowed to hatch two broods in succession. There should be a long period of rest between. The three weeks' exhausting confinement required to hatch one brood is enough for any hen."

Pilate asked the Christ: "What is truth?" Ever since that time both thoughtful and thoughtless people have with more or less zeal sought for truth, only to try to shape it to conform to their own previous desires when found. A fact is always truth, no matter to what extent it conflicts with anyone's opinions, but one or many facts do not necessarily establish a universal law.

The clergyman whose opinions I have quoted from Poultry Success makes an unjustifiable use of the English language when he presents such unqualified notions to students with the claim that they are "facts." His opinions are, no doubt, in some degree supported by facts that he and others have noted, but all of them are reversed by facts that have entered into the experiences of others. He defends his use of the word "set" in place of "sit" by saying: "Where good authorities on exact English style disagree, the one who uses English words in his business may be permitted to take his choice."

So far as poultrymen's technical terminology is concerned such license is innocuous, but when merely personal opinions are, wholly without warrant, set down as universal facts, or when variable facts are given universal application, we find the choice of words and "style" most unfortunate to say the least.

I do not pose as an authority in the matter of English style or accuracy of expression—my own regretted lapses have been numerous—but, with nothing but the most dispassionate feeling toward other offenders, I urge the point that all of us who write should endeavor to comprehend the meaning and the value, (as interpreted by readers), of the words that we use, and qualify our opinions when facts from the experiences of others should modify them.

A certain professor connected with poultry investigation at one of the state experiment stations, referring to trapnests, said: "Few poultrymen can afford to spend the time necessary to look after them the large number of times necessary during the day." That statement is most unfortunate because it is opposed to positively proven and easily available facts and much experience; therefore false and misleading. The statement would no doubt be true did the case which the professor has in charge furnish a reliable criterion for judgment, but the truth is that many poultrymen have used a more practicable equipment of trapnests for years and have learned that it is not "necessary to attend to them a large number of times during the day." Even the very proper desire to advertise a worthy station and its valuable work furnishes no justification for ignorance, unreliability, or misrepresentation. A poultryman who has tested that same matter much more thoroughly than the professor to whom I refer has had time to do, states that the trapnests he uses require about twelve minutes of his time daily per each hundred hens. Another who has more than twelve years experience with them states that he has attended to his present equipment at the rate of twelve in one and one-half minutes.

One who desires a reputation for wisdom may possibly gain it in the poultry world without attempting to learn much that other people know, but his opinions will never become reliable until he recognizes the facts which enter into the experiences of others.

When opinions clash, it is not only good mental discipline but ethically necessary that we should try to discover the fundamental reasons for the differences and weigh them without prejudice or bias before we deal out our views to the public.

No person will ever be able to learn one one-hundredth part of all the important truths involved in poultry breeding and rearing from his own experience. Important facts that will be new to him may be found in advertiser's literature as well as in other class publications. That type of educational medium is superciliously ignored by some who aspire to lead and some of them even boast of that fact. The person who has arrived at the point where he no longer seeks for information from others has ceased to be a reliable adviser.

In an industry like ours, where academic training and material position counts for much less than zealous interest and thoughtful open-minded persistence, it is more sensible to analyze what is said than the one who said it. Many of our authorities, apparently, are as little concerned in regard to being right as are some of the bumptious and obsessed beginners.

One of the editors of The Youth's Companion says: "It is only the half-instructed who are not open to conviction. The more deeply learned the person, the more ready is he to receive information, no matter who offers it. The genuine man of science is the truly humble man; his watchword is 'to know,' not to insist on personal deductions." It is the duty

of all of us who write or lecture, in equal degree, to seek for information and not to imagine that our particular position entitles us to special deference or favor at the hands of those who make it their special business to impart it. Every sane person knows some facts better than any other person knows them. His authority to that extent should be unquestioned if what he knows is useful to us. None of us are inspired by purely altruistic motives. Self-interest is the only efficient motive power in the poultry industry and there are many who will not for very long be deceived by any hypocritical pretensions to the contrary.

Some conflicting opinions are unavoidable. Some are due to ignorance; some are due to a deliberate intent to convey an impression that is self-known to be wrong, in order to gain an unfair advantage.

Perhaps custom may justify a choice of language in advertisements, circulars and catalogs that is not painstakingly accurate, but such certainly is not the case with articles contributed to our class journals. They, at least, should be as reliable as our information will permit us to make them.

I am impressed with the belief that many conflicting assertions are inspired by nothing more noble than an imagined conflict of interests. Readers are cajoled and misled much as are voters prior to an election. That any individual or any interest gains either money or prestige by such means I very much doubt.

Here's to the biggest toad in the puddle. May they all live long and prosper.

GREEN FEED DURING SUMMER

EVERY poultry breeder who has had experience showing the benefit of a supply of succulent green feed for laying hens during the summer months understands how necessary it is to the best results.

Even where hens have perfect liberty during the warmer months, they need green feed other than that they can get for themselves in the way of grass and other green stuff.

During the drier part of the summer, grass becomes tough and tasteless and in many parts of the country dries so thoroughly that it is of no value as an egg-food.

At such a time some succulent green feed keeps the hens in laying condition more by promoting bodily vigor than from the nutritive qualities of the green stuff they eat.

It is fortunate that we have an opportunity to supply green feed, even if we neglect to plant the crops used for this purpose until late in the season.

This feed, too, is a kind that hens particularly like, as it contains a spicy oil which imparts to the leaves a taste which just suits the appetite of a hen and at the same time has certain condimental qualities to keep the digestion good.

The best green feed of which we know is Dwarf Essex rape. Swiss chard has been recommended, but it does not have the spicy quality that goes with all members of the cabbage family to which rape belongs.

Rape has the advantage of growing very rapidly and of growing quickly even when planted late in the season. Many farmers who have found the value of rape in feeding pigs and sheep, sow it in their corn as late as the last of July or even the first week in August, while it is quite common in some

sections to sow it after wheat or oats have been harvested to be used as a late pasture for sheep, pigs, or beef cattle.

Rape makes a heavy crop and as soon as the plants are eaten off they renew themselves in a short time thus furnishing a succession of feed from one sowing.

In the South and on the West Coast rape can be sown in the fall and be used for winter green feed. It grows quite well in the fall months in the warmer parts of the country and does not die down anywhere below the line of severe frosts, passing through a light frost without injury.

This plant is a biennial, that is, it does not produce seed until the second year after it is planted, after which the plant dies. The seed is not costly and from six to ten pounds are enough for an acre. Six pounds is enough if sown in the spring or early summer and ten

pounds for fall sowing in the warmer latitudes.

While rape will produce a good crop on quite thin soil, it responds to fertilizers and grows rankly on rich land. It is the ideal quick pasture crop and should be grown much more extensively than it is.

The late T. E. Orr practiced planting rape in his poultry yards with great success. The growing crop kept the soil in the yards from becoming foul and at the same time furnished an abundant supply of green feed for his hens. It is altogether probable that much of his success in breeding a good laying strain of Wyandottes was due to his practice of feeding large quantities of green feed.

The importance of green feed is not appreciated by poultrymen to the extent it should be and we would be glad if more of them would supply it abundantly.

A VALUABLE BULLETIN

We are in receipt of a very valuable bulletin from the experiment station of the Agricultural College, Utah. In this bulletin is published in full detail the results of a number of experiments under the direction of Professor John Dryden to determine the effects of housing as it affects the fertility of eggs, the experiments being conducted in houses heated, unheated and with cloth front, also in a colony house.

Artificial incubation experiments of a very valuable kind are reported in which the conclusions arrived at were that supplied moisture is better than no moisture and that the effect of carbon dioxide in an incubator is not under-

stood. We shall take advantage of information furnished in this bulletin to give our readers a very full resume of the experiments in an early number of POULTRY, as we consider it the most valuable publication on the subjects treated that has yet appeared.

Every beginner in poultry ought to supply himself with a copy of the Standard of Perfection, for without this book he is working in the dark. He can get a correct idea of the standard weights and markings from no other source.



Birdseye View of Danger Poultry Ranch, Petaluma.

Petaluma, the White Leghorn City

What the editor saw in the greatest poultry district in the United States, if not in the world. A district given over to commercial poultry keeping to such an extent that the business is the principal one in a thriving city and its tributary country.



MENTION Petaluma to any poultry-breeder and at once he thinks of chickens, and if his thoughts go a little farther they bring to his mind a picture of White Leghorns. It would require a more vivid imagination than ours to set before the eyes of those who have never visited this "City of Little Hills," a comprehensive pen picture of the poultry business as it is carried on here.

No town has been oftener written up than this; no town has had more exaggerated stories told about it; no town has ever been more inadequately described.

It is probable that the picture that comes to the mind of one who has never visited the place when thought runs toward it, is one of a little town where chickens pervade everything, where men talk of eggs and poultry, and where the life of the town depends on its poultry business. The truth is that one might drive over a large part of the country without being greatly impressed with its poultry industry, except to notice perhaps that the ranchers about the place kept an unusual number of White Leghorns, but go up along the little side roads, climb the hills from which the city gets its name, seek out the protected valley, and the wayfarer will find chickens by the thousand.

No series of photographs can show the poultry business of Petaluma as it is, because the million and a half of White Leghorns kept in the Petaluma district are distributed over a territory something like twelve by twenty miles in area and the configuration of the country is such that comparatively few can be seen at any one time. There is one place where one can stand on the hilltop and see across a valley dotted with white cottages, whitewashed poultry houses and white chickens. Standing on this hilltop, the combined cackling of the 25,000 hens which are kept in this valley comes up in a chorus that tells of riches accumulating from the combined production of the busy hens.

One can go out to big ranches where seven thousand hens are kept and on which eight thousand chickens have been hatched this season, but these are far from town, over hills

that would seem mountainous to one who has always lived in the middle east, with a burning sun shining down on the white road until the temperature is not a thing to endure with ease.

We were three days in the town, yet no one mentioned poultry to us, except as we hunted up those interested in it and opened the subject. We heard chicken talk enough, to be sure, for those we visited knew why we were there and what we came to talk about; but in the ordinary course of a day's business, talk of poultry would be only an incidental with a neighbor, coming as often perhaps in the talk, as would any other industry that brings something like \$15,000 a week into a town of seven thousand people.

We in the East have a habit of thinking of Petaluma poultrymen as fanciers. They are not. They are market poultrymen, pure and simple, and keep chickens because they are the most profitable live stock that can be kept in that particular place. Once upon a time Petaluma raised potatoes by the shipload, but improvident methods reduced the fertility of the land until potatoes ceased to pay. Then they took up poultry-raising and thereby hangs a tale.

Before we tell the story, let us tell what Petaluma is. It is a busy little manufacturing city of seven thousand people, situated thirty-eight miles north of San Francisco on Petaluma creek, a tide-water stream along which there is considerable traffic in steamers and schooners. The town is only ten feet above sea level and is surrounded by hills that rise to an altitude of twelve hundred feet on every side, the highest peaks being some distance from the town. These hills were once covered with a heavy forest growth, but the demand of civilization for wood and timber has caused them to be denuded, except for here and there a scrubby live oak, almost always leaning to the southeast as if to escape from the northwest wind that blows frequently.

The hills are covered with grass and cattle and sheep are kept in considerable numbers, some very large ranches lying near the town. At the time of our visit the grass was burned to a yellowish brown, giving the country a rather barren look, not uncommon on the West Coast. Of late years Australian gum

trees have been planted in groves as wind-breaks, and these rather funereal trees are prominent because of their upright habit of growth, resembling at a distance the Lombardy poplar, although the resemblance ceases when one gets near them. These trees grow to a height of sixty or seventy feet and a thickness of a foot or more in about ten years. They make durable posts and excellent firewood and when chopped down renew themselves at once by throwing up sprouts from the stump. We saw one of these trees fifteen years old that was more than two feet in diameter.

Besides several manufacturing enterprises, Petaluma has a very extensive winery, and entirely aside from the poultry business is a town of considerable importance. We go into these details because we want to give our readers as true an idea of the city as possible, and correct the impression that the poultry business is all there is to Petaluma and that this business is confined to the limits of a little village in the hills beyond San Francisco, or as they say in California, "the City," for in all California there is not time to say San Francisco, and it is "the City" to everyone. Perhaps for the same reason Californians say they are going "down below" when they have occasion to mention Sacramento. Not that the people of California have a fashion of working hard, for they are, as a rule, the most restful people we have ever met, but they do not believe in taking time to pronounce long words, when a shorter one will answer.

Now, here is the story of how the poultry business happened to be inaugurated at Petaluma and grow and prosper until it has come to be the greatest egg-town in the world.

A young Canadian who started out to study medicine began to lose his health and journeyed to the West Coast to find new strength and vigor in the bright sun, pure air and balsamic odors of the land of opportunity. It is probable that he had no notion that he was to become the founder of a great enterprise in the community or that he would build up a great business for himself. It is probable that he regretted that he was compelled to give up a professional life, but it is safe to say that he has ceased to experience any emotion of

this kind long ago, if he ever did regret such necessity, for he has lived to see the industry he fostered grow to magnificent proportions and his own business become one of the great ones of its kind in this country.

This man was L. C. Byce and the manufacturing business which he built up was the Petaluma Incubator Company, one of the largest factories of the kind in this country. As soon as present plans are completed, the factories of this company will be the largest in the United States. The following sketch was written on the spot and may be relied upon as the story of the beginning of the Petaluma Incubator Company and the poultry business around Petaluma. Incidentally it and the letters published herewith should set at rest the question as to who is to be ranked as oldest in the manufacture of incubators in this country.

David Byce, the father of L. C. Byce, engaged in the poultry business in 1861 at Byce's Corners, South Gower, Pro. of Ontario, or Upper Canada, as it was then called.

His poultry yards were built of cedar poles set up to resemble a stockade and were sixteen feet high to prevent the fowls flying over. He continued in business at the above-named place for two years, during which time young Byce became interested in his father's operations of hatching chickens by means of heat generated from decomposing horse manure. A large number of chickens were thus hatched, although the percentage was rather small. This suggested the possibility of hatching chickens by machinery, and the boy, who, though young, was very precocious, at once began to contrive a box in which heat could be supplied and also controlled, which in the case of the horse-manure plan was a very difficult thing to accomplish.

His first attempt to make a hatching machine consisted of a large dry goods box with a smaller one fitted inside, the intervening space filled with wheat chaff. In the inner box was a tin tank so arranged that hot water could be poured into it, and when slightly cooled could be drawn off and more hot water added. By careful watching, the temperature was kept reasonably regular. The eggs were placed in a shallow wooden box in the bottom of which was a layer of chaff and placed under the tank by means of a door cut through the two boxes.

A heater was afterwards added to the tank, under which was placed a lamp surrounded by another box to protect it. The lamp used was what was then known as "burning fluid." It was the first to be seen in that country and attracted considerable attention, as it was a great novelty. Candles and the old tallow dip had up to that time been used for illuminating purposes, and when this "new fangled" light made its appearance, farmers came twenty miles to see it. No one would dare approach within several feet, except those accustomed to handling it, even members of the Byce family, outside of father and son, feared to touch it for quite a length of time. In the home a similar lamp was used and it stood on the parlor table almost as a sacred thing. On one occasion when a chimney became broken it was necessary to drive twenty-two miles to procure a new supply.

To control the temperature was a very natural desire; therefore this machine was made to regulate its own temperature to a reasonable degree by using a wooden float in the small tank attached to the main one,

which operated a damper in the top of machine to allow excess heat to escape from the egg chamber. This adaptation was experimented with until in March or April, 1864. The month is not definitely remembered, but an incident is recollected which has a bearing on the case. L. C. Byce and father had been spending a day in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on business and encountered a very exciting return to Prescott, Ont., on the ice which was just then breaking up and which several times nearly precipitated the occupants of the sleigh into the St. Lawrence River. Only by running the horses at full speed did they escape drowning. It was quite late in the evening and on the following morning the ice was moving *en masse*. While in Ogdensburg that day a mercurial steam gauge was noticed and it suggested the use of mercury in the egg chamber, the expansion of which might be employed to complete the circuit of a gravity battery, thus supplying the power to operate the damper on the top of the machine, which plan was more successful than any of the previous ones.

The idea of making a hot-air machine evolved, using a tank similar to that in the hot-water construction. The same device for a regulator was used in this style of machine as in the hot-water one, which was a quantity of quicksilver in a sealed bottle with an adjusting screw, to the end of which was fastened a cork, so that by screwing it up or down the quicksilver was made to raise or lower in the bottle and the operator was able so to adjust it as to close the circuit of battery at any desired degree. The battery through the medium of magnets and armature then opened the damper, and as soon as the temperature receded a trifle the circuit was broken and the damper, by reason of the counter-weight, closed again.

Experiments were at standstill for a year, as the family left the farm and moved to London, Ont., in November, 1864. In the latter city, among the goods in the window of an optical instrument maker on Dundas Street, was found an electrical thermometer, which was used to conduct still further experiments toward the plan of controlling temperature. This thermometer was used in a circuit with a battery to operate the damper in the top of a box. No attempt was made to hatch eggs with such a crude box arrangement. The entire experimentation being to determine whether this was an improvement on the former plan of quicksilver in a bottle. It was; and the reason for superiority lay in the fact that the mercury has a smaller tube in which to rise, and therefore naturally rises or falls to a greater extent in slight variations of temperature. It proved to be somewhat superior to the former device, but was still far short of a good thermo-regulator.

The family left London in the fall of 1865, moving to Woodstock, Ont., residing close to a large foundry and machine shop, to the manager of which young Byce disclosed his inventions. Here the expansion and contraction of metals was studied, but not until the family had again moved—this time locating in Kingston, Ont., in the fall of 1866—was an experiment conducted. After school hours, working in the basement of the family house on Brock Street, bars of steel and brass were used and later spring steel and vulcanized rubber riveted together to perform the office of making battery contact, which arrangement proved to be superior to any-

thing previously tried. While living in Kingston, the family suffered severe loss by fire, and on February 22, 1868, left for the home of former years and took up residence in Kempville, Ont. Artificial incubation was not entirely abandoned, although there appeared to be little encouragement to pursue its study, and therefore the spare moments were employed on other inventions, which for the time being seemed to attract attention. During the following summer a Mr. Boole, from New York City, who was associated with a large company in the manufacture of velocipedes, located in Kempville and erected a plant for the purpose of dessicating eggs, as that point produced large quantities of eggs. A great deal of mystery surrounded the erection of this plant, the manager and promoter of which seemed to delight in keeping everybody ignorant of the purpose of the plant and its equipment until it was ready for operation. L. C. Byce was on very friendly terms with Mr. Boole and family and had access to all parts of this large place. In it were many steam and air gauges and other temperature and pressure-measuring devices, the observing of which started further experimentation along the line of the temperature regulator. A hollow and slightly bent tube was used in connection with one of the large air-condensers, which idea suggested that a very delicately constructed hollow tube, with curvature filled with a liquid having a low boiling point hermetically sealed, would have a tendency to straighten out upon being heated. This proved superior to anything previously used, and with battery power controlled the temperature with but slight variation. The only real objection to this device was its size and clumsy appearance in the egg chamber.

In all the years during which these experiments had been conducted there did not appear to be a commercial need for a hatching machine, and had it not been for the wonderful interest in developing or evolving the principle of animation it would have been completely abandoned. Nearly everybody in the vicinity kept hens, but allowed them, as a rule, to shift for themselves, and if one succeeded in raising a few broods of chickens, all well and good; but if not, it was no serious matter.

Artificial incubation was only one of the many inventions which L. C. Byce made when quite young. Before he was twelve years old he invented a potato digger, which afterwards had a large sale in the west, and which with some modifications is sold quite largely today. Next was an improvement in fanning mills, and a mould board for plows; later on there were enumerated among these inventions a sewing machine, a conveyor for sawdust, a gauge lathe for turning rake and other long but small handles, a log carriage for saw mills, a tallying machine for saw carriage, a kiln for drying starch, an acoustic telephone, a surgeon's spring lancet and other articles. Those who knew him as a boy always claimed that he spent much valuable time in "thinking out things that would never be of use to anyone." Later years, however, proved that it was not time altogether lost, as some of his inventions have become very valuable.

L. C. Byce was raised on a farm. After returning from living in the western part of Canada, he took up work in his father's lumber and milling interests, and although the loss of a father came at a time when he had

not yet reached his majority (1872), he continued the business as its manager, the entire community having perfect confidence in him, although he was a young man of limited experience in the business world.

As soon as the affairs of his father's estate could be settled up, he turned his attention to the study of medicine in Toronto, Ont., but his health, becoming somewhat impaired, he came to California, in 1878, to spend a year, intending to return and complete his studies. The enormous prices offered in San Francisco for poultry and eggs caused him to turn his knowledge of poultry to good account, and he therefore decided to engage in poultry raising, but owing to the scarcity of fowls in California it was difficult to get a start. With a wagon he drove through all the country surrounding Petaluma for three weeks and barely succeeded in getting together a few dozen hens. Later on he purchased fowls and eggs from such old-time poultrymen as C. A. Keefer, of Sterling, Ill., Sid Conger, Flat Rock, Ind., and W. E. Bonney, Worcester, Mass. From these fowls and eggs he not only got a good start, but also interested others in the poultry business, which has grown to such enormous proportions. With the use of incubators of his own construction, he soon had a very large flock of fowls.

One year after coming to California, he became acquainted with T. R. Jacobs and I. L. Dias, the latter aiding Mr. Jacobs and perfecting an invention of hot-water incubator. Mr. Dias, a practicing dentist, acquired all the rights in Mr. Jacobs' plans and desired to form a co-partnership with Mr. Byce with the view to combining the ideas of both in one machine. Mr. Byce had already so developed and perfected his hot-air machine that, although they formed a partnership, the hot-water idea was entirely abandoned and the two men transacted business in the name of the Petaluma Incubator Co. until the death of Mr. Dias, in 1884, when Mr. Byce conducted the business alone in the name of the Petaluma Incubator Co. until May 14, 1902, when it was incorporated under the laws of the state of California, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00.

Among those who became associated with Mr. Byce, several who started with him as boys, learning the business from the ground up, are at the present time the heads of various departments.

The following letters have a bearing upon the history of Petaluma incubators and brooders:

Petaluma, Cal., March 16, 1907.

L. C. Byce, President,

Petaluma Incubator Co.,

Petaluma, California.

Dear Sir: The other evening as I sat in my office I noticed several big trucks loaded high with Petaluma Incubators and Brooders, on their way to the steamer landing, probably consigned to far distant parts of the world. I have seen the same thing day after day since childhood and it has become such a common, every-day occurrence that I have, as a general thing, given the incident but a passing thought. On this occasion, however, I must have been in a reminiscent mood, for my thoughts wandered back to my earliest recollection of the Petaluma Incubator, which by the way, was of course my first knowledge of an incubator of any kind or make, for none had ever been seen here before the "Petaluma" came.

It was in September, 1878, and I was a boy of ten years. I had been very fond of horses, and Mr. B. F. Cox, now the head of the largest local express and transfer company, who was then driving an express wagon, allowed me to ride with him on his wagon after school and on Saturdays, at which times I was in my glory.

On the September day in question, I went with him to a suburb of this city, called Church Grove, and the wagon was backed against the entrance of a small tumble-down house. We entered and found a man busily at work at a bench, while in the room were several curious octagonal shaped boxes on four legs. They were equipped with glass doors and were covered with floor oil-cloth instead of wood. The "man" was none other than yourself. The curious boxes were incubators, and on that day that wagon took the first completed Petaluma Incubator to the paint shop of Mr. Julius Petersen, to be painted. There were several other machines

to stand on a chair in order to look into the "window," as it was on that first day, and the Petaluma Incubator is an every-day fact and a grand big thing for Petaluma and for the manufacturer, who has builded wisely and well. And during all of these long years, I have never heard anything but praise for the great machine that has made Petaluma famous, and advertises the City of Little Hills all over the civilized world.

Respectfully,

CITY CLERK AND CITY EDITOR
OF THE DAILY ARGUS.

Petaluma, Calif., March 4, 1907.

Petaluma Incubator Co.,

L. C. Byce, Pres.,

Petaluma, Cal.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry regarding the earliest date on which I handled incubators and brooders for you, will say that our firm was then doing business under the name of Lightner & Cox, and that we hauled incubators from your work shop to



A Petaluma Poultry Ranch.

in course of completion in the shop at that time. The one we took away had just turned out a successful hatch and was to be placed on exhibition. In another "box" that day I saw the artificially hatched chicks, and I think that I can safely say that I was one of the first of the local people to see them. Some time after, I was on the same wagon when it moved an incubator, full of eggs and in full operation, to the fair grounds, where the chicks were successfully hatched and the machine was the great drawing card.

Little did I dream on that September day that I had witnessed the birth of one of the greatest enterprises of our section and that it would be instrumental in making Petaluma the greatest poultry center of the world. Had I known, I would probably not be filling my present position, but would be in some capacity connected with the Petaluma Incubator Company, whose pioneer machine I helped to handle nearly thirty years ago.

Since that day I have seen countless incubators, have written volumes about them, have seen millions of chicks hatched in them. They are no longer eight-sided affairs, but are smaller, more compact and neatly turned out, so nearly alike that a novice can not tell one from another as they stand in rows in the big factory. It is no longer necessary for me

the paint shop operated by Julius Petersen, in the latter part of the year 1879. We continued to haul them for several years, until you began to finish them in your own factory, but we have almost daily since 1879 handled your goods for shipment from Petaluma to different parts of the world and are still doing so at this date.

Yours truly,

B. F. COX.

Petaluma, Cal., Mar. 4, 1907.

Petaluma Incubator Co.,

L. C. Byce, President,

Petaluma, Calif.

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter asking me to state when I first painted incubators and brooders for you, will say that in tracing it up I find that I first painted the machines for you when I occupied the old shop owned by Stafford & Fritsch standing on the corner where the Hill Opera House now stands, and so far I find by my books it was in 1879. For some time after this I painted the machines for you in your own shop, and continued to do so until I moved to the country.

Yours truly,

JULIUS PETERSEN,

We believe no manufacturer of incubators, now actively engaged in the business can date

his work back to 1879, nor is there, as far as our information goes, an incubator now on the market that was made as far back as that time. This is a matter of historical interest, which is placed on record in the interests of accuracy and to give those who shall in the future write the history of the poultry industry in this country, data on which to base accurate information.

Knowing Mr. Byce for several years, we very naturally sought him out on our arrival at his town, and his incubator factory was the first sight to be seen.

It was interesting to go into the factory and see with our own eyes almost the beginning of things in incubator manufacture. We expected to find work at almost a complete standstill at the time we visited the factory, but a considerable force was busy cutting out parts, making metal parts and preparing for the fall trade.

It was the intention to have finished by this time a large addition to the present factory, but a drainage project came up which cut through the land that was to be used and it became necessary to seek another location in a more convenient place. The new location lies on the bank of Petaluma River, where steamers and sail vessels can deliver or take away goods along a thousand feet of frontage. Two spur tracks of the Northwestern Pacific R. R. also enter the yards. This lot is 150 feet wide on the street, so the company will have 150,000 square feet of space, every foot of which will be utilized for factories, storage houses and shipping rooms. The new building will be erected at once, and next season the company expects to double its output, as it was impossible to fill orders this year.

In the machinery in the factory, the inventor's mechanical ingenuity shows up very prominently. We have never visited an incubator factory where we saw so many automatic processes in operation. Everything is cut to standard by machinery that works precisely and mostly of itself. Drills, presses, dies of all sorts, and odd and curious machines, made to cut out a single part or by the thousand, stand everywhere. Cut off and rip saws, planers, turning lathes, resawing machinery, shapers and all such machinery is found in the woodworking department, while in the metal department presses and dies for making pipes, parts of lamps, metal lamp flues, egg-trays, regulator levers, and a special and intricate machine for making regulators, which are electrically soldered.

We began at the beginning and followed the making of a machine from the rough lumber around to the finishing room. The factory is so arranged that the rough lumber after being milled and cut up comes up the elevator and goes the round, descending by a rapid lowering device (called "Quick Jim" by the employees) a finished product.

A most interesting part of the factory is a storeroom down in the back part of the building, where may be seen piled up samples of discarded models of former years. Here one can study the evolution of the Petaluma Incubator back toward its beginning, although the very first models are not represented in this collection.

It will surprise a good many to know that Mr. Byce has made round incubators, octagonal ones and square ones. He has tried machines with no bottom, those with cheese-cloth bottoms, oil-cloth and heavy strawboard bottoms, and now uses a closed bottom. He

has used a porous diaphragm, reflected and radiated heat, hot water and hot air, finally concluding that hot air is the best system.

He showed me a regulator of the kind he now uses, which was used for twenty odd years by one man and is still in first-class condition. He has regulators of curved brass tubes, rubber and steel bars, and, as stated above, has used electricity and quicksilver. The regulator now used is a four-part instrument, with concentric rings or corrugations, which for more than twenty years has proved reliable and long-lived. In fact, this style of regulator never loses its sensitiveness, unless by accident.

In regulating the heat, Mr. Byce has for many years considered the sleeve which snugly slips up and down the wick-tube and is raised or lowered by the action of the regulator, as the best system of regulating the temperature. It is reliable and never burns more oil than is needed to maintain the proper temperature; therefore is more economical than any system which maintains the constant consumption of oil and allows the heat to escape when the temperature becomes too high. In deference to public opinion, another style of the Petaluma is made with the regular damper on top of the heater, and such machines are supplied to those who desire the style, but if it is not asked for, the regular style is sent. The regular machines are numbered in regular order, while those with the damper-escape are given half numbers. The Petaluma Incubators are made in sizes running from fifty to 504 eggs. We noticed that every Petaluma we saw in operation around Petaluma has the sleeve regulator instead of the damper style, which shows that Petaluma poultrymen agree with Mr. Byce.

Redwood is used in both incubators and brooders, and nothing better could be found, as this wood retains its shape, does not crack, shrink, or swell when in use or stored away.

Besides the home office, the Petaluma Incubator Company maintains a large branch in Indianapolis and sends large numbers to foreign countries. We had been told that if ever we went to Petaluma we would not find many Petaluma Incubators in use, but we noticed that every place we visited and everyone to whom we talked used this machine, some ranches having from sixteen to thirty of the largest size in operation. We were told some amazing stories about hatches made by those using this machine around Petaluma, but they were so universally alike that we were compelled to believe them to be true.

Petaluma is not the place to go to see fancy poultry. Mr. Campbell, of the Petaluma Incubator Company, has some fine Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Mr. Clark, who lives in

the country not far from town, keeps some very fine White Leghorns, while Mr. Dangers is planning to cover his ranch with Black Minorcas. Others here and there keep strictly purebred fowls, but the large majority of the poultrymen of the district keep white fowls of White Leghorn descent, and very largely of that variety, although among these flocks will be found blue birds, black ones and off-colored birds of various kinds, showing that interest in keeping strictly pure blood is absent.

Poultry-keeping around Petaluma is a strictly mercantile operation, depending for its profits on eggs and poultry at market prices. The poultryman looks to the city market for his profits and receives a liberal reward for his labors, without going to the trouble to breed carefully, although it would be very little trouble to breed his fowls pure.

To us it seemed that poultry-keeping was carried on in a rather slovenly manner. The houses are not kept as clean as we would have liked to have seen them, and we concluded that this was because each man tries to do his own work and has not time to give attention to the niceties of the business.

The houses, with a few exceptions, are the merest excuses for shelter. Plain square buildings boarded with ordinary lumber, without any attempt to make them wind-proof, are probably good enough for the climate. The gable ends of these houses are left open except for lath strips nailed on about an inch apart. The climate is such that it is not necessary to combat cold, and these houses protect from the rains of the rainy season.

The common custom seems to be to feed in the morning, water after feeding, feed in the afternoon and gather the eggs. A sled with one horse to haul it, is used by a good many to take the feed to the houses, while on the larger ranches a low-wheeled wagon was seen.

On one of the largest ranches the houses are set in the fields where the cattle pasture. Each flock has three houses so set as to form three sides of a square. The open end of this square is closed by a gate. Two of the houses are roosting rooms and one a laying house. The feed is put in hoppers in the closed square and the hens help themselves, the gate preventing the cattle from getting at the feed.

It is only fair to say that we did not see a single sick chick or fowl anywhere about the ranches we visited. To an eastern man the system followed seemed anything but progressive, but inspection showed that on the face of things it was a profitable one to follow, and criticism would be unjust if made on such short observation.

We asked about the profits of the business. Under the system followed, a man can take care of from 1,000 to 4,000 hens. Mr. Scrutton, the senior member of the A. R. Coulson Poultry Food Company, was the only one who seemed to be able to give approximate figures. He told us he could keep a hen for 85 cents a year, but of course he gets his feed at car-lot prices, being in the business. His hens lay right around 120 eggs a year each and the eggs sell for an average of something like 25 cents a dozen. It was his opinion that the average Petaluma hen makes a profit of about \$1.50 a year for her owner.

The Danger Poultry Ranch is one of the best poultry establishments we ever visited. It is probable that it is equal in building, equipment and management to anything in the United States. On this ranch the mash is



A California Flock of Fowls.

mixed by machinery and the incubators are heated by gas made on the premises. The incubator house is a model and is equipped with Petaluma Incubators of the largest size, having an aggregate capacity of over 8,000 eggs at each hatch. The ranch is now covered with ordinary White Leghorns, but Mr. Dangers intends to make it a Black Minorca establishment.

Mr. Clark has a fine little establishment and Mr. Graff is preparing to put in a very large incubator equipment. The average poultryman sets his incubator in a shed and hatches there. The climate makes it possible to do this.

The most remarkable thing about the poultry business of Petaluma is its size. One would not go there to study methods, nor would the Petaluma poultryman thank anyone to undertake to tell him how to keep chickens. He has worked out a method that makes money for him; he is inclined to be proud of his business, and his success in making it profitable gives him the fullest license to believe that he knows just about how poultry should be kept.

As an example of what may be done in the keeping of poultry for profit, at market prices, Petaluma is worth going to see and worth describing. The methods have been worked out on the spot and the business has been built up to fit the surroundings. The wonder of it all is that there is only one Petaluma in California. Almost the whole central part of the state is adapted to poultry-keeping on a large scale. The climate is warm, feed is cheap, good markets are at hand, yet Petaluma stands alone as the distinctively poultry district of the state. Not that poultry-keeping does not attract attention in other places,

for it does. Santa Rosa and several other towns have many poultry breeders among the ranches that surround them, but in no place has the business become such a distinct institution as at this place.

How many hens are kept in the Petaluma district? No one seems to know. No attempt seems to have been made to take a hen census for a long time. I asked several times

used at home or in incubators, so the figures given fall considerably short of the facts.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the receipts from eggs and poultry each week amount to \$14,000 or \$15,000.

Mr. Byce broke away from his pressing work to drive us about the country, a courtesy we appreciated as much as we enjoyed his company. It was unfortunate that illness



White Leghorns Near Petaluma.

about this, but it was the merest guesswork. Taking the average of the estimate, we would guess at a million and a half. The Petaluma Poultry Journal publishes each week the shipments from the town, but this does not cover the district or take into account the eggs

prevented us from going about more, but we went where we did under considerable physical protest. We always shall be glad that we had the opportunity to see the town and see for ourself something of the poultry business there.

The Care of Chicks During the Summer



GOOD many poultry-keepers find it easy to get a lot of chicks hatched and to keep them growing until they are four or five weeks old, after which they do not do well, and often a

considerable number cease to grow, often dying without any particular disease seeming to attack them.

Nine times out of ten, the trouble lies in keeping too many chicks together. When first hatched a hundred chicks do not require much room; but if they are properly fed they will soon fill an ordinary brooder so full that it will be impossible for them to get enough fresh air, and they are forced to breathe the deadly carbon dioxide, which is thrown off in respiration, until the weakest become debilitated, cease to grow and fall behind to such an extent that the larger ones trample them, eat all the feed before they can get their share, and they pine away and die.

Under ordinary conditions, it is rarely possible to keep more than fifty chicks in one flock and keep them in good health. At Cornell last year as many as 300 chicks were brought up in one brooder with satisfactory success, but we are not ready to recommend the system used there for the reason that only a few poultry breeders could be induced to give such a flock the attention necessary to keep the chicks healthy.

The conditions under which the average brood of chicks are brought up lack a great deal of being ideal, but chicks are not naturally weaklings and do not need special nursing in order to grow to perfect maturity. There is a great deal of nonsense afloat about rearing chickens, and much of it is positively injurious to those who have not had experience enough to take the good advice and reject the bad.

Chicks hatched during March, April or May do not need special treatment after they are from four to six weeks old, the age at which they are ready to take care of themselves depending on the time they were hatched. As a rule, after a brood of chicks has put out its full plumage, it is able to endure considerable cold without discomfort. I believe more chicks are lost through bad air from overcrowding than through huddling together to keep warm.

It is natural for chicks to huddle together at night, and they will do it unless conditions are favorable to keep them from doing so. When in a brooder, they have a habit of crowding into a corner if possible, and where there are too many of them some of them will suffer injury that may lead to death.

Where a hen hatches a brood and broods them, there are few of the chicks, and it is impossible for them to crowd together when the mother is hovering them. There is not room for them to pile up under the hen in the

first place, and there is no chance for enough of them to pile together to smother any of them.

The brooder which follows nature in this respect is the best one that can be used. The heat should come from the center of the chamber, rather than from the sides, and the ventilators should be around the outside so as to make the center of the chamber the warmest part of it. This may be accomplished either by using center heat or by having the heat supplied by a pipe which runs the length of the brood chamber over the middle of it. In either case there is nothing to induce the chicks to crowd to the corners and pile up, as the warmest place is away from the corners.

After the chicks are taken from the brooder, attention is needed to keep them in uniform good health. Prepare a "hospital" by devoting one or more brood coops to the smaller of the chicks which do not seem to be growing well. As soon as a chick begins to fall behind its mates, put it in a hospital coop with others of its own size. In large flocks it may be necessary to have several of the hospital coops in order to have one for each of several sizes.

This plan makes it possible to give every chick an equal chance to grow. The larger ones will mature more quickly for being by themselves and the smaller ones will mature more perfectly for having a better chance to grow.

It is not the number of chicks one hatches

that counts for success, but the number that are kept growing until they arrive at perfect form at the earliest possible age. Many a cull is discarded because of imperfection which would have had no existence had it not been for lack of proper attention after its brooder days were past.

Do not let the chicks need anything during the hot months. No matter if they are being reared simply for market purposes, the difference that good care will make as compared with poor care always means the difference between profit and loss.

It is only good economy to feed good feed and feed it at regular times. The flock of chicks which is fed at regular times soon learns to know when to expect feed and does not look for it every time anyone appears in sight.

Plenty of good water is as important as good feed. Remember that much the larger part of the weight of all animated nature is simply water, and unless this is supplied, good

growth and thrift are impossible.

It will not do to trust to nature after the dangers of early chickenhood are safely passed. The poultryman who trusts to Mother Nature puts his trust in a vary careless mother. Nature keeps her children in existence not by good care, but by extravagant production. If this were not true, many species of birds and animals would disappear at once. The less able any of nature's products are to persist, the more prolific they are. Fishes reproduce themselves by the million, yet but few of them grow to mature size. Birds reproduce at a rate which would soon cover the earth, yet birds do not get more numerous, than when not molested.

We need look for little help from nature in rearing chicks. In the first place, the wild hen lays only about thirty eggs and that ends her labors for the year. From the thirty eggs, she often does not raise more than two or three chicks to the age where they are comparatively safe. We must try to circumvent

nature by safeguarding the chicks we hatch. We use incubators and hatch hundreds, not with a view simply to continuing a species, but to make money. We must watch our broods not only through chickenhood, but every day of their lives, protecting them from storms and stress of weather, furnishing them feed and water, and protecting them from natural enemies.

It is a very poor policy to take the trouble to secure good stock, labor diligently to get chicks hatched and through the perils of infancy, only to neglect them after they have arrived at the place where we may look forward to receiving some compensation for what we have done.

It is just as necessary to give good care during the summer as at any other time in the year. We may seem insistent on this point, but we want to impress it on the minds of those whose experience has not taught them the importance of good care every day in the year.

Prepare for the Fall Shows



SINCE the permanent establishment of county and state agricultural societies the poultry exhibit has been one of the principal attractions during the fair. An attentive crowd always may be found viewing the display, anxious to see, and many of them eager to take in every detail of the situation and, at the same time, learn all that is to be learned about purebred poultry.

The fall fairs are of great advantage to the breeder and every breeder who contemplates disposing of stock to an extent sufficiently large to assure the expenditure of the nominal small sum required in making an exhibit of this kind should do so. It is a good way to advertise stock and come into contact with the anxious visitors, many of whom avail themselves of the opportunity to select and buy foundation stock. This puts the exhibitor in direct contact with the customer.

The large entries at some of our county and state fairs last season were surprising. Twenty two hundred entries was the record of one county fair to my knowledge, with more than double that number, at several of the principal state fairs. With such exhibits in number as above mentioned, the classes were also in proportion, and needless to say it was a common occurrence for a choice and high-class bird to fail in being placed, more good specimens being in sight than prize ribbons to go around. The fortunate winner of a prize in such classes is entitled to every credit and it means dollars to him in the form of a demand for his stock from those who are on the lookout for tested quality.

Our state institutions are becoming more active in the line of poultry industry, recognizing its vast and growing magnitude, and the effects of their work can be seen on all sides in connection with the exhibits at the fair exhibitions.

Within recent years at the Ohio State Fair grounds, there has been built a mammoth poultry pavilion, capable of holding several thousand entries. Still its aisles are narrowed to the very limit every year in the effort to include all; even then part of the water fowl exhibit may be seen on the outside. The Indi-

W. E. STANFIELD

Associate Editor

ana state fair comes out this year with uniform and new cooping. For several seasons past a very large exhibit has been kept under cover of tents on the outside. Now a large new poultry building is being contemplated to care for the increasing growth of the exhibit. At the Illinois state fair the poultry pavilion is not much more than one-half sufficient in size, although what there is of it is very good.

Thus it goes, and the poultry exhibits still on the increase. It is a good place for the breeder to show. To win in these large classes it means some preparation of the birds exhibited.

It is not necessary to have a February or March hatch to win a share of the honor, although early hatched birds are the best in most instances.

It is very essential to keep the young stock forging ahead from the time of hatching, never allowing a stand still or set back. It may be impossible to show young stock at the early fall fair up to standard weight. It is seldom that any are seen reaching standard weight at this time.

An English Breeder on Profitable Turkeys--J. A. Ramsay

I HAVE this season experimented with the Bronze variety, putting a setting in my Cyphers incubator, and when they had been in a week I added sufficient warmed hen's eggs to fill the 60-egg machine. I kept the temperature steadily at 103 degrees during the entire hatch and in due time hatched nine out of twelve turkeys. When these were dry I placed them with the chicks in a warm brooder, placing a little dry chick feed and grit in pans in the warm chamber and leaving them to themselves for twenty-four hours. I then got them into the run of the brooder and have used ground oats, barley meal middlings and meat meal mixed to a crumbly state four times a day, occasionally giving them well boiled dry chick feed and also rice as a change with oatmeal. This brooder is enclosed in a grass run

But those selected to show should be conditioned by being given an extra pound, or a little more, in weight, which fills them out and betters their shape. The details of conditioning and fitting a bird for the fall fairs do not differ in a material way from those practiced in connection with a winter exhibit. I notice that the successful exhibitor at this season of the year attends as strictly to the matter of fitting for the fair as he does for the winter show. Many a good bird goes unplaced for lack of being fitted, even though the breeder has successfully brought the bird to a good size.

It would be well to bear in mind that winnings made at the state fairs carry as much prestige as those made at any winter show, except possibly New York, Boston and Chicago. It then behooves those who may contemplate showing at any one of the prominent fall or state fairs to fix up and show his exhibit in the best of condition. Otherwise there is a possibility of not winning what your birds were entitled to had they been fitted to meet such competition as there may be to contend with. Should any of our readers expect to make an exhibit at any of the coming large fairs the writer advises them to dress up their birds as company will be on hand sure.

about forty feet square. They are now four weeks old. I lost one the second day which was weakly at the start. They seem to be doing very well so far and feed with the chickens quite contentedly. I am informed by Mr. George of Marksdenes, Bruton, Somerset, Eng., that he always hatches all his turkeys in incubators, rearing them in brooders and finding no difficulty in rearing them whatever.

This may interest some of your readers and is certainly worth a trial. I also give them once a week a small dose of cholera cure, as they are rather liable to scours reared in this way. Plenty of grit and clean water of course. They appear perfectly strong and are growing well. The critical time will be when they shoot the red at about eight weeks old I suppose, but I have every hope of rearing them.

Poultry as Naturalists Consider It



HE student of natural history cares nothing for the practical value of the products of nature except as an incidental characteristic. He is just as much interested in the life of an ant as that of an elephant. He simply seeks to know all about the things nature produces and their relations to each other. He divides things animate into classes, without regard to practical value, and puts man in the same class as monkeys, if he thinks they are of common or allied origin.

In the study of poultry, the naturalist makes divisions that would not occur to the poultry fancier, and it may be interesting to follow the best of our nature students and see what he has discovered about poultry.

The first curious thing we observe in talking about poultry is that while turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas are poultry, they have distinctive names of their own, while we are obliged to fall back on the generic term for young birds when we have cause to mention the common fowls we class as chickens. The

English language has no distinctive name for this class of our domestic poultry, as much as its need is felt by those interested in it.

There has been much dispute concerning the origin of our breeds of chickens. It is now generally conceded that the original fowl was the Indian Jungle fowl, the home of which is in Northern India. It is now generally considered that our domestic fowl comes from that branch of the gallus family known as *Gallus ferrugineus*, more commonly called the Red Indian Jungle fowl. Some writers call this the *Gallus Bankiva*, but this title belongs rather to another branch of the family. It has been claimed from time to time that other members of this genus were the ancestors of our domestic fowl, but without very good grounds when we take into consideration the fact that the Red Jungle fowl is the only one of this genus which resembles in color and shape our domestic breeds or crows in the same way. The crow of the Jungle fowl is almost exactly that of the bantam of today, the size is a little above that of the bantam and the color is that of the Brown Leghorn, and Black Red Game.

Of the genus *Gallus*, naturalists now recognize four distinct species: *Gallus ferrugineus*, spoken of above; *Gallus sonnerati*, the Gray Jungle fowl; *Gallus stanleyi*, the Gray Cingalese Jungle fowl, and *Gallus various* or *Gallus furcata*, the Forked Tail Jungle fowl.

All these species will interbreed, but the progeny is rarely fertile. All of them will interbreed with our domestic fowl, but only the *Gallus ferrugineus* cross produces fertile progeny in every case.

It seems likely that fowls were first domesticated in Burmah or adjacent countries, as the literature of that part of the world first mentions them. The Chinese have a tradition which relates that the first fowl were domesticated in the year 1400 B. C. The Institutes of Manu, which date back to somewhere between 1200 to 800 B. C., forbid the use of tame fowl, but permit using wild fowl, indicating that domestic fowl were highly esteemed in those ancient times. Neither the Old Testament nor Homer mentions domestic fowls, nor are they figured on ancient Egyptian monuments or picture writings. Pindar, the greatest of the Greek poets, who

An Ideal Place for Waterfowl.

Photo by W.D. Ingersol.



was born about 522 and died about 443 B. C., mentions the cock in his writings in a way that would indicate that domestic poultry was well known to the ancient Greeks.

Aristophanes, the Greek comedian, whose first play was brought out about 427 B. C., mentions poultry, calling the particular bird he refers to the "Persian bird," indicating that he considered it of Persian origin, and by inference we might conclude that domestic fowls reached Greece by way of Persia.

Plato, the philosopher, who founded the school of philosophy which bore his name, and who lived in the fifth century, B. C., tells, in his "Symposium" of a banquet which was held to celebrate the victory of Agathon, of a supposed conversation between Socrates, Aristophanes, the physician Eriximachus, Agathon and others. This banquet is described by one Aristodemus, who says he fell asleep and had a good rest until toward daybreak he was awakened by the crowing of a cock.

Later literature mentions domestic poultry in a way that shows convincingly that it was common. In the first century Columnella gives very minute details as to the care of poultry, much of his advice holding good to this day. The details this writer goes into show that he must have been a poultry-keeper of considerable experience.

It is through these references to domestic poultry that the naturalist has been able to trace its descent. He has followed it back through the pages of history until he came to the place where he found a wild bird with the dominant characteristics of the older of our domestic breeds, and has shown by cross-breeding that the wild and the tame have identical origins and belong to the same sub-race.

Darwin divides domestic fowls into thirteen principal breeds, these being subdivided into many varieties. Darwin's division is not in accordance with the fancier's notions in this matter, but is according to prominent characteristics. This division gives us the following breeds:

Game Fowls—This breed is noted for combativeness and courage, with strong beaks and long, sharp spurs. These retain most closely the peculiarities of the original Jungle fowl, especially in the case of the Black Red game.

Malayan Fowls—This type has long been recognized as of Eastern origin and was the first of the Eastern breeds to be brought to Europe. Being much larger than European varieties, it was much used in crossing to increase the size of native varieties. The old Gray Chittagong of this country belonged to this breed.

Cochins—This breed is of Chinese origin and according to Chinese history the result of nearly 3,000 years of breeding. To this breed Darwin assigns all Asiatic varieties and, curiously enough, the Plymouth Rocks of America, calling them a sub-variety.

Spanish—Darwin classes among the Spanish fowls all those we place in the Mediterranean class, noting the white ear lobes and non-sitting qualities of all the sub-varieties.

Hamburgs—Darwin says these were erroneously so called, because they were credited to the town of Hamburg at an early poultry show held at Birmingham, England. He places in this breed the same varieties which are placed in the Hamburg class by American fanciers.

Crested Fowls—Here Darwin includes all the Polish and French varieties of the American Standard. He also includes in this breed a few varieties which do not have crests, placing them with this breed because of certain structural peculiarities. Among these breeds without crests are Guelders, Bredas and La Fleche. The latter variety is given high praise on account of its excellent table qualities. Sultans are also included in this breed. This variety is recognized by American fanciers, but is rarely bred. It was introduced into England from Turkey about 1845.

Dorkings—Here the American Standard has followed Darwin's classification. He says it is rather delicate and is mostly bred

in the south of England. He also says that the size of the Colored Dorking was largely increased by crossing in the Malay and Indian game a few years previous to the time he wrote (1864).

Silk Fowls—A peculiar breed with white plumage and blue black skin and bones. This breed is not valuable, except that the hens are excellent sitters and are much used in England for hatching pheasants.

Besides these breeds, Darwin recognized Frizzlies, Rumpless, Dumpies or Creebies, Long-tailed and Bantam fowls. Of these none is of importance except the bantams, which are gradually attracting more attention from fanciers and really should fill an important place in the poultry industry in this country, as they might be made of considerable economic importance if properly taken up.

The naturalist places chickens, turkeys and guinea fowls in the family of birds known as Phasianidae, close relatives of the pheasants of this and other countries, all varieties of which belong to the restricted genus Phasianus.

The naturalist cares only to know what a bird or animal is, while the fancier is interested in knowing what it is and what can be made from it. As far as the naturalist is concerned, there would never be a single addition to the varieties nature makes; but the fancier, not contented with things as nature leaves them, goes further and improves nature in such a way that the wild bird of the forest, as the Jungle fowl, which lays twelve to eighteen eggs in a year and weighs under three pounds, is made to produce 200 eggs in a year and weighs from seven to ten pounds, according to the sex.

At the same time it is well to take the other man's view of our work, that we may see clearly from what foundation we have to build, and the knowledge of the scientists is always of a kind that enables us to work more intelligently.

THE 1907 POULTRY SHOWS

THE big poultry show of the fall season will be the one to be held at the Jamestown Exposition, with the possible exception of Hagerstown. Other big fall shows will be held at York, Pa., New York state fair at Syracuse and the Indiana state fair at Indianapolis. The fairs at Columbus, Ohio, and at Springfield, Ill., always bring out good displays of poultry.

The poultry show at the Jamestown Exposition will be held October 15-25. John A. Murkin, Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed superintendent, and all inquiries relative to entries and space should be addressed to him. Mr. Murkin will assign space to manufacturers of incubators, brooders and other poultry appliances.

Entries will positively close October 1. The premium list will be ready August 1.

It is proposed to make this the finest as well as the largest exhibition of poultry ever held in this country. Instead of giving space to the poultry press, as was the case at St. Louis, booths will be sold at the rate of \$4 per front foot, with a minimum of ten front feet to the booth. This will not be charged

for in cash, however, but will be taken out in advertising space at regular rates. This is practically giving the space away, as there is probably not a single poultry publication in this country which would not very willingly devote this amount of space to this big show.

To win a prize at this show will be an honor worth having, and fanciers in all parts of the country should make preparations to be in attendance with their birds.

We have a letter from B. Frank Spahr, of the poultry department of the Hagerstown show, asking us to suggest any improvements that might be made in the conduct of that big event.

Anyone who has ever attended the Hagerstown show and got well acquainted with Mr. Spahr or Senator Betts, will feel that it would be discourteous to criticize either of them, because both are earnest in their efforts to make the show the most successful one of all the fall shows.

The only criticism that can be made of the Hagerstown show is that it has grown to be too big for the space available for cooping the fowls. Last fall enough birds to make a

big show were left under the trees, after both the main building and the annex were tiered with coops until some of the birds were too high to be seen to advantage.

Personally, we think the system of judging last fall was good. If anything could be said in the way of suggesting improvement, we would say that the judging dragged too much. Every bird should be judged by Wednesday evening, if possible. It occurs to us that it is a case of more judges if this work is to be disposed of promptly.

On the whole, the Hagerstown show is the best managed of any of the big fall shows we have ever attended. We have no disposition to criticize the management in any way, and merely offer the above suggestions in the way of trying to help Messrs. Betts and Spahr in their difficult and arduous labors. Go to Hagerstown if you miss every other fall show. There is no place like it.

We have a few copies of the Standard of Perfection on hand and will be glad to mail them to any of our friends upon receipt of the regular price, \$1.50.

The Standard Varieties of Poultry



TANDARD varieties of poultry are those which are recognized by the American Poultry Association as being pure-bred and worthy of a description in the Standard of Perfection.

To obtain this position for a new variety, it is necessary to produce evidence which shows that at least 50 per cent of the chicks shall come true to Standard requirements, that is, shall breed true enough that they will not be disqualified for any reason.

This interpretation of the rules is usually

also. These apply the Standard according to false teaching, lack of appreciation of certain points, causing them to cut too deep in certain sections and not enough in others.

No judge is as good in all Standard varieties as he is in some of them. This has led to putting a large number of judges on the work in the larger shows and assigning to each the varieties of which he is the most competent judge. The smaller shows cannot go to this expense and an all-round judge is secured, who is not competent to deal out even justice to all exhibitors.

The best that can be said of all-round

ing a bird perfect in that section. The beginner should study this difference with care and try to understand the motives of the makers of the Standard in fixing values for the separate sections.

Before we shall have finished this series, we intend to go over all the Standard varieties, pointing out in a brief manner how the beginner may know, approximately, the value of his birds, and thus be able to determine which of his birds he should keep and which of them reject. It is not the intention to make this series a course of lessons in judging, for the reason that judging requires considerable practical experience in breeding poultry, much attention to the work of competent judges in the show room and a great deal of study.

We have in mind pointing out the fundamental principles of judging as we understand them, and shall be glad to have suggestions and opinions from others concerning the matters treated, all of which will receive consideration and be given to the public as fully as the demands on our space will admit.

Not infrequently beginners reject birds which should have been kept for breeders, and more often they retain in their own yards, or sell to others, birds which should have been sent to pot as soon as they had developed enough to show what they would be when matured.

In much the larger number of cases, these mistakes are made through ignorance of the principles which apply in selecting stock which will fill the requirements of the Standard.

While the rules of judging published in the Standard do not give any definite score below which a bird shall be considered as being disqualified, it is generally conceded that a bird which will not score up to eighty points is not worthy of attention as a breeder or in the show room.

No large show is ever held at which birds are not shown which could not have any chance to win in any show. To enter such birds is an indication of ignorance on the part of the exhibitor, as well as a detriment to his chances for future sales, besides being a waste of money. We shall try to give such pointers in this series as will prevent the appearance in the show room of worthless specimens if attention is given to our instructions.

At one time we judged a good many poultry shows, and it was the invariable rule to find disqualified birds, as well as those which, while not positively disqualified, scored so low as to be of no practical value except as market birds.

The beginner is likely to think that because he has bought eggs and stock of a prominent breeder, his birds will all of them be of Standard quality. This is never the case. If Standard birds of high quality were easy to breed, the fancy poultry business would soon be reduced to the market basis of prices. It is because a bird which will score high is the exception, rather than the rule, that high prices prevail.

It should be remembered that any breeder, no matter how new he is in the business, who



A Pretty Group of White Plymouth Rocks.

Photo by Gross.

very liberally construed and there are breeds now in the Standard which do not produce 25 per cent of birds which would pass at the hand of any competent judge. There are other varieties which rarely produce an absolutely disqualified bird, although show quality may not be very common in the young.

In formulating the Standard now in use, 100 points was taken as representing perfection and the requirements were made so severe that it would be impossible for any breeder, no matter how skillful he might become, to ever produce a bird which would score the full number of points.

It is almost impossible for a beginner in poultry breeding to properly apply the Standard. There are two reasons for this: The first is that very few beginners have ever studied the philosophy of so judging as to understand the importance of properly applying the description to the fowl in hand. This may be said of a good many of our judges

judging is that each exhibitor has an equal chance. If the judge is not competent fairly to judge any particular variety, he is equally incompetent in the case of every bird of that variety which passes through his hands and the exhibitors have an equal chance, although their birds may be scored either too high or too low.

We have seen judges cut the comb of a game fowl, in a female, as much as he would a similar defect in a Leghorn, although the comb of the game fowl is not counted as being one-third as valuable as is that of a Leghorn.

Some breeds have thirty points assigned to head gear, while others are given not more than ten. If similar defects are cut in the same way, a cut that may amount to one-third the value may be given one variety which will only amount to one-tenth in another with higher value for the same point.

The value of each section is an arbitrary one, fixed according to the difficulty of breed-

produces a high-scoring bird, will be able to secure a good price for it once he has exhibited it and won honors.

The most prominent fanciers have attained to their positions by producing fine birds, but in this respect no one of them has the advantage over the others. No variety of Standard poultry produces a large percentage of show birds, and breeding show birds together is not always the best way to produce those of the highest quality.

One breeder is able to produce a larger percentage of show birds than another because he has discovered how to mate his stock so as to produce quality.

Herein lies the advantage of breeding for a strain. No strain can be brought to any great degree of perfection without more or less in-breeding. Once a breeder has secured,

by selection, a breeding pen which produces a large percentage of high-class birds, he should begin breeding in, as closely as possible with safety, in order to intensify the tendency to produce good quality. By following this course there is much less liability to produce birds with the defects which reduce scores.

Mixed breeding is never advisable where show quality is sought. It is best to begin with birds of recognized strains and keep breeding along the original blood lines indefinitely. It is not necessary for the beginner to start in with birds all of one strain, if he has the patience to select the best and the courage to reject every bird which fails to come up to high-class quality.

Every poultry fancier who ever has or ever will make a great reputation must breed for

a strain of his own in the end, no matter how many different strains are represented in his original flock.

This is true of all live-stock breeding and is the foundation on which success must be built. If a flock is started with eggs or birds from a given strain, the future breeding should be along that strain. This greatly simplifies the work of the breeder and gives him an opportunity to take his place among those of recognized ability in the shortest possible time.

As this series proceeds, we shall endeavor to point out how to build up a strain which will meet the requirements of the strictest judges and add to the reputation of the owner, no matter what variety he may select as the field of his endeavor.

Some Neglected Varieties of High Quality

T WOULD be impossible for anyone to predict with any degree of certainty the kind of a reception any new breed would receive at the hands of the poultrymen of this country. There is a constant effort to produce new breeds, boom them and get them going in such a manner that they will become popular.

Some very well-posted people think any new breed will go, without regard to its merits, if properly introduced in this country. There never was a greater mistake. Take the case of the White Wolders, birds with many good qualities. They appeared and disappeared almost before those who were up in the new things of poultrydom had heard of them. Later, white breeds were introduced which took with the public and are popular to this day.

Erminettes seemed to have the good qualities that would recommend them to market poulterers and the fancy points which would attract fanciers, but they scarcely made an impression of any kind. They were examined with indifference and condemned without trial.

Who remembers the German Antlers which were exploited twenty-five years ago, or cares what became of them? Where will one find even a small flock of Dominique Leghorns which were as good layers as any other variety of Leghorns? Why were they not popular if Plymouth Rocks could maintain their popularity? In laying qualities the best, in color identical with one of our most popular varieties, which is so popular largely on account of its pleasing color, the delight of the marketman and the despair of the fancier. Seemingly this variety had every claim to popular favor, but it is practically unknown in this country.

Of the old varieties, once popular, but now neglected for varieties no more beautiful or useful, the name is legion. Once the lordly Light Brahma was the principal attraction of the shows and the ambition of the beginner centered on securing a good pen of them. Now, not one in a thousand poultry-keepers owns one and very few turn up at the shows, these principally owned by an elder generation. In market quality we have never had a better fowl than the Light Brahma. The females were good layers and their eggs were

attractive in color, as well as large in size. They were easily confined, easy to keep and in every way desirable fowls to own, yet they are found only here and there, and many shows do not bring out a single specimen.

There was a time when the Dark Brahma was found at every show and beautiful specimens were to be found almost wherever pure-bred poultry was kept. It was a fairly good layer, a good table fowl, beautiful in color and seemingly worthy of continued popularity, yet it is only seen occasionally in poultry yards and often does not appear at all in quite large shows.

Cochins, White or Black, rarely appear in the smaller shows and are represented at the larger ones by a few specimens, often not worth looking at. Other breeds, white or black, are popular, yet none of these has the fancy points that make a good specimen of White or Black Cochin a thing to be looked at with pleasure.

The Black Java was a royal fowl, one of the best of all that have originated in this country. It had all the qualities we look for in market or fancy fowls. It was among the most popular of our varieties only a few years ago. Now, if it were not for two or three Canadian breeders, who make a specialty of odd varieties, we would not see Black Javas at New York or Boston shows. It seems that the variety is doomed to extinction and it would puzzle anyone who has watched the Black Orpington come into popular favor to say why the Black Java has so completely dropped out of sight and almost out of mind.

Black Spanish fowls were called "the aristocrats of the poultry yard" a quarter of a century ago and their praises were sung even by those who did not breed them. Their beautiful plumage, their stately carriage, their large white eggs and their prolificacy were the pride of poultrymen, one and all. So popular were they that no one thought of intimating that they were not among the most desirable of all fowls. They had been bred to a point beyond any other variety and were regarded as being representatives of the limit beyond which skillful breeding could not go. Today none so poor as to do them reverence. Here and there a breeder keeps a flock and once in while a specimen or two turns up in a big show, these often unworthy the name of high-class fowls. A fine variety, they became

the victims of popular instability and have dropped out, probably never to reappear, although he would be hardy who would predict this confidently.

So one might go on and name variety after variety and even all the varieties of some breeds, which are seldom seen in these days, although years ago they made up the largest part of the best shows. The breeds we have today are no more beautiful, no more prolific, no more profitable than the favorites of the old days. The shows have become monotonous with their long lines of a few varieties and the poultry industry has suffered a distinct loss because American poultrymen have followed the example of a flock of sheep following a few leaders, increasing the competition among a few varieties and leaving some shrewd Canadians to take half the prizes at some of our largest shows, or even, it is asserted, getting paid for attending some shows, because they can bring with them a long line of neglected varieties which will make the show more attractive.

The poultryman who takes up the neglected varieties and breeds them with care will be doing the industry a good turn and make money for himself.

Poultry and Pigeons

A GOOD many poultry breeders combine poultry and pigeons with considerable advantage. The food requirements are practically the same, and a flock of pigeons is always an attraction, so keeping them adds to the interest in the poultry yard. Where poultry and pigeons are combined the breeder has several strings to his bow and does not need to depend on any one.

He can care for the pigeons at odd times and prepare the squabs for market at intervals between the regular work of the poultry yard.

The appetite for squabs is no doubt growing in a very healthy manner, and the price will probably continue to rise, as game birds become scarcer and game laws more strict. The average patron of the city restaurant calls for quail on toast and is served with a squab on toast to his perfect satisfaction and advantage, because a squab contains more edible meat than a quail and is better eating.

FRESH AIR IN POULTRY YARDS



WITHOUT fresh air it is impossible to have healthy poultry. The principal reason why some strains of poultry develop a tendency to delicacy is because the fowls are kept in houses in which there is not enough fresh air. The process of breathing in animals or birds consists of taking into the lungs oxygen and expelling carbonic acid gas, or, properly carbon dioxide, a poisonous gas, the result of combustion in the living organism.

This carbon dioxide is a deadly poison and any living animal or bird which is compelled to breathe air tainted with it begins to lose vitality in proportion to the quantity of the gas in the air.

It has been demonstrated that the air in a poultry house should be changed about four times an hour in order to preserve the health of the fowls. It is not hard to secure this change of air, but the greatest trouble heretofore experienced in doing it has been to avoid creating draughts which injure the health of the birds.

There are many systems of direct ventilation which bring about a change of air, but very few of these have been found satisfactory in those parts of the country where the temperature has a wide range.

In the south and the extreme west and southwest, the temperature is at all times a matter of indifference, except in isolated sections, because it never gets low enough particularly to affect the health of fowls.

In the east, north and northwest, where severe weather is common during several months in the year, no system of ventilation by pipes or flues has yet been devised which has given entire satisfaction.

A few years ago it was very common to find poultry houses, built as nearly air-tight as possible and supplied with heating apparatus more or less elaborate according to the purse or inclination of the owner. These houses were tricked out with ventilators of various kinds, many of them quite complicated and elaborate.

Fowls kept in such houses showed a tendency to catch cold and to become afflicted with roup and other similar diseases, until it became the general opinion that heating poultry houses was the wrong way to secure the greatest comfort for the birds kept in them.

From this extreme of air-tight construction and artificial heat, we have gone to the other extreme, and now the open-front poultry house is found even in the coldest parts of our country.

We have watched the development of the fresh-air poultry house for several years and have come to regard it as the best possible type for every part of the country. Naturally the house best adapted to Florida or California will not be the best one for Maine or Montana, but with certain modifications which do not materially change the principle underlying the theory of fresh-air houses; this type may be used with satisfaction in every state in the Union.

A good many years ago we were employed on a steamboat running between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Our duties kept us in the

pilot house a considerable part of the time and many times we spent hours there when very rough weather prevailed. The pilot house of a river steamer is the highest part of it. It is made of glass on all sides and is exposed to the weather from every direction. The frames in which the glass is set are so made that they can be slid to one side in a way that allows the whole of the interior to be open to the air, or any sides may be closed. Usually the front is open all the time, to give the pilot an unobstructed view of the course he is steering. When the weather is worst, it is most necessary to have an unobstructed view ahead and the whole front of the pilot house is open. When we first went on the river, we were surprised to find that no matter how cold the weather might be the open front of the pilot house did not seem to let in any considerable quantity of cold air. We soon concluded that when three sides of a building are tightly closed against currents of air, not much wind will blow in if the other side is open, unless the direction of the wind is particularly favorable.

This is exactly the principle on which the fresh-air poultry house is built. Three sides are made as nearly air-tight as possible and the other side is made so as to be opened almost its entire size.

The opening being toward the south, the sun can shine into such a house from morning until night, except in midsummer, and sunshine being the most perfect germicide known this alone is a valuable consideration.

If the open side is covered with wire netting with meshes small enough to prevent the ingress of the smallest predatory animal, such as the weasel and the rat, it will answer the purpose of confining the fowls when it is not desirable to turn them out of doors, during very cold weather.

To protect the fowls when the weather is very severe, a cloth cover for the open front should be provided. This should be stretched on a frame which should be hinged at the top so that the cloth screen may be swung back and fastened to the under side of the roof on sunny days or during moderate weather.

The sun having free access to every part of the house, the floor is always well lighted and the fowls perfectly comfortable, even if kept confined for several days at a time. This house is cheaper to build than the combination of sleeping room and scratching shed so highly recommended a few years ago, as it combines the two in one and is better in every way.

When moderate weather makes it advisable to leave the cloth screen open, the supply of fresh air could not be more often renewed, as the heat of the bodies of the fowls keeps a gentle change in progress all the time. When severe weather makes it better to keep the cloth screen closed, there is ample ventilation as the warm air from the bodies of the fowls rises and passes out through the cloth just under the roof, while the cooler fresh air enters at the bottom. This does not produce a sensible current of air, but is rather the gentle filtering in of fresh, cool air to replace the warm tainted air that passes out above.

The carbon dioxide eliminated by the respiration of the fowls being heavier than at-

mospheric air, sinks to the level of the floor and flows out at the bottom of the open front.

A fresh-air house of this kind needs no other arrangement for the comfort of the fowls in those parts of the country where the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees above zero. If well made, it will perfectly protect them down to this point or even below, but we fix the limit at 10 above zero in order to be perfectly safe. As a matter of fact we have known one of these fresh-air houses to be left with the front open during zero weather without any injury to the Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks housed in it, but for less hardy breeds this might not have resulted in this satisfactory way.

Where severe temperatures are to be expected, the curtain-front perch will provide certain protection in the coldest weather, and at the same time give the birds plenty of pure fresh air, free from carbon dioxide at all times.

The curtain to be let down in front of the perches may be made of common cheap burlap. This coarse material is thick enough to prevent any rapid current of air from circulating around the fowls and at the same time it allows the outer air to filter in in sufficient quantities to keep the fowls supplied with pure air for breathing.

If the perches extend entirely across the room, the curtain should be wide enough to reach across the room also. It should be fastened to the roof in such a position that when it is dropped it will just fail to clear the front edge of the dropping board. At the bottom of the curtain there should be a strip to weight it down and the curtain should be long enough to drop a few inches below the dropping board. The weight on the curtain will hold it down and at the same time cause it to lie near enough to the front of the dropping board to prevent a draught at this point.

If the perches do not extend the entire length of the room, side curtains should be put up at the end of the perches so as to meet at the corner with the front curtain, completely inclosing the birds in a box-like room, three sides of which are burlap.

Such an arrangement will keep a flock of fowls warm and comfortable during the coldest weather. It will allow perfect ventilation, prevent dampness in the poultry house and keep it free from bad odors all the time.

Talking not long ago with a poultryman who is using this kind of a house, we were told that his birds had passed through a severe winter without a touch of frost or any symptom of cold, catarrh or roup.

While he was using an air-tight house of the old style, he was always working with sick fowls; but now that he uses a fresh-air house he has no trouble and his hens lay regularly during the winter.

It is not a good plan to allow hens to become accustomed to close quarters. If they are allowed to run out of doors every day when it is possible for them to do so, they will be healthier, hardier and lay more eggs.

Let them out every sunny day and every other day when the temperature is not below twenty degrees. If the air is still and there is not fresh fallen snow on the ground, even the

large-combed breeds may be allowed out of the house in quite severe weather without being injured. Hens do not care for mere cold. They are protected against this so far as their bodies are concerned, but when the snow is freshly fallen they are likely to get combs and wattles wet and then frozen if allowed to run at liberty in very severe weather.

There is much in keeping hens hardened to the cold. Keep the house open in the fall except when driving rains prevail, until the weather is really cold. Let them run out of doors every day that it is safe to do so and

encourage them to dig and scratch by having a straw pile convenient for them to scratch in.

Feed them all they will eat and give them grain to dig for between meals. Keep them fat and hard at work and they will not care for cold weather, while laying eggs every day.

The fresh-air house is designed to solve the problem of profitable poultry-keeping by keeping hens healthy and up to the highest possible point on production.

We have seen poultry houses in New England in which it seemed that hens could hardly live and we would have thought they could not, had we not inquired very closely

into the results of using fresh-air houses.

Last fall we described such a house to a poultryman in Ohio. He built a fresh-air house and the other day we received a letter from him saying the house had proved to be entirely satisfactory. We believe this will be the verdict of everyone who uses one.

We began using cloth windows several years ago and as much as fifteen years ago saw a cloth-front poultry house which gave perfect satisfaction. The longer they are used, the more satisfied the users are with them.

THE AUGUST POULTRY YARD

IF THERE is a time in the year when enthusiasm begins to wane, it is in August when torrid weather begins and the whole world is limp and lifeless. Burning days, muggy nights and hot winds bring a general feeling that to lie in the shade is the best thing on earth to do.

The stimulus of the shows has worn off, the pleasant excitement of getting good hatches has been dissipated, the chicks are well on their way, the hens have fallen off in egg-production, calls for eggs have ceased, the demand for stock has fallen off and it seems as if one might take his ease for a few weeks without anything going very wrong.

It requires some determination to go the rounds these days, but it is as necessary to keep everything going now as at any other time in the year.

The birds, if at liberty, do not need as much feed as they would in the winter, but they need regular feeding and regular attention just as much in August as they will next December.

Insect pests increase with marvelous rapidity during the hot months unless they are combatted constantly. The diseases of summer start as sporadic cases and become epidemic unless they are taken in hand as soon as they appear, because during the hot days and nights almost as hot, the germs of disease multiply by the million if given a chance.

Lice-killers, whitewash and disinfectants should be used freely and the poultry house and the yards attached should be given attention that they may be kept in sanitary condition. The old hens should be watched and the oldest of them selected and put by them-

selves to be fitted for market. During August well-fitted old hens usually bring a good price and should be put in condition to sell.

Surplus cockerels should be separated from the pullets. If they are to be sold they should be well fed for a week or ten days and sold in the market. If they are to be kept for breeding stock, they should be kept away from the hens and pullets and fed such feeds as will cause them to grow large frames. Wheat, a little corn, plenty of tender green stuff, soaked oats and beef scrap should be the principal articles of diet for growing cockerels destined to head breeding pens.

Keep the pullets growing by feeding them generously. There is not much danger of getting growing chicks overfat unless they are fed for this particular purpose. Corn, barley, Kafir corn, oats, bran and middlings where mashers are fed, and plenty of beef scrap will make big pullets ready to begin to lay early in the fall and vigorous enough to keep laying all winter.

Remember that winter laying depends altogether on early maturity. Unless the pullets are got in laying form before snow flies, they will put off laying until spring. Keep them growing every minute during the hot weather. Keep them tame by kindness and constant good care and they will lay more eggs and be much more comfortable to attend to.

If the shows are to be taken in with a string of birds, it is not too early to begin in August. Watch the cockerels and pullets and decide which are most likely to get in show form. See to it that every section is all right and try to keep them right. The old birds that are candidates for show honors should also be watched. The difference between the

winner and the loser is often so small that a little extra care of the loser might have put him in the winning class. Among the things to be watched for when thinking of the shows is scaly leg. This is more particularly a summer trouble and is caused by a very minute insect which burrows under the scales of the shanks. The voidings of this insect make the scales rise up and show the lime-like deposit which is so disfiguring and so very easy to avoid.

If the shanks of the birds are rubbed with any kind of grease or oil occasionally, no scaly leg will ever appear. Do not use this remedy during the season when eggs are to be used for hatching, however, for the grease or oil will get on the eggs and prevent them from hatching.

There is nothing more useful in the poultry house than plain everyday road-dust, nor is there anything which is so seldom found in the winter stores. A barrel or two of road-dust scraped up and put in dry storage during the summer will serve as a dust bath and lice-killer for a large flock of fowls all winter. Don't put off getting the road dust longer than necessary. Secure it as soon as the roads become deep with dust for it may rain in September. Besides there is no time like right now.

Poultry-keeping is monotonous business if one is not interested and one loses interest as soon as neglect begins. Keep everything in proper shape every month in the year. Keep the flock looking up-to-date and its surroundings in as good order as you would if visitors were expected every day. Little things, each one of these, but attention to little things is what has made the poultry business a big thing.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Dr. W. H. Harwood

During the last twelve years I have bred every variety of Wyandottes, except the Golden and Silver Laced. I have had the best that could be obtained in each variety, and have found all kinds well worthy of the praise that has been bestowed on them by their several admirers. I was one of the early breeders of White Wyandottes in this county (Franklin, N. Y.,) and was the first to introduce the following named varieties into this county: Buff, Black, Blue,

Partridge, Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandottes. All of these I bred several years and gave them a fair trial, and as I have said found them all excellent and profitable birds; but if today I were asked, "What is the best and most profitable variety of Wyandottes?" I would have to answer, "the Silver Penciled." With me, at least, they have earned the right to be called THE BEST. To begin with, none is more handsome. At first many birds of this breed were

small and their eggs small, but my birds now are fully up to Standard weight and lay large eggs, and when we come to laying qualities the Silver Penciled easily outdistances any other kind. You may almost say that they lay the whole year around, often laying right along while moulting. Now, it has seemed to me that the variety is falling into neglect in the last year or two. I suppose this is largely due to the great popularity of some more recent varieties; still

I have wondered how this most excellent breed could be in any measure displaced. Of all the "made" breeds I consider it one of the very best. I would advise anyone about to select a breed that is fully up to any in fancy points, and withal one of the best all-purpose fowl—especially excelling as layers—to take the Silver Penciled Wyandottes.

Take advantage of our great 50c offer on the third cover page.

EGG PRODUCTION



NINE-TENTHS of those who keep poultry in this country are more interested in egg-production than any other phase of the business, because eggs are the principal thing in view in keeping hens. A great many give very little thought to the production of poultry, aside from the revenue that it derived from eggs, although it is probable that the value of poultry sold in this country is fully half that of the eggs sold.

Anything that clears up the subject of egg-production is interesting. Very little has been done in this country in the way of careful experimenting along the line of feeding for egg-production, although it is a subject which has been written about ever since the days when poultry-keeping began to attract any considerable degree of attention.

In the United States, corn is the favorite feed for laying hens, because it is cheapest and most readily available. In Canada less corn is used, while in England there is a decided prejudice against its use, oats and barley being preferred.

Professor Thompson, who has charge of the Australian laying competition, is a friend to corn and esteems it very highly, when used in a mixed ration.

Professor Wheeler, of the New York station, is of the opinion that most of the grains are interchangeable as feed for laying hens and that many grain by-products may be substituted for whole grain at considerable saving in the cost of feeding. He also highly recommends the meat meals, beef scraps, green cut bone and alfalfa meals steamed and made into a mash by mixing in corn meal and middlings.

The Massachusetts station compared corn and wheat with buckwheat, beef scraps or other animal feed as a part of the rations. The results of a number of experiments were not consistent, showing that these grains have practically equal value when fed with meat feeds, as satisfactory results were obtained with either grain. When corn was compared with buckwheat, the results were decidedly in favor of the corn.

In a test at the Utah station, Professor Dryden found that better results were obtained from wheat than from corn, though results were fairly satisfactory with buckwheat. The use of sunflower seed did not materially affect the yield, while increasing the feed cost per dozen. This indicates that sunflower seeds are not a profitable feed.

In his experiment in Ontario, Professor W. R. Graham says corn is not extensively used, although he believes it could be more largely used to advantage on account of its high fuel value, producing energy at low cost.

Professor Graham thinks ground oats a good feed and barley valuable, although both these grains have too much hull.

At the West Virginia station, Atwood and Waters have experimented with whole and ground feed, arriving at the conclusion that about one-third the total grain feed should be ground and fed moist. The egg-production was practically the same whether the mash was fed at morning or at night.

Both Massachusetts and West Virginia have concluded that one kind of meat feed is

about as good as another, the one most easily procured being as good as a more costly or less available one.

A formula given by Professor Graham, of Ontario, is as follows: In the early morning each fowl is given half a handful of grain thrown in deep litter, which must be scratched for. At noon two handfuls of grain for each dozen hens are scattered as before and all the mangel wurzels, turnips, or sugar beets the hens will eat are fed, sometimes whole and sometimes pulped. Cabbage is sometimes substituted for the roots. At four in the afternoon, in cold weather, they are given a mash composed of equal parts of corn meal, oat chop, and middlings, to which 10 per cent of meat meal is added. These feeds are thoroughly mixed together and then mixed into a moist mash with steeped clover, the water used in steeping the clover being used in making the mash. After the mash, the hens are given a little more grain scattered in the litter. It is calculated to have clover make about one-third the bulk of the ration.

dlings and animal meal, with 0.66 pounds of green cut bone. As he believes grains interchangeable to a great extent and as others have found one meat feed as good as another, this ration readily may be modified to suit the convenience of the feeder. For 100 pounds of hens weighing from three to five pounds each, Professor Wheeler would increase the quantity of feed by about one-half.

It may seem rather strange that 100 pounds of heavy hens does not require so much feed as 100 pounds of light ones, but a moment's thought will show that this is reasonable. Take fourteen Plymouth Rock hens, weighing seven pounds each, and twenty-five Leghorn hens, weighing four pounds each, and we have practically the same weight of hens; but when it comes to egg-production we have at least 66 per cent more eggs for which to provide material in the case of the Leghorns than in that of the Plymouth Rocks, and the eggs weigh practically twenty-four ounces to the dozen in both cases. This shows at a glance why it costs more to feed a



A Scene on the Great Orpington Farm Owned by Wm. Cook & Sons, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

Professor Wheeler thinks animal meal may be left out of a ration altogether, if care is taken to feed a ration which contains a sufficient proportion of lime and phosphates, feeding at the same time bone ash and oyster shells. In practice, however, he thinks the animal feed good and cheap.

He gives a sample ration for each 100 pounds live weight of laying hens, of breeds weighing from five to eight pounds each. This consists of cracked corn, 1 pound; wheat, 0.75 pounds; corn meal, 0.75 pounds; green alfalfa, 0.75 pounds; and 0.5 pounds each of wheat middlings, buckwheat mid-

pound of Leghorn than it does a pound of Plymouth Rock. We must furnish the material or we will not get eggs.

These several experiments show that a variety of feed is necessary to the best results, that the weight of opinion is in favor of a mash feed once a day, that this may be fed morning or evening, and meat feed is desirable in every case.

The poultryman who is studying how to feed his hens for the best results will be able, through the hints given, to formulate a ration that is easy to be procured and will produce very satisfactory results.

THE HALFTONE QUESTION

A good many of our friends kindly offer to loan us engravings for use in our columns. We can rarely use these, as they are hardly ever the size we want to use. We especially object to combining business with pleasure by publishing engravings on which there is lettering, which makes the engraving an advertisement. Such engravings will be used if the owner desires to pay regular space rates for them, but in

every case we prefer original photographs, without lettering on them, from which to have our own artists make engravings. A good many of the engravings used in catalogues are made by a cheaper and coarser process than we use, and we like to have uniformity, as it is easier to get uniform effects. We cannot promise to use pictures at any certain time, unless special arrangements to that effect are made.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

Show secretaries are invited to send us the dates of their shows, so we can get our list of dates claimed corrected.

Theo. Hewes has been appointed First Assistant Superintendent and E. L. Doak Second Assistant Superintendent of the Jamestown poultry show.

Those who expect to use *POULTRY* as an advertising medium should reserve space for next year before August twentieth. Write us for money-saving particulars.

Sand, grit, pure water, charcoal, beef scrap, sound feed, lice killer, whitewash, cleanliness. Just fill in between these words and you have all of poultry keeping in a nutshell.

Manufacturers and dealers in incubators, brooders or poultry supplies desiring space at Jamestown should write at once to John A. Murkin, Jr., Superintendent Poultry Department, Nashville, Tennessee.

Don't forget that the poultry show at the Jamestown exposition will be held October 22—November 1. The date was changed in order not to conflict with the big show at Hagerstown the second week in October.

Owing to our long absence from our office and our disinclination to work while away we have a considerable amount of correspondence to go through, which will be attended to at the earliest possible moment.

Please do not look for the report of the American Poultry Association meeting in our September number. The meeting is held too late in the month for us to get it in, as with our present edition it is necessary to close everything soon after the fifteenth.

Don't keep poultry on tainted land. Summer is the time when disease germs thrive and if poultry is closely crowded on land on which fowls have been kept for a long time, there is danger of trouble every time it rains, as the dampness will start the germs of disease into vigorous life.

After the law makers of the several states get through making two-cent passenger rates, they possibly may be induced to take up the subject of express rates on poultry and other live stock. Rates now are almost prohibitive when eggs or poultry are to besent a long distance.

Notwithstanding all our advice on the subject a large proportion of the advertising public is lying by during the summer, while those who keep right on advertising are getting all the business that it is going. It pleases the constant advertiser that he can have the field to himself for a few months.

Sometimes one of our readers suggests an improvement to *POULTRY* which would really improve it. One such suggests that we devote a page to small news items about poultrymen. This sounds well but poultrymen are so modest that they will not furnish us material for such a page. We would like to report pleasure trips, vacations, extra good sales or good luck in hatching and rearing birds. If we get them we shall be glad to print them. Now please don't more than fifteen thousand of you write at once. Ten thousand will be enough for a starter and the first one in takes the cake.

QWe are going to let others fill a portion of this department this month. From time to time we have published brief extracts from the letters of our readers in this country, but up to this time we have refrained from reproducing the comments of those who live in foreign countries. Our readers in England have always been very complimentary to us and we are minded to let them have some of this space for once and let them say in their own words what they think of *POULTRY*. We would say in this connection that the letters from which these extracts are taken are all less than two months old and all voluntary productions. *POULTRY* is steadily gaining friends in England and we are very proud of the compliments published below.

Mr. Robert Coullthard, Treffcs, Menai Bridge, Anglesey, says: "I think the paper A1. It is beautifully gotten up and the articles are both interesting and instructive."

Mr. J. A. P. Ramsay, member of the Poultry Club and breeder of Black Orpingtons, Elmscroft, Camsell, Somerset, says: "Your paper could not possibly be better and should make its way with ease. Why not have it well displayed at the Dairy show on some of the stands? This should be a good advertisement for you. Illustrations, type and everything is just first-class."

Henry Ford, member of the Utility Poultry Club, Glyn Pond House, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, writes: "Am exceedingly pleased with *POULTRY*. I have longed for a journal published in the United States. By reading your advertising columns it gives those who keep American breeds a chance to purchase American bred stock. I consider the type, illustrations and beautiful paper it is printed on, together with the sound knowledge of the various writers secures at once for *POULTRY*, U. S. A., the right to be read by the poultry-keepers of this country."

Mr. James Errington, owner of Utility Poultry Farm, Lowfield Heath, Crawley, Sussex, says: "I think *POULTRY* is a most excellent publication and brimfull of sensible talk from cover to cover."

Mr. L. G. Deeley, Heswell, Anderton Park, Mosely, Birmingham, writes: "I have carefully read your paper and find it most interesting and instructive. As I know a good many fanciers and utility poultry farmers I shall have an opportunity of recommending it to them."

J. W. Wilson and Son, Poultry Farm, Duffton, Appleby, Westmoreland, write us as follows: "*POULTRY* is splendid, well got up, just what we require. It will take well in England we feel sure."

Mr. S. Y. Bliss, West Wickham, Kent, writes: "I like the paper very much."

"Mr. P. T. Pyne, Ravenscar, Yorks, says: "I think *POULTRY* is an excellent magazine. There is nothing of the same character in this country."

Mr. Cyril A. Smith, Croppins Park, Buckfastleigh, Devon, says: "I like your paper and think it excellent. To show you how pleased I am with it I enclose postoffice order for advertisement to appear under Orpingtons in the classified department."

The above are enough to show that English fanciers appreciate a high-class poultry magazine as much as do their American brethren. We are more and more convinced that the poultrymen of the world are willing to pay for the best. They seem also to be able to discover where the best is published. One time a brother publisher said something about burying ourselves in a remote country village when we might shine in a big city. Thank you, gentlemen, Peotone is not entirely inaccessible with its three railways and electric line. We manage to find our way out whenever it is necessary to go anywhere, and to enjoy ourselves with some degree of comfort when we feel like staying here.

QA correspondent suggests that it would be well for the American Poultry Association to state in the Standard the average size of the eggs produced by the several varieties and the color of the shells. This is elementary information of course, but the suggestion seems good to us, as we are all the time seeking those whose information is not of large volume, that we may get them at work in the ranks. It seems to us that the question of size and color of eggs might well be incorporated in the Standard that is being prepared for market fowls.

The trouble in making a Standard for eggs is that experts do not agree. Recently we remarked that the eggs of Hamburgs were so small that they were not highly esteemed in market. Immediately a good friend of *POULTRY* and its editor rises to object to any such statement, saying the eggs of his Hamburgs are as large as those of larger breeds. We do not doubt this for a moment when we remember that the Hamburgs he shows at New York are larger than any others of their kind to be seen in any show in this country.

News and Notes

Some poultry-keepers spend so much time telling their neighbors how to keep poultry that their own has to keep itself.

It doesn't take very much neglect in the poultry yard to turn profit into loss. Neglect is the costliest thing that can be indulged in by poultry keepers.

Our New York state readers who do not get the bulletins recently issued by the Agricultural experiment station at Cornell university will miss something worth having.

Commercial Poultry will undertake the publication of a weekly poultry paper in the near future. It seems to us a really good weekly should be a paying proposition in this country.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is preparing to arrest Philadelphia dealers who display in their windows and sell very young chicks at Easter time. They claim the chicks are sold to children who worry them to death in about three days.

Reese N. Hicks, editor and manager of the Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tennessee, will take editorial charge of Poultry Culture, Topeka, Kansas, October 1. We congratulate our contemporary on its good luck in securing Mr. Hicks, who makes friends wherever he goes.

It is expected that reduced rates will be secured to the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Poultry Association the second week in August. Every one who attends should ask the agent from whom he buys a ticket for a receipt, unless there is a low round-trip rate.

Recently we stated that the American Fancier had suspended publication and that Mr. Drevenstedt had taken a position on the Stock Keeper. We have word from Leonard W. Lott & Co., New York, that they have purchased the right, title and good will of the Fancier and will resume publication August 1, as a semi-monthly at 50 cents a year.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed judges at the great Jamestown poultry show, October 22—November 1: T. F. Rigg, A. F. Kummer, W. S. Russell, Frank Shaw, George M. Knebel, Chas. T. Cornman, T. Reid Parrish, W. C. Denny, R. E. Jones, W. J. Stanton, T. M. Campbell. Premium lists will be out August 10. Entries positively close October 1.

In the July number of *POULTRY* we published a picture of Eureka Poultry Farm, Cobleskill, N. Y., taken by the editor during his last visit to the farm. At that time Eureka Farm was owned by our friend Henry Van Dreser. This was marked on the photo, and the printer got it under the picture in the absence of the editor. Mr. Van Dreser retired full of honors last year, selling his farm to Mr. Winfield T. Gould, who is the present owner.

In the July number of *POULTRY* appeared a little sketch entitled, "Lessons from a Charmer," credited to M. F. Hanger. This article was written for us by Rev. J. McCrory, Rochester, Illinois, and the printer made a mistake in crediting it to another. The editor was in the West at the time the magazine was made up and the error went through much to our regret. We write this to set ourselves right and give the author of the sketch the credit which is due him.

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**Poultry Publishing Co.,
Peotone, - Illinois.**

CULLING OUT RUNTS.

There are sure to be a few runts in every flock, no matter how hard the breeder may strive to guard against them. Usually these runts may be told from the time the little birds are five weeks old. The tone of the "peep, peep," when they are called for feed and the manner in which they carry themselves when moving around show that they can be nothing but runts when grown up. No matter how hard you try or how much feed you put into them they will be nothing but runts. The feed and time taken to make their growth will be practically wasted, as the birds will never sell for one-tenth of what it cost to raise them.

Usually the best way is to kill them as soon as they show pronounced symptoms of being runts. It may appear cruel, but it is better for the birds and certainly better for the grower. Removing them puts them out of their misery and it insures that the other birds will be healthier. Runts invariably contract every disease which is prevalent and carry them to the healthier birds in the flock. By removing them, you may avoid an outbreak in the flock.—Journal of Agriculture.

MEAT FEEDS FOR POULTRY.

The natural food of poultry—supposing them to exist in a wild state—is insectivorous to a very large extent. Under such a condition of life they would only obtain grain at harvest time, and at other periods of the year would exist upon insects and worms, and upon green food (including such seeds as they might find).

This is practically how the wild pheasant lives, and we may quite well take the pheasant as representing the fowl in a wild state. A pheasant shut up in an aviary, like a domestic fowl kept in a farmyard, probably gets a great deal more food of the solid cereal type than does its wild prototype; in a state of nature its only solid food is the insect food and the small amount of seed it finds, the rest being vegetable in character, like grass and buds. Yet, as a rule, the wild bird is more healthy and certainly as well proportioned as the domestic, if not so fat and fleshy. This proves the point that the most important part of a wild fowl's food is that of the insect type; and analysis shows that insect food is principally nitrogenous, whereas cereal food is mostly composed of starch. The former goes to build up muscle, bone and sinew, the latter to generate warmth. A pheasant does not, as a rule, glut itself with insect food; it only finds that in small quantity. Yet what it does find suffices for all its bodily needs so far as growth is concerned.

The same applies to the domestic fowl; give it a very limited quantity of food—or, say, none at all on a farm, and let it work for and find its own living, and what will be the result? Simply that it will be very healthy, probably not at all fat, and certainly only about as productive as a pheasant from the egg point of view. Start and feed it liberally on insect food, however, and it will at once become very productive. If a chicken it will grow, if a hen it will lay.

You cannot produce the same satisfactory result by a purely cereal diet. You must give food which is rich in nitrogen. Among cereals none are so rich as beans, peas and oats. Poultry fed on meals should always have an allowance of the two first named, and of grain none gives so satisfactory a result as the oat. But the proportion of nitrogenous constituents in these is not to be compared with what is to be found in insect food. Therefore it pays to let poultry have a liberal supply of insect food. If they are at liberty on a farm they can generally obtain a fair supply—provided, of course, that they are not over-numerous. If they are numerous, however, the supply must be supplemented. In confinement, too, where they have no chance whatever of ob-

taining it for themselves it must be provided.

Now comes the question, how can a supply of insect food be provided where it does not exist, or how can it be supplemented where the existing supply is insufficient? Well, there are two principal foods, which analysis shows and experience proves, are excellent substitutes for insect life. One is bone and the other is fibrine meat. To take the latter first it may be said generally that any dried meat is good for chicken growth or for egg production, provided it is composed of lean meat. As to bone, undoubtedly what is known as "green" bone is the best to give to poultry. This is simply fresh bone granulated by being passed through a bone crushing mill, and it contains nitrogen, phosphorus, and other chemical constituents necessary for bodily growth, as well as for egg production. A part from this its "meatiness" makes it relished by poultry even in the raw state, and they will scramble greedily for a handful when thrown to them. Bone or fibrine meat should be added to all meals in the proportion of 10 per cent to 20 per cent, according to circumstances. More is required by chickens than by laying hens. Its use should be regular and systematic if the results are to be satisfactory.—American Cultivator.

MACHINE-FED POULTRY.

Much of the most attractive dressed poultry now found in the larger markets is fattened by machinery. It is estimated that 10,000,000 pounds of chickens fattened in this way are produced annually in the United States, a large portion of which are shipped to London.

The big packing concerns are principally interested in this enterprise, and their feeding stations are scattered through several of the western states. Chickens, ducks and geese are handled, and the season lasts from

early spring until cold weather sets in.

Chickens are bought from the farmers when about six weeks old. They are then placed in coops, in which they have only room to move about comfortably, and a ration formed principally of corn meal and milk is fed to them from four to six times a day. The feeding machine resembles a sausage stuffer, to which is attached a small rubber hose. The end of the hose is placed in the chicken's mouth and the food forced in until the crop is entirely filled. Twenty-one days are required to put the chicken in best condition for market. Absolute cleanliness is one of the important points in this method of fattening chickens. The chicken house must be kept sweet and clean, and after each lot of chickens is removed it is treated to a coat of whitewash.

The feeding plant in East St. Louis is among the largest of these establishments in the world. The birds handled there are known as specially milk-fed chickens and are sold at wholesale for 25 cents a pound. The capacity of this plant is 12,000 chickens at a time.—Journal of Agriculture.

YARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Yarding arrangements for poultry have been but little studied in this country. The yards we have are after a few patterns, most of them unsightly. The cow stables and yards are often well made and lend an attractive appearance to the farm, while the poultry yard is more often unsightly than not. For this reason it is put away where it will not be much observed from the road.

Yet with a little thought the yarding arrangements can be made such as to lend attractiveness to the farm. The fences composed of boards and laths cannot be made attractive without a great deal of paint and care. Usually the lath fence is whitewashed and soon becomes dirty. Whitewash soon loses its color under the influence of

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the rains, and the driving dust sticks to it. The white laths soon become a dirty gray. Mud splashes on them here and there, and here and there also one is broken off. The lath fence can be made attractive if it is eternally looked after, but we have never seen a lath fence that had stood some months that was not in a bad condition in more ways than one.

The board fence is almost out of the question, for it must be surmounted by laths or wire to be a barrier against the lighter fowls. Boards now cost too much and they become unsightly even quicker than the lath fence. The fence that is everywhere taking best is the wire fence. This if properly made will last a long time and has the advantage of not being easily seen. The wires being dark in color do not readily show themselves. The posts can always be neat and attractive and can be made more so by painting with pea green or sea green paint.

The size of the poultry yard should be according to the size of the flock, but double the amount of ground usually devoted to the fowls should be included in it. It is a mystery why so many farm poultry yards are so small. It is certainly not because the farmer has not the land to spare, and it is not on account of the cost of fencing material. The smallness is doubtless due to the impression of the farmer that a small poultry yard is as good as any other kind of a poultry yard.

The proportionate cost of fencing a yard decreases with its increase of size. A yard the size of a square rod requires four rods of fencing to enclose it, while a yard containing 16 square rods in the form of a square requires but 16 rods of fencing, or at the rate of one rod of fencing to a square rod of ground. If the area is 64 square rods, the fencing required is but 32 rods, or one-half rod of fencing per square rod of area. To have a large yard is therefore economical.

The writer has in mind one woman that had a flock of 100 hens and gave them a yard comprising over an acre of ground. The fowls were mostly Plymouth Rocks and required only a moderately high fence to keep them in the yard. The latter was always covered with a carpet of grass. This yard was clean and bright at times in the summer when the small poultry yards of the neighbors were bare of verdure and beaten into mud around the entrances to the poultry houses.—Farmers' Review.

POINTERS ON DRESSING AND STORING POULTRY.

The following from H. W. Atwater, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is quoted, essentially, from the Butcher's Advocate:

Poultry of different kinds is prepared in different styles in different places, but however it is done the purchaser should insist upon cleanliness in killing, plucking, packing and displaying. Not only is any suggestion of dirt disagreeable in connection with our food, but dirt, especially about flesh foods, is an open door to decay and disease. In the United States, poultry is usually killed before it is sent to market, though in country districts and often in southern cities it is sold alive. This insures freshness, but it entails on the purchaser the bother of killing and plucking, which most persons gladly avoid.

It is well to fast the bird for twelve hours or more before killing, in order that its crop may be quite empty and other organs as free as possible from excrement. It is generally conceded that the best way to kill a bird is to sever the main artery in the roof of the mouth. When this is done, the bird quickly bleeds to death. It should be hung head down, to allow the blood to run out of the body. Immediately after the bird is dead, and before the animal heat has left the body, the feathers should be plucked out, pains being taken to remove all pinfeathers and not to tear the skin. The feathers come out more easily if the carcass is

put in boiling water for a few seconds; but this method, although very common, injures the wholesome look of the skin and, it is believed, makes the flesh decompose more quickly. Dry picking is preferable.

If a bird is to be kept before using, it should be put into a cool place to let out the animal heat. Some poultrymen put the plucked birds into cold water, which serves the double purpose of cooling them and of making them look plumper. There may be no objection to it if the water is clear and they are left in only a few minutes, but if they are allowed to soak until they swell beyond their natural size it is certainly fraudulent and probably injurious. A still more objectionable way of plumping birds is by blowing them up.

In the Southern states and other warm regions chicken is often prepared for the table just after it is killed, a practice almost unknown in the North. In that case the bird is cooked before the animal heat has left the body, and the flavor of the meat differs somewhat from that of a bird which has been kept. If the bird is not to be cooked immediately after it is killed, it should be kept twelve hours or more before it is used. After the animal heat leaves the body a change known as "rigor mortis" sets in, which stiffens the flesh and tendons until they become quite hard. After some hours, however, this stiffness gradually passes off.

One of the much-debated questions among poultry dealers and consumers is whether or not birds keep better when marketed drawn (i. e., with the internal organs removed), or undrawn. Practice varies in different localities. Opening the body and removing the viscera undoubtedly exposes the internal surface to the air, which always contains micro-organisms, and thus invites decomposition; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the viscera decom-

pose more rapidly than other parts of the body, and if left in are likely to infect the rest of the bird. Of course in removing them great care and cleanliness should be observed. Washing the inside of a badly drawn bird with salt and water is said to hinder infection. In experiments reported a few years ago properly drawn birds kept sweet two or three days longer than undrawn ones. In the case of undrawn birds the digestive organs contain more or less moist, partly digested material. The liquids in such matter can pass through the walls of the intestines, etc., and it is thus possible that dissolved bodies of unpleasant flavor can find their way into the adjacent flesh and that the flavor of undrawn poultry which is kept for any considerable time may be injured.

Ordinarily poultry will remain sweet for a week or more in a temperature of 50 degrees F., but if it is to be kept longer it must be stored in a dry place at a temperature no higher than 34 degrees F. In such "cold storage" it will keep almost indefinitely. The ordinary cold-storage season for poultry lasts, roughly speaking, from October until May. Very young birds and some of the delicate game birds do not stand cold storage well, but others keep in excellent condition. Once taken from the storehouse, however, they decompose much more quickly than fresh birds and in the off season buyers should be on their guard against birds which have been unpacked too long. Sometimes, especially in hot weather, birds are frozen before storing. For this they should be subjected for a time to a temperature of from 5 to 10 degrees F., and then stored in a temperature of about 30 degrees F. Frozen meat of any kind decomposes very quickly when exposed to warmth, and many persons consider that freezing injures the flavor of poultry. For both these reasons ordinary cold storage is preferable to freezing.—Ohio Farmer.



This is a reproduction of a Chinese Owl owned by George Eckert. It appeared on the cover of the May number of PIGEONS. We can safely say that no magazine has ever even attempted giving its readers the halftones we have. Send us a dollar for your subscription—the pictures are worth that.

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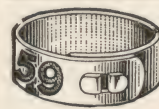
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Black Head in Turkeys

Blackhead is a disease of turkeys characterized by a thickening of the walls of the caeca (the blind pouches of the intestines) and localized areas of degeneration in the liver. This disease has nearly cleared Rhode Island of turkeys, and is fast spreading in the west. It is stated by the Rhode Island Experiment Station that "the eradication of this disease would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the eastern farmer alone." It is nearly impossible to tell in the very young poultry whether or not a death is due to blackhead, but the disease is common to the young poults and turkeys, and is not often met with in turkeys over one year old. The turkeys eat and drink as usual until near death. The first symptom is a lagging gait, the affected bird following the flock at some distance, the feathers about the vent show a whitish discoloration in a day or so, and the bird dies. Speaking of this disease, the Iowa Agriculturist says: "Since blackhead is a disease which can be directly transmitted from diseased to healthy turkeys, the first step to be observed in the controlling of it is to entirely separate the sick from the healthy birds. This means to place the healthy birds in a yard entirely removed from that in which the disease prevails, and where there will be no possible contamination through surface drainage. It is difficult, however, if indeed possible, to pick the healthy birds from the affected flock, since the bird may apparently be in good condition and still harbor the disease from which it will die later. Therefore, the most effective way to deal with the diseased flock would be to completely destroy or isolate it. Eggs laid by the infected flock may be used for hatching if they are thoroughly washed in an antiseptic solution. The birds of the old flock should be fattened and marketed, and the ground they have occupied should be fenced so as to keep the non-infected from it for at least a

year. The poultry buildings should be thoroughly disinfected. All manure and droppings must be removed, and the building whitewashed, using the freshly burned quick lime and one-fourth pound of chloride of lime to one gallon of the mixture. The rubbish about the buildings should be burned and all nests, roosts and drinking troughs soaked with a mixture of sulphuric acid one-half gallon and water twenty gallons. This same mixture may be liberally applied on the fences and surface of the yards.

"Treatment would be in the line of intestinal antiseptics, with carbolic acid or the sulphites, with a laxative of castor oil to carry these agents unchanged to the caeca, but no success has attended attempts in this direction and the danger that comes from the preservation of the infected animal and consequent multiplication of the microbe would, as a rule, far more than counterbalance any probable recoveries."

Turkey breeders should always examine the turkeys that die, for symptoms of this disease. A microscopic examination is necessary to absolutely fix the disease, but if the liver is enlarged or mottled with spots, brown, red, yellow, or dull white, and the caeca are enlarged and ulcerated on the inside, it is nearly certain to be a case of blackhead. If it is desired to attempt treatment, mix up a soft feed, putting in hyposulphite of soda as large as a small pea for each bird. The next day add thirty drops of carbolic acid to a pint of soft feed. Alternate these medicines every day for several days. To every gallon of drinking water add one dram of sulphuric acid.

It is well to find out whether this disease exists on your farm. Time is too precious to waste running after doomed turkeys. It is wiser to sell off old stock and rest a year than to lose the bigger share of the crop of poults each year and continue breeding from a weakened flock.—Wallace's Farmer.

A Supersensitive Fowl

"Yas," declared a new man on the country court jury, to his companions the other noon, "I maintain that hens has souls jest as does human bein's. Mabbe no all on 'em, but now an' then you strike a bird that has reasonin' faculties an' feelin' 'motions jest as you an' me. They has their joys an' their sorrows. So, I says, they has souls. Now, here's a proof.

"I had a fine Plymouth Rock what was a master layer. When th' other hens was takin' a vacation she was 'tendin' ter business an' layin' aigs. Well, one day she come out a-cacklin' and I went in ter git th' aig.

"It 'pears that while she was tellin' me about it, my boy, Willum, took th' aig an' put a hard-boiled one in its place. Did it fer a joke on me, ye know. I noticed the aig looked kinder queer an' cracked her open. Well, if ever ye see a hen look dumfounded! She thought she'd layed it.

"I thought nothin' 'bout it till I looked down, an hanged if she wasn't cryin'. Big tears was rollin' down her furrered cheeks an' I tried to tell her that she was all right, that 'twas some of Willum's horse-play, but she

jest sighed kinder human like an' walked slowly off. Th' next day she didn't lay, but moped 'round th' yard sad an' homesick like. Well, it went on fer a week an' still nary an aig.

"Then I noticed she was quittin' th' feed I was givin' her, an' tryin' ter peck up a livin'. She had a conscience, ye see, an' wouldn't eat boughten food 'less she could repay me in the right kind of aigs.

"She knowed she wan't looked to ter lay hard-boiled aigs as she thought she'd done. 'Father,' says Willum one day, 'I guess we're goin' ter lose that hen. She's thinkin' up something desperate. I just caught her 'xamin' a sythe out back of th' barn.'

"Well, we tried our best ter cheer her up, but 'twan't no use. One day I found her in the tool house, dead. She had dragged her neck across a scythe, cuttin' her throat.

"Over in one corner was a aig jest left ter show me that she intended ter do what's right. But if ever I see'd a clear case of suicide, her death was one, yes sir. Killed herself out of remorse. So I says, some hens has feelin's jest as does a human bein,' an' therefore I 'low they has souls."

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PIGEONS



Preparing the Breeders

The interesting part of our sport is now within measureable distance and fanciers will be busy preparing for the all-important breeding season. Whilst it is yet too early to contemplate breeding from the

raising stud, yet to those fanciers who have a pair or two of stock birds, which are kept for stock purposes only, these may be put together a trifle earlier than the bulk of the birds.

Seeing that the time is here or hereabouts, a few words relative

to breeding may serve a useful purpose.

Just as it is necessary to prepare the birds for any and every task which we may call upon them to perform, so in the matter of breeding, a careful and thorough course of preparation must be given, to get the birds "right on the top of their form," so as to insure good results in breeding.

I think I have explained before what is meant by getting a bird fit, and in none of the tasks which we call upon our birds to perform is it more necessary to have them fit than when we call upon them to act as reproducers.

I am taking it for granted that the question of balancing the pairs has been thoroughly thought out, so as to assure, at least, so far as lies in our power, that the birds which are to breed together are selected with a view of getting the best result from the coupling.

It is now a question of getting the birds physically fit, and to be quite sure that, in health, at least, they are in A1 form. It will not need much argument of mine to impress upon fanciers generally that as "like begets like," it is absolutely imperative that every bird which is destined to reproduce its species must be free from the slightest trace of ill health.

It is only by discarding every specimen which is not in the "pink of health and condition," that one can reasonably hope to keep the future standing of the lofts at their best.

In one sense racing pigeons do not require any artificial aids to good health and condition. They are usually in good health naturally, simply because their very mode of existence, the work they are called upon to perform, the severe training, and finally more severe racing, which they are called upon to perform, all assure them at least a good, hardy constitution.

Still, it is our duty to the birds to endeavor to help them by all the reasonable means at our disposal, and by so doing relieve the tension of breeding, thereby enabling them to conserve their energy, vim and go, for the hard work of the racing.

The food, bath, exercise, and water supply will give us practically all the assistance we legitimately require. It is for us to use these natural aids to the best advantage to secure the best results in breeding.

The food should now be of the best procurable, and selected with a view of supplying energy. Therefore, maple peas should form a large item in the dietry; avoid all

stimulating foods; you do not want the birds stimulated; you want a real, solid, natural fitness, not an artificial, forced one.

Hempseed, pick-me-ups, etc., are really a decided hindrance, and will eventually bring their own reward by giving us youngsters which are not an atom of use to us as racers. A good handful of white canary seed, an occasional feed of rice, or a little linseed are all right, so is the useful stale bread, cut up into pieces about the size of peas. Beyond these and a good mixture of peas, cinq, wheat, and a bit of dari are all that our birds require.

The bath should always be before the birds, and at no time



One of George Ewald's Crack Pouters.

more than in the breeding season. Let the birds judge best whether to use it or not; you do your part by filling it pretty often with clean water.

As regards exercise, I say, unhesitatingly, let the birds have an absolutely open cote whenever possible during breeding. Let them go in and out just as they please. Birds kept on these lines do better, rear finer youngsters, and you have nothing near the quantity of clear eggs, nor yet are you troubled with egg-binding.

The grit supply wants well looking after. There are plenty of brands advertised in this journal, and the addition of a few broken bricks and old mortar, together with a handful or two of common salt will help to keep the birds in good health.

Above all, endeavor to make your birds comfortable; keep your eye upon their movements and try to help them to settle down to their respective nest-boxes with as little friction as possible.

When you see the birds have

POPULAR BOOKS FOR Poultrymen and Pigeon Fanciers

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ANOTHER book of The Feather's Series is Myra V. Norys's latest production "Pocket-money Poultry," which has the following interesting chapters: How Much Capital? Choosing a Line of Work, The Breed That Wins, Artificial and Natural Incubation, Satisfactory Coops and Brooders, Mothering Chicks, The First Season with Fancy Poultry, Confinement or Freedom, The First Poultry House, Feeding for Eggs, The Embryo Chick at Testing Time, Etc.

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TO BE successful with poultry, either for pleasure or profit, depends greatly upon the proper housing of the fowls. The Feather's Up-to-date Poultry-house sets forth a plan of house that can be built at the minimum cost, as well as the cheapest and best way for raising poultry.

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ANOTHER problem to the poultrymen is that of growing young chicks. In the little volume just out, by T. F. McGrew, this subject is carefully treated, the troubles to overcome, the proper housing, proper food and manner of feeding, etc., being fully considered. There are a number of very good illustrations in this little volume.

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THIS valuable volume was written by T. F. McGrew. It contains ten colored plates of the several varieties of Wyandottes, and other illustrations in black and white. It is for the benefit of breeders of Wyandottes that this book is issued, and it should prove of considerable value to all interested in these fowls.

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THE demand for a perfectly reliable and practical book on the "feathered race horse" has prompted the publication of the new book, "The Homing Pigeon." It is a complete book in every way and treats thoroughly the history of the Homing Pigeon, breeding, training, and flying, as well as the many handy and business uses for which these birds may be used.

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Plymouth Rocks

PLYMOUTH Rocks," by T. F. McGrew, contains six colored plates of the three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, and other illustrations in black and white. The book has been carefully prepared, and as it is issued for the benefit of breeders of this variety of fowls, it should prove of considerable value to all interested in them.

Prices: Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, \$1.00.

The Poultry Publishing Company
Peotone, Illinois

settled down to their nests, don't worry, don't disturb them, leave them, in a sense, to it. You can do no good by dodging about them peeping, wondering. If the eggs are laid in the pan don't handle them nor keep going in to see if they are all right. The birds will attend to that part of the business.

You must understand that quietness and seclusion are the natural condition of the birds at this time, and any undue interference is bound to cause things to go wrong.

See that there is a good supply of clean, well broken up straw, cut into about six-inch lengths, put on the loft floor, to serve the birds for building, and into each nest-pan put a dash of carbolic powder and a handful of rough sawdust.

Sanitary Conditions

I AM afraid there are a good many pigeon breeders who do not quite understand the value of sanitary conditions about their lofts. Unless this matter is carefully watched during hot weather, there is likely to be trouble.

While it is not necessary to go to the extreme of neatness, it is very desirable that all the belongings of the loft should be kept free from disease germs by careful attention to cleanliness. The floor should be kept in good condition by being covered with clean sand at frequent intervals and the nests should be kept sweet by careful cleaning.

It is hardly possible to keep a loft in the best condition unless it has a good floor. An earthen floor is not a good one for pigeons to live on. They need a dry house to live in and one with an earthen floor is hard to keep dry at certain seasons of the year, unless great precautions are taken with it.

Every part of the loft should be easily accessible to the cleaning brush and the sprayer and these should be used often enough to keep the rooms free from odors.

This matter is of especial importance where the lofts are situated in towns and cities. The common councils of some cities are beginning to legislate against the keeping of pigeons and poultry inside the corporate limits and unless fanciers keep their premises in the best possible condition there may be some difficulties with the governing bodies of some of the corporations.

Kansas City Squabs

THE production of squabs for the Kansas city market has taken such a start in Leavenworth as to form a valuable adjunct of the poultry business. Squabs weighing ten pounds to the dozen are bringing in Kansas City \$6 per dozen, and a number

of dealers are offering to take from a local producer who has several hundred all that his place will produce. A single pair of pigeons will produce from seven to nine pair of young pigeons or squabs a year. The best results are obtained from feeding whole wheat, cracked corn, kafir corn, cracked peas, millet, hemp, buckwheat, shells, grit and coarse salt."

We clip the above from the columns of the Iowa Homestead, a farm paper of large circulation, as showing what a great change has come over the markets of the country the last few years.

It has not been more than five or six years since we went along South Water Street, Chicago, and asked every commission man on the street who dealt in poultry and game what squabs were worth and not one of them named a price over three dollars a dozen, while several of them told me there was no regular demand for them and prices could not be quoted.

It that time it is doubtful if squabs were offered regularly once a week in the markets of Kansas City, Omaha, or any of the smaller cities of the mid-west.

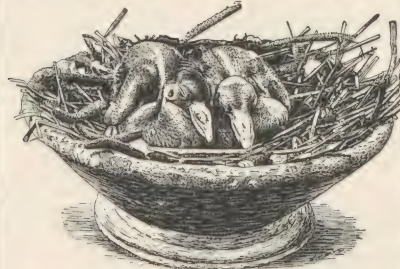
Now there is a good and regular demand for these dainty birds in even the larger towns of the west and the breeder who has enterprise and business ability will be able to sell squabs at good prices.

At \$6 a dozen squabs are about the most profitable product one can offer in the market and this quotation from a serious writer, who may be relied upon to state facts as he finds them, shows that the squab industry is in a healthy condition and may be taken up without fear of loss, by any one who understands it and is able to command perseverance enough to build up a market in near-by cities.

Even where squabs have never commanded attention, they will make a place for themselves if they are properly introduced. The squab business has received a severe setback on account of the methods of some dealers in squab-breeders, but in the end it will recover from this and take its place as a recognized industry of importance.

While at Petaluma, California, not long ago, Mr. Byce of the Petaluma Incubator Company, himself a breeder of championship Flying Homers, told us that probably thousands of dollars had been lost in buying squab-breeders of some of the eastern firms who send out unreliable stock. So serious has been the loss from this cause in this one town that it is hardly safe to mention squab-breeding to some of the people there, yet the breeding of squabs has proved to be a most profitable business in California.

New Book! Just Issued!



SQUABS FOR PROFIT

By Wm. E. Rice and Wm. E. Cox.

This is the most complete and exhaustive work of the kind ever published on squab raising. It is not a book of second hand references; but contains the hard earned experiences of the authors. Every detail of their methods of selection, breeding, feeding, killing and marketing squabs is given in plain, simple language, with numerous illustrations, all taken from the home plant of Mr. Rice in New Jersey. The chapter on buildings, their location, and how to construct them is concise, specific and complete.

The squab industry is increasing rapidly. This book is a guide for those who want to know, and and a standard reference work for the old time breeder. It is not based on mere theory, but contains the true story of the most successful squab plant in this country. The story of how \$50.00 the original investment, has grown to \$3000.00, is fully given by Mr. Rice. He took the money made by squabs, enlarged and developed his plant, until it is now complete.

The illustrations are simply superb. They were taken especially for this work. The plans and specifications for buildings, etc., are as complete as an expert architect could make them. The book contains about 120 pages, each 5x7 inches, printed on fine paper. Bound in cloth and sent postpaid for 50 cents.

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Mention POULTRY

POULTRY RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

Let every farmer carefully estimate the cost, in labor, of the things he produces. He need not put down the sums he expends out of his pocket, but simply endeavor to place a value upon the labor he himself bestows on every department of the farm and upon each crop. If he is a "business man," that is if he knows what he is doing, by keeping an account of his operations, as every man who is in business does, or should do, he will have no difficulty in classifying the receipts and expenses, and especially the cost of labor. Next let him estimate the space or number of acres he has given to each one of the crops, as well as the plowing, harrowing, hauling, shipping, etc., and charge interest on the capital invested. After he has done this let him take up the poultry, place a value upon the meat and eggs, the cost of the feed, and the labor bestowed—the labor particularly—and then compare the results from the poultry with those from the larger stock and regular crops. He will find that if he had kept more hens, and given them only one-fourth of the care and labor bestowed on other departments of the farm, he would have had a larger balance in his favor.

By looking over statistics he will find that poultry produces more than sheep, and that our enormous wheat crop is not much greater in value, annually, than the products of fowls. With markets always ready, and with cash returns every month in the year from poultry and eggs, the farmer uses the most profitable sources of income as a "side business," and expends his energies over the large areas, being fortunate if he can show profit from each acre at the end of the year, while his fowls, on a few rods or acres, are giving him quick returns, both summer and winter, which he hardly recognizes as belonging to his farming operations. It is to be said in favor of the poultry industry that while panics and financial depressions have occurred several times in the history of this country, the markets have always accepted the supply of poultry and eggs offered and at better prices proportionately than were ruling for other farm products.—Michigan Farmer.

CARE AND FEED FOR THE SUMMER TURKEY.

The great proportion of young turkeys are now beginning to get a fair size, and should have passed the delicate stage known as "shooting the red." Too often, however, harm is done by the breeder imagining that having brought his birds to their present condition they may be left in a large measure to look after themselves. The farmer's mind is full of other matters.

The birds may be of inestimable value to the land, and at the same time receive an enormous amount of good themselves, which the farmer will fully appreciate when the "weighing in" takes place at Christmas and New Year.

Size is the primary point to keep in view, and however well and carefully the birds may be fed during the final five or six weeks prior to killing, it is impossible to attain the weight that is necessary to make turkey raising one of the most profitable, if not the most profitable, branches of the poultry industry. They must have large frames, and their early treatment alone is responsible for this.

The young birds are excellent foragers, and do remarkably well on the fields that the hay is in, and will in no wise damage the after grass. The turkey chicks should be put in a portable house, from which the perches have been removed, and the floor littered with a good bed of peat moss, chaff, or straw. There must be plenty of breathing space; inattention to this will neutralize all other efforts to success. They are growing birds and must not be cramped in their move-

ments by crowding too many together, or that great scourge among turkeys—roup—will in all probability ensue which is exceedingly infectious, and spreads to an alarming extent. This disease may be cured if caught in time, but it is infinitely better to prevent it, as, however successfully it may be combated a check is given to growth which will never be regained.

It is absolutely necessary when the birds are placed out in the fields for them to be well protected from the sun, as too much heat is equally as bad as too little. If there be no natural shelter in the way of a good clump of trees, shelter must be provided for them, as they suffer greatly by exposure to the sun's rays.

Their breakfast should consist of barley meal and toppings, mixed with boiled nettles and onion tops shredded fine, this being excellent both for growth and feathering. Green food should be judiciously used; a too liberal supply may bring about diarrhoea. The food for the remainder of the day may be wheat, buckwheat, and short, plump oats. In order to provide a variation, a little corn is of service either whole or cracked, according to the age of the chicken. During a period of drought, natural food, as grubs, insects, etc., is exceedingly scarce, and this deficiency must be made up by giving small quantities of fresh, well cooked meat.

When the grain is in, the houses with their occupants, should be removed to the stubbles, where the birds will obtain a large proportion of their own food. Care is needed at this time to prevent the poult from overfeeding on the new grain, which swells and has the tendency to disturb the crop, which in turkeys is very small. In the fall, when the land is plowed, another change is necessary and a most important one. Turkeys belong to the Rasores or scratching type, and in exercising their natural propensities, they work and cleanse the land, and further obtain elements therefrom, which are of the greatest importance in securing the future profit, which is the ultimate object of every turkey breeder.

A PURE-BRED ARGUMENT.

Why is the pure-bred fowl better than the mongrel? The reasons are many. For one, you can always depend on the pure-bred for uniform growth. Take a mongrel hen, and her chickens will vary. They never grow fast, and one or two in the bunch will be ready for market two months before the others. Not only that; the pure breed are uniform in looks after dressing and sell higher on this account for breeding and hatching purposes. Their eggs and themselves always sell higher than the market price, too. Persons raising the pure-breeds exclusively in this country must keep all their eggs from early spring until the hatching the eggs; and now, since incubators are so useful and common, those who want eggs often order many weeks ahead to get all they need. Another reason is that the mongrel hen averages at the best about forty eggs per year. The pure-bred laying breeds, with worse care given, will lay over a hundred eggs, and with moderate attention I have known them to lay very close to two hundred eggs per year.

What is needed is to bring our pure breeds up to the highest type of hardiness, utility and beauty, and then for the poultry farmer to use only fowls that are strictly pure in blood. Until then poultry raising will be more or less an uncertainty. When good blood

is used, we see success in all branches of live stock. Blood is the foundation of success. In all the established businesses the best is what must be secured for foundation. Mongrel hens may answer some owners, but the best is the cheapest in the long run, and those who would prosper in the future poultry business must produce the best for breeding. As a rule, you can not buy a breeder's best birds unless he raises them in large numbers and has more good birds than he needs for his own breeding pens—birds fully as good as he has selected for his own use. If he is an honest breeder, you can buy eggs for hatching from his best pens, and the chances are you can raise birds just as good as his best at a small cost. Start right by saving only the best eggs from the selected hens for incubation, the most prolific layers.—Rural Home.

WOMEN AND POULTRY.

Now that so many ladies are taking up poultry keeping as a fad, the farmer's wife will have to look to her laurels. With all the advantages seemingly on her side, the country poultry breeder often fails to show as good a record for the number of hens kept as the city breeder. This is usually due to the fact that she does not know her limits. The city breeder knows that if she raises more chickens than she can comfortably care for in her own yard, she will hear from her neighbors. She has learned the limits of her poultry keeping, and stops at that. With no milk and cream to see to, no churning to do, and no fruit to gather or garden to tend, the city fancier has more time for her chickens, can give them better care, and when it comes to the poultry shows, the back yard fancier carries off a good share of the prizes.

The country fancier often places too much dependence on the range. A hungry horde of chickens soon clear the ordinary range of food. We must know that the range is good, or supply feed to the growing stock. Feel the chicken's crops at night when they come off the range. If they do not come at the call for supper it is clear that feed is not needed, but so long as they are hungry give them something to eat. Every fowl on the place should go to bed with a full crop.

Don't turn the valuable first hatched chickens out without shelter. Trees are all right if the fowls will use them. Anything is better than overcrowded coops. Fresh air, plenty of feed, and plenty of room with protection from rain, will produce the finest of farm poultry.—Wallace's Farmer.



White Wyandottes

Our new catalog, containing a reproduction from an oil painting, "A Prize Winning Pair," together with a world of information on this popular variety, mailed for **10c**

J. C. FISHEL & SON
Box F, HOPE, IND.

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Early Hatched Orchard Range

We always win in the money. If you want something good, young or old, write us for prices. Hundreds to select from. Will be ready for the early shows.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Ketcham,
Fruitland Farm, W. Millgrove, O.

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED"

Title of my new book, which is revolutionizing the poultry business all over the country. My great feed at ten cents a bushel will save you \$55.00 a year on every 100 hens you feed as well as increase your egg yield 30 per cent. For growing chicks it has no equal. No mashes or cooking feed under this great system. Broilers go 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pounds in seven weeks on it. No science required to feed my system. Are your pullets laying at 4 to 5 months old? If not, you have feed wrong. Failures impossible where my system is used. My second edition of 3000 copies, revised and enlarged, now ready. Write today and stop that big feed bill. Circular and testimonials free.

Edgar Briggs, Box 44, New Rochelle, N.Y.



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NEW IDEA, NO WASTE
Prices 1.50 and 1.00
Send for circular 4.
Plans for dry feed box 50c
for dry mash box 50c
I use a 1.50 brooder, plans 50c
Dr. H. Nottage,
Box 10 Goshen, Mass.

BUYING EGGS BY WEIGHT.

There can be no doubt that if the system of buying eggs by weight were universally adopted it would have a more speedy and far reaching effect in the improvement of the poultry industry than any other reform that could be introduced. Practical poultry keepers know that they can produce eggs of very fine size and quality by giving due attention to the breeding, selection, care and management of poultry. It is worth while to do this when the result is an increased price for the eggs and it does not cost any more to produce large eggs than small ones.

Now to prove this to the ordinary farmer, who in his heart, has nearly a contempt for the proceeds of the poultry yard, I will give some figures showing the benefits of buying and selling eggs by weight. These figures have been given me by the managers of the poultry societies in Ireland, which have adopted this system. Of the eggs purchased by one society three years ago, 40 per cent weighed 13½ pounds per 120; 40 per cent weighed 15 pounds per 120, and 20 per cent weighed 17 pounds per 120. There were no eggs capable of being graded as 18-pound eggs. At the present time, of the eggs purchased by this same society, 10 per cent weigh 13½ pounds, 30 per cent weigh 15 pounds, 30 per cent weigh 16 pounds, 20 per cent weigh 17 pounds and 10 per cent weigh 18 pounds per 120. It must be regarded as an extraordinary improvement, considering the short period in which it has taken place.

Now in regard to the other society, where the time has been longer, the increase in the weight of the eggs is far greater, and a few quotations will suffice to illustrate the benefits that accrue from the system of buying and selling eggs by weight. Four years ago 50 per cent weighed 13½ pounds, 30 per cent weighed 15 pounds, and 20 per cent weighed 17 pounds per 120. At the present time 30 per cent weigh 14 pounds, 30 per cent weigh 16 pounds, 20 per cent weigh 17 pounds and 20 per cent weigh 18 pounds per 120.

It may be noted that this society

has eliminated the 13½-pound eggs. The smallest are now 14-pound eggs, and there are only 30 per cent of these, as compared with 50 per cent of 13½-pound eggs four years ago. The 15-pound selection has also dropped out and its place has been taken by the 16-pound eggs, while there are 20 per cent of a new selection, namely, the 18-pound eggs.

If this is not proof positive that the buying and selling of eggs by weight leads to the improvement of the poultry industry, I fail to see what it is.—Farmers' Review.

Breeders Cards One Dollar each Issue

A Clean Sweep In S. C. White Leghorns

At Chicago, 1907, winning 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Write your wants.
Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

ANCONAS

Winners at great Cleveland show. Most beautiful fowl, greatest of layers.
Eggs and Stock.
Dr. F. O. Dudgeon, 7104 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

Canada's Best Buff Leghorns Clean Sweep at Chicago

Again proves their quality. Send for catalog.
Nate K. Cornwall
Thamesville Ontario, Canada

Buff Leghorns

A clean sweep at Michigan State Show January 5-9. If you are looking for quality write
Dr. R. J. Palmer, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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A. H. EMCH, White Wyandotte Specialist

Stock and Eggs in Season
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Beck's R. C. R. I. Reds

Have won first prizes at Chicago, Indianapolis and other big shows. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send for circular.

E. E. BECK, - HAMMOND, IN IANA

A BARGAIN IN BUFF COCHINS!

I am closing out my flock of prize winning old stock and youngsters. I am moving and must sell. For further particulars address
Wm. A. Pellet, - Saybrook, Conn.

Classified Advertising Department

ANCONAS

Bennett's imported R. C. and S. C. Anconas are the best; also Columbian Wyandottes. J. Henry Bennet, Viroqua, Wis. 7

BANTAMS

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese, Cochins, Games, etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis.

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins, Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, New York. 10

Black, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins Bantams for sale, Walter Schafer, Mt. Pulaski, Ill. 1

DUCKS

Grey Call Ducks. Winners in all the big eastern shows. Limited number of eggs \$3 per 11. Frank J. Gross, Peotone, Ill.

GERMAN ANTLERS

Great layers, fine meat. Imported stock. Will now sell four trios, only \$10.00 to introduce west. Write for free book and pictures. Carroll Loring, Dedham, Mass. 11

HAMBURGS

Breitwieser's Hamburgs win. First Chicago cock head. Score 92½. Breeders for sale score 90 to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50. Breitwieser's Yards, Buffalo, N. Y. 12

LEGHORNS—BROWN

Single Comb Brown Leghorns. I am offering my entire flock for sale. In this flock are birds fit to enter any competition. Write me for further particulars. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—stock from our best breeding pen. Hillside Poultry Yards, Mrs. J. A. Browning, Judsonia, Ark. 11

LEGHORNS—WHITE

Annual clearance sale of yearling breeders. Most profitable flock of Single Comb White Leghorns in the country. Seventy-five cents each. Biggest bargain you ever saw. Satisfactory shipment guaranteed. Send your order now. They will sell quickly. Only three hundred left. White Leghorn Poultry Yards Co., Box J, Waterville, N. Y. 11

Single Comb White Leghorns. Pullets and cockerels, Waterville strain. Hatched 8,000 chicks this season. Circular. B. H. Simmons, Sherburne, N. Y. 1

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

Buff Orpington eggs, \$8 per hundred, utility stock, bred for size and egg production. W. E. Stanfield, Peotone, Ill.

Advertisers using this page are getting good results. This department gives the small breeder an opportunity to advertise at small cost. To encourage our friends to advertise we are making very low rates—so low that the smallest breeder can afford to keep his card running the year round.

SPECIAL LOW RATES. 3c a word each insertion, one or two months; 8c a word for three months; 15c a word for six months; 25c a word for a year.

No contract taken for less than 50c. Change copy as often as you wish. Every word, number or initial to be counted. Cash MUST come with order for full term. Short paid ads will be returned. Ads for next month must be received by the 20th of this month. This is the cheapest advertising ever offered. Give it a trial. It will pay you.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

Cyril A. Smith Croppins Park, Buckfastleigh, Devon, England. Buff Orpingtons, huge success. Other varieties kept. Inquire. Answer per return mail. 11

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons—the money makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market or show room, they are unequaled. Don't change or select your new breed until you see our free circular. Isaac F. Tillinghast, 74 High Street, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. 7

PIGEONS

Jumbo Homers for Squab breeding \$1.50 per pair. They are extra large and very prolific breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Send 4c in stamps for large book of valuable information. Providence Squab Co., Providence, R. I. 1

Pigeons—Largest collection in America, all known varieties. Prices free; illustrated descriptive book telling all, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. 7

Will exchange fancy pigeons for the following chickens—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Paul Wilke, 22 N. DesPlaines Ave., Forest Park, Illinois. 3

PHEASANTS

English Pheasants, full grown, covert or pen bred. \$4 per pair. October delivery. White Swans, pair, \$23. Other game and ornamental birds at very low prices. Jack Rabbits, each, \$2.50, discount on quantity. Write for what you want. Denley, Naturalist, New City, New York. 12

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$3. 13 eggs \$1.50. Supply catalogue free. Owen Coons, Mohawk New York. 3

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

Bickerdike's White Plymouth Rocks. "Winners and Layers." Trap-nest pedigreed. Eggs \$1 to \$5 per setting. Stock for sale, catalogue free. J. A. Bickerdike, Box O, Millersville, Ill. 7

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Comb Rhode Island (not buff but red.) Young stock from the first prize pen New York State Fair, 1906. Send for proofs. B. H. Simmons, Sherburne, New York. 1

My Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are beauties and if you want to start right get my eggs. \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois. 11

TURKEYS

Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Nice big fellows. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Ill. 11

Two hundred wild turkeys, All varieties including Mexican. R. L. Blanton, Route 1, Farmville, Virginia. 12

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. 11

White Wyandottes, eggs and stock for sale. D. D. Slade, 816 South Limestone, Lexington, Kentucky. 7

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

Buff Wyandottes—Eggs now half price. This year's breeders \$1.50 up, all good ones; some fine show birds. Circular free. J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y. 8

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

Columbian Wyandottes, eggs from my pens will produce winners as they are direct descendants from the best blood in the country. Eggs \$2.50 per 13; \$4 per 26. F. J. Gross, Peotone, Ill.

SEVERAL BREEDS

For sale—Choice Bronze turkeys, single birds, pairs or trios; no better blood in America; 30 years experience with Bronze turkeys, Partridge Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Black Bantams, Rouen Ducks. Also Rough Coated Scotch Collie Dogs. Pups for sale all sired by imported dogs, none better. Write us. J. H. Lewis & Son, Box X, Cameron, West Virginia. 11

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, caviar, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

DOGS

Scotch Collies, a fine litter of pups sired by "Wolverine Clinker" from Silver Pileta (Edgebaston Pilot Stock). No better in America. Send \$10 for a fine pup. W. E. Stanfield, Asso. editor of POULTRY, Peotone, Illinois.

Fox Terrier Dogs—"Best ratters." Thoroughbred, pedigree furnished. Puppies for sale now. J. E. Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Ill. 11

MISCELLANEOUS

Poultry cuts. Latest and best. Our new catalogue is now ready. It is free to poultrymen. Send for it today. Also a complete line of poultry post cards. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O. 5

Poultry Post Cards, illustrated with standard cuts, one breed or assorted; 25, 12 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100 35 cents, postpaid. Poultry printing at low prices. Samples free. Riverside Press, Box 10, Brisben, N. Y. 1

Mates \$3 pair. Invest a few dollars in Japanese waltzing mice and let them amuse the children while earning you a farm like mine. Japanese Waltzing Mice. Box 425, Burlington, Ia.

10,000 Ferrets. Finest strain of stock in the land. Perfect workers. They clear buildings of rats, drive rabbits from burrows. 48 page book, illustrated, sent free. This book tells how my ferrets have gained a world-wide reputation and carefully explains all points in breeding and working these little animals. Send at once for this free book and price list. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio.

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 1907

F. J. SCHROEDER, Sec'y
F. J. GROSS, Manager.

Published monthly by **Poultry Publishing Co.**

Number Eleven

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as **POULTRY** will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

Winnings at Poultry Shows

There are two sides to the question of publishing in full the winnings at poultry shows. We used to publish winnings of every one but we learned better. We found that a considerable number of exhibitors at the shows would not advertise because they expected to get a large amount of free advertising from the publication of show reports in the poultry press. We are not publishing **POULTRY** simply because we have no other way of passing the time and need the mental and physical exercise connected with the business in order to be able to maintain our health. Primarily we are in the publishing business because we have the common human trait of longing for the possession of large and well made dollars. Being compelled by adverse fate to labor for our modest allowance of simple food we naturally give our time to that form of labor which is most congenial. This happens to be the business we are now following or prosecuting, viz: the publication of the best poultry magazine we know how to make.

In order that we may continue to do business, and eat regularly of the products of our landlady's skill as a chef, we must secure advertisers. We want to keep these advertisers and we are going to do it if we possibly can. We are not going to spoil their sales by giving free advertising to any one, especially that best of all advertising the publication of winnings at poultry shows. We owe it to our advertisers to help them make money. Our subscribers owe our advertisers something also. If it were not for the advertisers we have our subscribers would not get as good a magazine as we are giving them. We do not owe the exhibitor who does not advertise anything. He has no right to ask us to give him free space in our columns. If an advertiser of ours wins and sends us a list of his winnings within thirty days after, we are going to publish the fact to show that we appreciate his patronage and want to help him, but the exhibitor who seeks free advertising is not going to get a line in our show reports.

The funny thing about it is that some of the publications which say the most about their full show reports, carefully refrain from giving the addresses of the exhibitors named as winners.

Poultry on the News Stands

POULTRY is now on sale on news stands in all parts of the country, but not on all news stands. We ask our friends to send us the names of news agents who do not keep **POULTRY** on sale so we may get in touch with them. Many news agents sell fifty or more copies each month and those in the smaller towns would find it a good seller.

Front Cover Pictures

We want to arrange for illustrations for the front cover of **POULTRY** for the coming year. We need for this purpose the best possible

photographs of single birds. Those who desire to have pictures of their birds appear on our front covers during the coming year are invited to send us copies of photographs and we will give them the conditions on which the pictures will be used. We cannot use photographs which have been touched up in any way or which have any lettering on them. We want the plain photographs just as they come from the negative.

As to Advertising Rates

On another page we announce a raise in advertising rates and refer to it here in order that every one may see this announcement. We regret the necessity that compels us to raise rates, but are proud of the fact that the poultry public has given us a circulation that leads to this action. Those who send us yearly contracts before August 20 will be given the present rate. After that date the new rate will prevail. The present rate is 15 cents a line, or \$2.10 an inch. The new rate will be 20 cents a line, or \$2.80 an inch. To make a contract now means to save one-fourth in the cost of your advertising next year. Advertising must begin in the September number to secure the present rate. This makes it necessary to have the copy in hand August 20.

The American Poultry Association Meeting

The first annual meeting of the American Poultry Association under the new constitution and the thirty-third consecutive meeting of the Association will be held during this month. Owing to the time in the month the meeting is held, and the fact that we desire to get the September number out very promptly, we shall not publish a report of the meeting until October. The October number will be a special edition to be used at Hagerstown and Jamestown and the report in that number will reach a wider circulation than it would if published in a regular edition.

Our Plans for the Future

We are constantly working on our plans for next year. We have under consideration improvements all along the line. We expect to publish several notable articles during the coming year from those who do not habitually write for poultry publications. Some of these articles will be the most important ones ever published concerning the rearing of poultry. The larger our subscription list and advertising patronage the more able we will be to continue to publish such articles. We have no fault to find with our friends in the matter of increasing our circulation. They have helped us very much. We merely desire to remind them that we would like to have them continue to recommend **POULTRY** to their friends.

We are going to try to publish better pictures, better articles and make a greater poultry magazine next year than we have during any other year. If we succeed in doing this we know we shall have a still larger number of friends.

Editorial Suggestions

We use a considerable part of our "Current Comment" department this month to give our readers some opinions which come from overseas. English poultrymen with one accord give to **POULTRY** the highest place. Hundreds of American poultrymen agree fully with the opinion expressed by our British brethren.

We have evidence enough on hand to make a good case if we called upon to prove that **POULTRY** is one of the best, if not distinctively the best poultry magazine published.

Why is this? Not particularly because the editor, business manager or publisher are either of them far and away more talented than their brethren of the poultry press. The answer is that the readers of this magazine take a healthy interest in it. They tell the editor just what they think. If anything is published which does not agree with their views they are not slow to say so. From far and near, from friends and friendly strangers we get commendations and criticisms, until sometimes we really come very near believing that we are working for a stock company which has members in every part of the country.

Commendation or criticism are the same to us as long as our readers freely express their real opinion. If we have been able to publish a poultry magazine which has met with great favor it is because we have been favored above others with the kindly co-operation of those who read it. We want to be in close touch with our readers. We want them to feel a vital interest in our going forth and coming back in the field of poultry journalism. We want them to feel glad when we are glad and sorry when we do not reach up to the high standard of excellence which is their ideal of perfection. This is no mere jolly. It is a confession rendered into plain terms, because the things here set forth are true. Our highest ambition is not to control the minds of our readers, but to so bring them together that the editor and reader shall think and act with the one purpose of doing the greatest good to the largest number.

The Front Cover This Month

The beautiful scene portrayed on our front cover this month was engraved from a photograph sent us by Mrs. Cora June Lupton, of Shiloh, New Jersey, and depicts a scene near her home. Mrs. Lupton is quite a skillful amateur photographer and we have published pictures from her camera on several former occasions.

The Fall Campaign

We want subscription agents for the fall campaign. We are prepared to make good terms with any one who can give us good references. We know it is easy to secure subscriptions to our publications and will be glad to hear from anyone who has little or much time to devote to a pleasant, profitable and honorable business. Write for terms.

Two Special Summer Offers

WE WANT to push the circulation of POULTRY to the highest possible point just as rapidly as possible. Of course we could do this by inaugurating a campaign of advertising in other papers. We have done a good deal of this kind of promotion work in the past with good results. This summer, however, we propose to try a plan, which we think will bring just as good results, and at the same time give our readers and friends the benefit of the money we might spend with other publications. In brief, our plan is to divide our advertising appropriation among the patrons of POULTRY in such a way that each one will receive direct benefit. To carry out this plan to its effect we decided to make two distinct special offers.

Special Offer No. 1.

Every subscriber who sends us \$1.00—the regular subscription price—we will send POULTRY free three months (his subscription is renewed until January 1, 1909). This offer is good until December. Of course the earlier the subscriber begins, the longer he can enjoy it. Those who order in June will receive thirteen months for the price of twelve.

Special Offer No. 2.

This offer is good until still later. Free your subscription sent in before order for \$2.50, or pay for the regular price to our friends of the club. Call four of your friends by long post and each one will get POULTRY a full year for 50 cents, the price of the ordinary poultry pages. This offer is a special for the three summer months—June, July and August. Many of our friends have written us asking us to make a rule for clubs of five. This is unreasonable. Remember the five subscribers must come in one order to take advantage of this offer.

Poultry Publishing Company,
Subscription Department, Peotone, Illinois.

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

won this season thirty ribbons. Four special ribbons, Four silver cups. At three leading shows. All my prize winners are in my yards.

Buy Eggs from the Very Best, Five Dollars per Fifteen.

Write for illustrated mating list.

FAIRLAWN POULTRY YARDS,
Wm. Miller, Prop., Crescent, St. Louis Co., Mo

Eggs Half Price

Partridge Rocks, Silver Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes, R. and S. C. Black, White & Buff Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at Michigan State Fair. No better bred. Order eggs now if you want the best at a very low price.

Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

Do You Want Some Heavy White Wyandottes

that will lay a lot of large dark brown eggs?

We Have Them You Can Get Them

Eggs for sale from fifteen fine pens, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed and a square deal to every customer.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Dinsmore & Co., Prop. Kramer, Ind.

100 Breeders

White Wyandottes, at bargain prices to make room for chicks.

Hens at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each and a few good cock birds at \$5.00 each.
JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

Black Langshans Barred Plymouth Rocks

High scoring birds only in my breeding pens. Winners at Chicago and other shows. Eggs from best pens at 5.00 per setting. Other fine pens 2.00 per setting.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Illinois

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

HALLOCK'S White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



Buff Orpingtons Black

If you are looking for good Orpingtons, I have size, shape and color. Look up my winnings at Jackson, December 4-9, 1906. Eggs from your choice of fifteen well mated pens at \$2 and \$3. Send for circular.

Herrick Poultry Yards
George H. Herrick, Durand, Michigan



Write me. **U. R. FISHEL, Box P, Hope, Indiana.**

Better THAN EVER

Never before has such quality shown up as is in my chicks this season. I have about **500 Extra Early Hatch** chicks that have quality enough to win anywhere. Why let your competitor win over you when for a few dollars you can "snow him under?"

U. R. Fishel's White Plymouth Rocks

are conceded the world over to be the very best possible in poultry. If you want **Selected Breeders, Exhibition Birds or Utility Flocks** there never was such bargains offered as I am now offering

AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES

Send for this **Special Sale List**, it is **Free**. Have you a copy of my 56-page catalog? If not, send **two dimes for a copy**. Worth dollars to anyone. It is the finest poultry catalogue ever issued and is like the U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks.

"The Best in the World"

Champion White Orpingtons

I am sorry that every lover of fine poultry, and particularly those interested in White Orpingtons, cannot come to my yards and see the young stock I have. Hundreds of youngsters fully feathered are to be seen there, and amongst them are many which will make their marks at the different shows this fall and winter. You undoubtedly will need new blood next season and while you are in the market why not buy birds that come from stock with this kind of a record:

CHICAGO WINNING

With Five Entries I Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet and 2nd Cockerel. Also Own 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1907.

I am booking orders now and it is a case of first, come first choice. Birds priced at **3.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00**. Send 40 per cent with order and balance when you order the birds shipped. Remember I guarantee satisfaction or return full purchase price. Order an early choice.

Some Very Fine Scotch Collie Pups For Sale at Right Prices
GEORGE F. SCHROEDER, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS

The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the

Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes in the West
Prompt Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Ralph M. Sturtevant, Delavan, Wisconsin

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonderful record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.

Arnold's Columbian Wyandottes

Won Championship Prize at Madison Square Garden 1906 and 1907.
AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15 DILLSBURG, PA

White Wyandottes At Greatly Reduced Prices
if wanted now. Send for illustrated catalogue. It is free for the asking and will save you money.

GUS L. HAINLINE, - - - LAMAR, MISSOURI

"SARACEN" Strain Buff Plymouth Rocks

The finest collection of Buff Rocks in America

The home of the Famous \$750 Cock "SARACEN" winner of \$100 sweepstakes as cockerel, 1905, and \$100 sweepstakes as cock, 1906, at Boston. Hen "ELMA" 1st Boston as pullet, 1905, 1st Great Eastern New York, 1906, 1st and special for the best Buff in show at Auburn and many others.

After sending 3000 miles to compete at the Crystal Palace, England, won 3 premiums, a record never equalled.

Eggs from these Aristocrats \$5 and \$10 Per Setting

R. L. Hutchings, Rutherford, New Jersey

WHITE WYANDOTTES

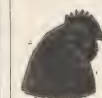
The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

GIEBELHAUSEN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

are the kind that win in the largest shows in the central west. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 for 100.



Some fine cockerels left. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Jacob Giebelhausen,
Box N, Route 34, Peoria, Illinois

Forced Sale Squab Breeders

I was going into squab raising so purchased 100 birds. Had to mate them—did so—and have them all color-banded now. Am changing my business, so must sell. Have less than 50 pairs and some few odd birds. They are paying well so I do not sell from choice. Address for full particulars.

W. T. Eldridge, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

G. C. KIMBARK,
Box P, Canton, Ohio.

The Blue Ridge Fruit and Poultry Farm

Has been line breeding **White Wyandottes** for ten years. Have shown sometimes and **always won something**, frequently firsts. It has on hand about 100 head of splendid old stock and about 700 head of early young ones. Those in need of carefully bred stock from above farm address

W. T. Stark, 503 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISHLER'S ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

are the ones which won the greatest honors at Indiana State Fair, '06 and at Chicago, '07. No more eggs for sale this season. I can spare three cock birds and several hens of my this year's breeders. I have 400 chicks "growing to beat the band" and can furnish winners for your local fairs and shows.

Lloyd C. Mishler, Box 15, North Manchester, Ind.

Onahill Farm

R. C. White Leghorns
Make a clean sweep wherever shown, bred from best foundation stock obtainable. Write your wants.

M. G. Bryant, Hudson, Mich.
Proprietor On-a-hill Farm.

ORPINGTONS FOR THE BEST, S

Any of the ten varieties, you must send to their originators,
Wm. Cook & Sons, Box 24, Scotch Plains, N. J.
Illustrated catalogue free.

POULTRY



THE GOOD THINGS THIS MONTH

Laying Contests—F. O. WELLCOME	- - -	Page 7	Do Not Undertake Too Much	- - -	Page 15
The Observations of a Breeder—C. E. CARTER	- - -	9	An Hour With Our Exchanges	- - -	16
Missouri Rises to Report	- - -	10	Poultry Fattening in Great Britain—C. D. LESLIE, England	- - -	17
Those Breeding Live Stock for Pleasure—G. S. F. W., England	- - -	10	The Fowl of Destiny—L. L. LUCAS	- - -	18
The "Full and Plenty" Method of Feeding Hens	- - -	11	Poultry Exhibits at the County Fair	- - -	18
Begin as an All Round Poultryman	- - -	12	Of Interest to Advertisers and Contributors	- - -	18
A Leghorn Flock Thirty Years Ago—EDWARD I. PRATT	- - -	13	Making His Own Price	- - -	19
The Selection of Stock—CECIL L. BYRNE, England	- - -	14	Current Comment	- - -	20
Comfort and Kindness in Poultry Yards	- - -	15	News and Notes	- - -	20

BANNER LICE and VERMIN POWDER

This powder will positively kill fleas, lice, nits on poultry, horses, cattle and swine. Free from poisonous matter, and perfectly harmless.

Prices: 5-oz. box 10c, 12 for \$1.00; 15-oz. box 25c, 6 for \$1.00; 48-oz. box 50c, 3 for \$1.00; 100-oz. box \$1.00, 6 for \$5.00. We are offering this at a special price to introduce it further. Send for INSECTICIDE LIST 1000.

Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co.,
26-28 Vesey Street, Dept. B, New York

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,

Box H, Cleveland, O.



The Reliable's 25th Birthday

This is our Silver Jubilee year. For 25 years Reliable Incubators have represented the latest and best in incubator building. They have stood the test of practical use all this time and are further in the lead than ever. Send for free catalog. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box A-55, Quincy, Ill.



Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee.

PORTABLE

POULTRY HOUSES

Clean, attractive, convenient, substantially built. Latest ideas in Pigeon Lofts. Styles, sizes and prices to suit your special needs. Catalog free. Sanitary Portable House Co. Dept. L, Lemont, Ill.



TURNER'S

ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS

Don't come off. 10 for 10c, 50 for 45c, 100 for 75c. Send 2c stamp for Sample. Cat. free.

H. TURNER TOOL CO.,
215 S. Clinton St., Chicago.



Orpington Poultry Journal

If you are interested in the popular Orpingtons which are more handsome, better winter layers, heavier and better for table purposes, harder and make better broilers than any other fowls, send for copy of the above paper; single copy 5c, yearly 60c. The best medium for disposing of stock and eggs.

Wm. Cook & Sons, Bx 24 Scotch Plains, N. J.

200-EGG INCUBATOR \$12.80

This perfect 200-egg Wood-on-Ben at \$12.80 is a startling trade innovation. It will do the work of the most costly hatcher, and always keeps in order. Hatches every fertile egg. Catalogue with fourteen colored views sent free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



5 YEARS IN SUCCESSION
Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have won 1st Pen at the great Brooklyn Fair. Pocket Book Pointers, with mating list free.
Lambert's Poultry Farm, Apponaug, R. I.



One of 150 Colony Houses used on Niagara Farm—fitted with Prairie State Universal Hovers

W. R. CURTISS & CO., Fancy Poultry Twenty Years' Experience In Breeding.

Ransomville, N. Y., June 26, 1907.
PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
Homer City, Pennsylvania.
Gentlemen: We are using seventy-five (75) of your Incubators, different sizes and different models, and find them perfectly satisfactory in every respect; in fact, we prefer them to any other make of machine on the market. We have one-hundred-fifty (150) of your Universal Hovers, and some of your Outdoor Brooders. These machines have all done excellent work for us, and proved perfectly satisfactory. We will hatch 40,000 Ducklings and 35,000 Chickens for this season's work; hatching and brooding are all done in your machines.

Wishing you all the success you deserve in the make and sale of Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, we are
Respectfully, W. R. Curtiss & Co.
WJC-CJL Per W. J. Curtiss

75,000 ducks and chicks. They have used as many as four hovers in one house, transferring them to other houses after the chicks no longer require them. Messrs. Curtiss further state that during the rush season it was necessary to place in some houses as many as three-hundred chicks, and the greatest loss in any of these instances did not exceed ten chicks. Can you conceive of a more economical and successful manner of rearing chicks? Poultry-raisers are taking their heating apparatus out of other makes of brooders and installing in their place Prairie State Universal Hovers. We are at present remodeling brooding houses on large poultry plants, taking out expensive pipe systems that have proven unsuccessful and installing our modern brooding devices. Think of this if you want to raise more chicks next year. Let us plan your brooding system for you now. Do not hesitate because your wants are not great—our systems fit the greatest or smallest plants, and are as profitable for the little fellow as for the big one. Remember, we positively guarantee our Brooding Systems.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO.,
510 Main St., Homer City, Pa.



A Row of Colony Houses fitted with Universal Hovers. Write for Free Incubator and Brooder Catalogues.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

House Rock Poultry Farm, - Wollaston, Mass

Winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and Cincinnati.

Eggs at \$2.50 per 15

Special Matings at \$5.00 per 15

Stock for sale in season

State your wants and ask for prices

C. M. BRYANT, Prop.

Rosedale Poultry Yards

Rose and Single Comb
Rhode Island Reds
From Their Native Land

Winners at Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Boston, Cincinnati and Madison Square Garden. They win in hottest competition: get 1907 booklet.

Philip Caswell, Prop, Newport, R. I.



Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Silver Trophy Cup at the great Shelby Show. Also 1st, 2nd and 3rd pens, 1st pen score 187 3-8 in class 1st pullet score 94 1-2, 2nd pullet 94 1-2, 3rd pullet 94, 2nd cockerel 93 1-2, 3rd cockerel 93 1-2 by T. E. Orr, Judge. Stock for sale. We are booking egg orders for spring trade. If you want the best write

Irwin & Hamilton

Plymouth, Ohio

Houdans

From highest egg record stock in America. **Winners at all the Large Shows.** Heavy, large crested and beautiful. High grade exhibition and breeding stock for sale. Dr. G. W. TAYLOR, BOX P, ORLEANS, INDIANA

Goose Lake Poultry Farm

Buff Rocks White Wyandottes
Barred Rocks S. C. Black Minorcas
R. C. R. I. Reds R. C. Brown Leghorns
S. C. R. I. Reds S. C. White Leghorns
Buff Turkeys S. C. Buff Orpingtons
Pekin Ducks R. C. Buff Orpingtons

38 pens—nearly 1000 breeders. Fine 40 page illustrated catalogue 10c. FREE to readers of POULTRY for 2c stamp.

EGGS Prices on all varieties except Turkeys and Ducks. 2.00 per 13; 10.00 per 100. Buff Turkey Eggs 25c each; Pekin Duck eggs 1.00 per 11, 5.00 per 100. We stand behind our goods. **Incubator Chicks After May 1st 15c Each.** William Osborn, Goose Lake Farm, Morris, Ill.

White Wyandottes

The Very Best Quality of Stock.

Breeders now for sale, singly, in pairs, trios, or pens at prices to suit buyers. Chicks for sale from three weeks to three months old. Cheaper than eggs because surer. Prices a matter of correspondence. Subscription to POULTRY with each order of \$10 or more.

Hard-Scrabble Farm,
A. E. Stine, Prop., R. 3, Bellvue, Mich.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, The World's Best

Every female breeder has laid 120 to 220 eggs in 365 days. Every male breeder's mother has laid over 185 eggs in 365 days. Selected by the standard and trap nests. **Before buying Chicks, Eggs or Stock, send for booklet.** Most complete plant existing. Entirely equipped with trapnests and automatic recorders. Dry mash and hopper feeding throughout. Free range for growing stock. Established 1901.

Glenolden Poultry Yards, Glenolden, Pa.

Poultrymen Agents

Wanted to Handle Leading Brand of POULTRY FOOD

Big profit, enormous demand in all sections; exclusive territory. Hustlers with team can make big money this season. You furnish list of your poultrymen friends and neighbors and we create instant demand for the goods through your agency. Write for full particulars.

PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City



LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 oz., by express, \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres
600 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Buff, Black and White ORPINGTONS

1907 CHICAGO WINNERS 1907

We won on Single Comb Buffs 1st and 2nd cock; 2nd and 3rd cockerel; 2nd and 3rd hen; 2nd and 3rd pullet; 1st pen. Silver cup for best display; Silver cup for best colored female; silver cup for best colored male; \$60 gold specials on Single and Rose Comb Black and Whites. We won

Ten Firsts and Eight Second Prizes.
J. M. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

Send for our 1907 Egg Circular
BOX A, NORTH ADAMS, MICHIGAN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR ALL POULTRYMEN

One Dollar a Year
Ten Cents a Copy

POULTRY

Entered as second-class matter May 23, 1905 at the post office at Peotone, Illinois, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume III Number 12

SEPTEMBER, 1907

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Editorial Bulletin

Next month we shall begin the fourth year of publication, starting in with a greater percentage of increase in business than any poultry publication ever before showed from one month to another. We are surprised as well as gratified at the way business is coming to us.

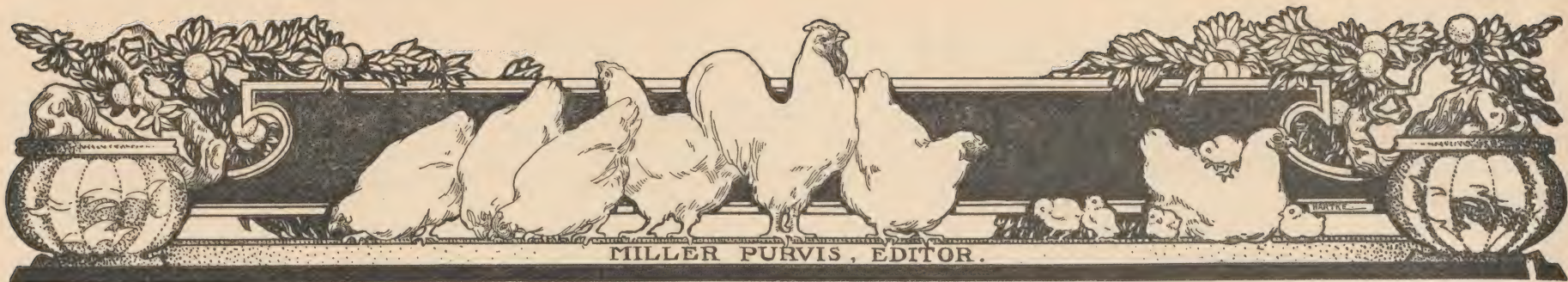
We shall publish next month a resume of Dr. Davenport's remarkable essay on "Heredity in Fowls." This is entitled "The Use of Mendelism in Poultry Breeding" and has been prepared especially for us by Professor Roswell H. Johnson, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. It is a remarkably interesting article and was secured by us at a price above what was ever before paid for a similar essay.

A magnificent engraving showing the members of the American Poultry Association assembled at the recent Niagara Falls meeting will be another feature of the October number. It is the best picture of its kind we ever saw.

The proceedings of the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will also appear in October. This will not be the usual cut-and-dried report, but will tell exactly what happened without printing the exact words and the dry details.

Many other timely and interesting articles are in hand for the next number and those following. The usual number of fine engravings will appear, also extracts from the poultry press.

Tell your friends about POULTRY. Only one dollar a year or clubs of five for two dollars and fifty cents. Get up a club and do your friends a good turn.



As a rule, we agree with Mr. Wellcome very closely in his teachings and conclusions, because our practical experience as a poultry breeder has taught us that his teachings are in accordance with his experience.

In another place in this number we publish an article by Mr. Wellcome, not because we agree with him in his deductions, but because we are anxious to give every one a fair show, and give the poultry public an opportunity to think over the matters of which he writes. We do not agree with what he says nor with his conclusions as set forth in this article. He takes the ground that no poultryman with good sense would enter his birds in a laying contest in which the entire result was to be published broadcast. We believe the poultry breeders of Australia are fairly sensible and fairly competent to judge as to what is best under given circumstances.

The fact that after the second of these annual contests more pens were offered in the competition than could be cared for is proof that our Australian brethren do not consider the publication of results, no matter what they may show, is a matter to be afraid of. So insistent was the demand for an opportunity to have a share in the competition last year that an overflow competition of fifty pens was necessary, and such a one was carried out.

It was not the plan of the organizers of these competitions to undertake the useless task of proving that one breed will lay more eggs than another. They wanted to show how many eggs could be produced under conditions which any farmer could comply with. As a breed contest, the Australian competitions have never figured in any way in that country. The mistaken notion that such was the case has only obtained credence in this country.

In the management of these competitions Professor Thompson has shown rare ability. The various pens have been kept in a restricted yard, fed only such feeds as any farmer could command, such as corn, wheat, middings, barley, oats, green stuff and boiled liver. With these materials as egg feeds, from which the hens were to manufacture eggs, he has made a record which has never been equaled in this or any other country, for the same number of hens. No breeder of poultry, no matter how long he has been breeding for egg production, has ever made a record of 171 eggs per hen in twelve months. Professor Thompson took 600 hens, divided into pens of six each, representing nineteen varieties, bred by 100 different people, put them in a strange place under new conditions and brought about this result. Of these 100 pens, eleven averaged more than 200 eggs per hen during the year, taking the good and bad layers together. Twenty-three other pens averaged more than 195 eggs each during the year, showing that there must have been at least one hen in each of these pens which laid 200 eggs. The chances are that half the hens in these pens laid more than 200 eggs each.

Nor do we agree with Mr. Wellcome that the reports of these competitions are possibly tainted with untruth. The promoters of the

competition have no reason for desiring anything but absolute results, and the records of the main and the overflow competitions show that the managers were not in collusion, for a pen in the overflow last year made a better record than any one in the main competition, although this record did not count, as prizes ran to the main competition only.

Another thing: The five competitions have brought forward four different varieties as winners, showing that the manager is not disposed to force results in favor of one breed. The greatest reason for believing that the contestants are perfectly satisfied with the reports is that not one of them has ever entered a protest. On the other hand, some of them have been in more than one competition, and we believe some breeders have had entries in every one of them.

That great good has resulted to the breeders of Australia through these competitions is universally admitted in the Commonwealth. So general is this belief that dozens of competitions of a public nature and hundreds of private ones are at this minute being carried on in the several Australian states.

The averages made in the several competitions show that progress is being made, as witness the following average records for the whole number of hens in the competitions: First, 130; second, 160; third, 154; fourth, 166; fifth, 171. Here is a gain of forty-one eggs in the average in the space of five years, a gain that Professor Gowell, of Maine, has not been able to make in all the years he has been breeding especially for large egg-production.

It seems to us that Mr. Wellcome has not been able to perceive the true object in an egg competition. The Australian competition has done much good by publishing a full report. It has shown that almost any variety is a possible winner. Those who keep varieties which have not shown at the head in the winnings have gone to work to breed them up to winning quality. Those who buy seem to buy with little regard to the reports of Professor Thompson. In nearly every final report is shown the fact that the variety which was represented at the head of the list had representatives very near the end of it, and on two or three occasions the head and foot of the list were represented by the same variety. There is no apparent tendency to drop the unsuccessful varieties and adopt the successful ones. Australian breeders have learned thoroughly the lesson of these competitions, because they understand the real object of them. This is to show that strain is of more consequence than variety. And here is where we come into perfect accord with Mr. Wellcome. He knows, although too modest to say so, that his Barred Rocks have been trapnest tested until he has selected a line of breeders from which he has perfected a strain which produces 200-eggs a year in a way that shows what strain means.

We are surprised that Mr. Wellcome should state so plainly that American breeders who have succeeded in producing large egg-records have had no opportunity to make these records public beyond their own advertising. He

must read the poultry press very superficially if it has escaped his notice that POULTRY has published some very high records made by breeders who are not advertisers. Commercial Poultry, Poultry Success, and other poultry publications have recently published similar records. We do not hesitate to say that any of the more prominent poultry publications would at any time be glad to have such reports and give them a prominent position.



In this number we publish an article by Mr. C. E. Carter, in which will be found the assertion that his Rhode Island Red chicks have done as well this year on cracked corn alone as they have done other years with a more varied ration.

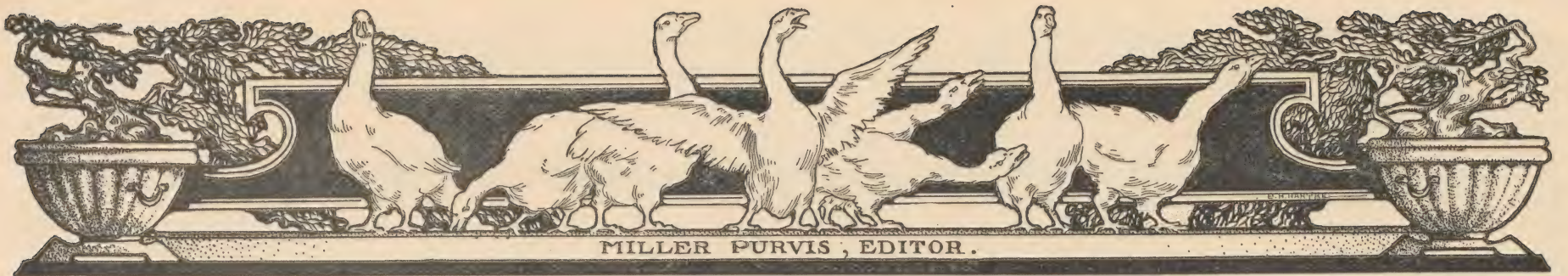
Within certain bounds we are ready to agree with Mr. Carter. We believe in feeding growing chickens and laying hens what is known as a "wide" ration, that is, a ration which has a larger proportion of carbohydrates than is generally considered proper for a balanced ration. Of course a balanced ration for a cow may be one thing and a balanced ration for a chicken another. A balanced ration is one which contains the proper proportion of protein and carbohydrates to produce the best results to the bird or animal which consumes it, so if cracked corn produces the best results in Rhode Island Reds, or any other variety of fowls, it is a balanced ration for them.

However, we do not believe corn alone in a balanced ration for chickens. The saving clause in Mr. Carter's experience is the fact that his chickens have had "plenty of room." Mark this, because it is an important consideration. Plenty of room means practically unlimited range, and this means that the chickens have been able to seek insect feed, and green feed to their hearts' content. With insects and succulent green feed in plenty it is not improbable that cracked corn is all that is needed to make them grow better than they would on any other ration.

We call attention to this remark of our correspondent not because we do not agree with him, but because we want to call particular attention to the conditions under which corn was fed, fearing that some of our readers will jump at conclusions and begin to feed corn alone, because it is cheap, to chicks or matured fowls which do not have access to green stuff or an opportunity to seek insects as a part of their daily ration.

A few years ago there was a great cry against corn as feed for laying hens, yet it has been shown that it is the best single grain that can be given them, although it should not be fed to the exclusion of all other grains.

So, too, there arose some poultry prophets who began to proclaim that if hens were allowed to become too fat they would at once begin to sit and cease to lay. We knew a beginner who was so thoroughly imbued with this doctrine that he came very near starving 200 fine Buff Rock hens to death, before we discovered their condition, when he called us in to tell him what was the matter with them. It is as Mr. Carter says. We must not neg-



lect details or jump too quickly at generalizations which, while all right in themselves, must be considered in connection with the surroundings. This is why one breeder may succeed and another fail, although both may think they are following exactly the same system. The motto of the poultryman should be, "Do it right and do it now."



VALUED correspondent writes to ask where conditioning a bird for a show ends and faking begins. We never guessed before that this friend of ours carried a grudge against us concealed about his person. He suggests that a public discussion of the subject he asks about would lead to much enlightenment of those who, like himself, have been trying to get a flock of fowls good enough to show. He is now ready to start in, but does not know where he must stop in conditioning a fowl. It is an interesting subject. Once we said while discussing this subject that when we came to a false feather we did not feel that its presence interfered with the show qualities of the fowl altogether, adding that we often took the fowl to a show, but never the feather. Thereupon a brother editor arose to remark that a man who would do a thing like that would pick pockets, and many other things of like nature. Afterward this brother sold his publication and was almost tickled to death to think how he beat the buyer in the trade. Morality, you see, depends on who is accused.

We all remember the story of the honest farmer who went to a lawyer and said, "My bull broke through the fence and gored yours and I come to see what you propose to do about it." The lawyer began by replying that he would expect the farmer to pay for that bull. Then the farmer interrupted to say he had got a little twisted in making his statement, being somewhat agitated, that it was the lawyer's bull which had broken bounds, killing his, the farmer's bull. "In that case," said the lawyer, "we er—ah—we must not be precipitate, but see what the law says, you know. No need to be in a hurry about a little thing like this. We'll take the matter into court and—and—" "It seems to make a darned sight o' difference whose bull is gored," said the farmer. Here history drops the case, so we do not know what happened afterward, but it is safe to say that farmer paid for half a dozen bulls before he got even with that lawyer.

So it is in faking fowls. We condition our fowls while the other fellow fakes his. Not so many months ago we were treated to a spectacle over which angels might weep if such beings were interested in poultry shows. We had a veteran poultryman, winner of prizes without number in the largest shows, before the poultry students of a great institution to show them how he remade fowls that were not built on proper lines in every section. Big rose combs were made trim and neat, big single combs were trimmed to the proper shape and number of points, tail feathers were spliced to replace broken ones, and so on through the list of capital crimes for

the poultryman who shows his birds. This exhibition reminded us of the good priest who asked the landlord who was confessing to him if he ever prevented the horses of travelers from eating by greasing their oats. The honest boniface said he never had. The next time the landlord went to confession the priest asked him again about greasing oats, and the penitent confessed that he had been guilty. "But," said the priest, "you told me the last time you confessed that you had never been guilty of this particular sin." "I had not at that time," replied the landlord, "for I never heard of the trick before you told me." Perhaps these students were told these tricks of faking to warn them, possibly a good many of them were innocent of knowledge of them before. How many will remain innocent, no one can tell.

There is a great deal of talk about faking at most of the large poultry shows. We once saw a spangled Orpington get first prize, notwithstanding a fifth toe had been amputated in a neat and workmanlike manner. An English poultryman who called our attention to this job of surgery and judging, remarked that such things seemed to go in this country.

As a matter of fact, they do go. Faking is practiced more than we, who are interested, are willing to allow. A good judge once told us how to cause white tips in the primaries of a Brown Leghorn to disappear. We remember quite well that that same judge turned first prize over to a bird which had been treated by his method, the very next week, proving that the method was all right.

We are opposed to faking, especially when it is so crudely done that it is discovered by the judge. Any appearance of feathers or down on the shanks or toes of a Leghorn disqualifies it. Any fool can pull the down that so often appears in Leghorn feet out without any chance of being discovered. It is faking to do it. To do this disqualifies the bird and the exhibitor, but it is done and birds so treated often win. Very often they ought to win. Good breeders know that there is not the least danger of Leghorns becoming feather-legged, because of the little filaments that often show between the toes. To call their removal faking and put a penalty on it is putting a premium on crime and tempting good breeders to commit it.

We were once requested to score about fifty White Wyandottes in the yards of a breeder, who told us to throw out every bird on which we could find any false color. He wanted to breed perfectly white birds and wanted them cut to the bone as far as brown or black spots were concerned. When we got through with that flock we had thrown out all but seven, and we had thrown out every bird in the flock fit to breed from. Then we gave the breeder some advice, which he followed and he has been a winner more than once. Privately he told me once that he had pulled enough feathers out of his string of birds to "make a pillow."

We are telling these little trade secrets because we have been asked to say where conditioning begins and faking ends. We are going to answer that we don't know. The

man who gets his birds in show shape is a good conditioner when he wins and a faker if he gets found out. This isn't very good morals, we will admit, but it is exactly what happens. The bird goes to the show, but the feather doesn't.

The same thing happens in every show ring, whether poultry is being shown or horses, cattle, sheep or swine. No Shropshire is ever shown in natural condition, unless the man who shows it does not know the first principles of the game. Horses, cattle and hogs are put in show condition, and show condition is not the natural condition by any means.

The man who has good birds and knows it is not afraid to show them, but if some faker gets the award and the honest man protests and puts up his protest fee, he will get beat and lose his protest money. This is not right, but it is common custom. We have known of too many protests which came to naught. The judge, the exhibitor complained of and every one interested begins to "plug" to have the decision stand—and it stands. If ever a protest went in a big show we would like to have some one rise and say where, when and under what circumstances.

If any one wants to discuss this matter further, our columns are open to him.

When you begin to condition your fowls, take your Standard and read the description carefully, section by section, examining the fowls as you read. When they comply as closely as possible with the description they are in show condition, providing they are all right in health.



WE have a letter from Superintendent Murkin, of the Jamestown Exposition poultry show, who says he has reason to believe that the show at that place is going to be a very large one. Entries close October 1, and we hope to hear that Mr. Murkin's hopes have been realized. Winning a prize at Jamestown ought to be something to be proud of, and it will be if the poultrymen of the East do their part. The St. Louis show during the exposition was more distinctly a western show, and Jamestown now gives eastern breeders an opportunity to bring out their stock.

The big Hagerstown show begins October 15, the week before the Jamestown show, and no doubt many of the entries there will be taken on to Jamestown. The Hagerstown show is always a big one. It has grown to be considered the big fall event of the country. From a little country show to a big exposition of the best poultry in the country is something worth working for, and the managers of the Hagerstown fair have worked so well that the poultry department has become the largest single department in the show, and the largest annual show in this country. The close proximity of these two big shows makes it possible for fanciers to make a showing at both events and take a chance at winning double honors without very much trouble or expense. It is to be hoped they will take advantage of these conditions.

Two Great Special Offers

WE WANT to push the circulation of POULTRY to the highest possible point just as rapidly as possible. Of course we could do this by inaugurating a campaign of advertising in other papers. We have done a good deal of this kind of promotion work in the past with good results. This fall, however, we propose to try a plan which we think will bring just as good results, and at the same time give our readers and friends the benefit of the money we might spend with other publications. In brief, our plan is to divide our advertising appropriation among the patrons of POULTRY in such a way that each one will receive direct benefit. To carry this plan into effect we decided to make two distinct special offers.

Special Offer No. 1.

To every subscriber who sends us \$1.00---the regular subscription price---we will send POULTRY from the time his subscription is received until January 1, 1909. This offer is good until December. Of course, the earlier the subscriber begins, the bigger bargain he gets. Those who order in September will receive sixteen numbers for the price of twelve.

Special Offer No. 2.

This is our special club offer. Five yearly subscriptions sent us in one order, for \$2.50, or just half the regular price to each member of the club. Get four of your friends to join you and each one will get POULTRY a full year for 50 cents, the price of the ordinary poultry paper. This offer is an extra special and for a limited time only. Many of our friends have written us asking us to make a rate for clubs of five. This meets their demand. Remember the five subscriptions must come in one order to take advantage of this offer.

Poultry Publishing Company,
Subscription Department, Peotone, Illinois.

LAYING CONTESTS

"We must not estimate the value of evidence by its accordance with our opinions; but must estimate the value of our opinions by their accordance with evidence."---Hudson Maxim.



FROM the beginning, men have entered themselves, their works or their property into competitive contests in order to prove and place on record the possession of certain absolute or comparative values.

We all know that such contests do not always prove what the public expects and often fail to yield evidence that is true and reliable. In many cases, the reasons why they fail in such respects are very clear to some, although unknown to many. Absolute, total, unqualified disgust is about the only term that I can think of that adequately describes the feelings of some competent observers when viewing the conduct and results of some contests in which their own interests were of a purely passive nature.

If we are to have any egg-laying contests in the United States, let us hope that they will be promoted, organized, conducted and reported by competent men whose minds will be single to what is just, reasonable, and of genuine value to our great poultry industry.

Is it any wonder that most of our breeders are a bit shy when the unsophisticated public is given to understand that a projected laying contest may prove which breed of hens lays the greatest number of eggs? Who wants to run such a needless, irrational business risk as that? How many breeders with established businesses want their favorite breed subjected to such a foolish hazard?

Now, again, why should it be necessary, or in the slightest degree desirable, that breeders whose birds fail to make a highly commendable record in such a contest, away from home in the hands of a stranger, should at any time have their disappointment made known to the public?

I have wondered that any breeder in Australia or New Zealand whose business is of serious consequence to him should care to brave such a risk in face of the fact that such exposures appear to be needless and of no value to the public. When birds are sent away from home and lay well in the care of a stranger, they have proved that they are good layers and that the stranger fed them well—no one will dispute that—but no man on earth who understands the a, b, abs of poultry management and egg production will claim that hens which do not happen to lay well in such circumstances have thereby been conclusively proven to be inherently incapable of laying well if handled differently, or that their breeder does not produce good layers.

Yet that is precisely the ignoramus view that a large proportion of the public must inevitably take. Why not let the public remain in total ignorance of the ownership of the hens which do not make a big record, even as it always remains ignorant of certain show-room affairs that it is not thought necessary to advertise?

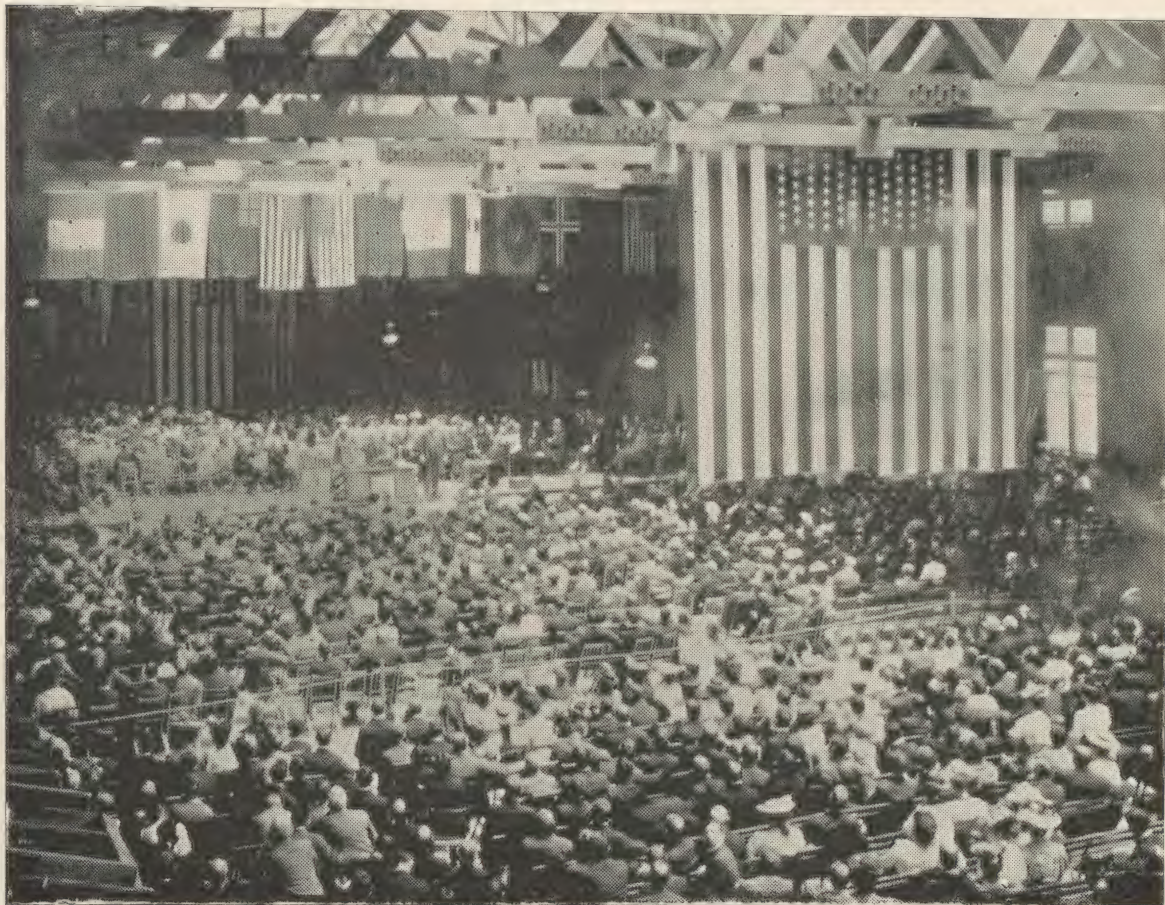
I do not understand how anyone can sincerely antagonize any proposed contest which contemplates only a test of the laying capacities of competing fowls housed, fed and cared

F. O. WELLCOME

for in a certain manner; and the publication of the ownership of stock which shows up well in the test. There are certain things which such contests may prove and others on which they may shed some light. If high egg records are made, the birds making them are proven layers and it is shown that the feed and care they received was well adapted to them. The breeder who produced them is clearly entitled to whatever credit is justly his including an introduction to the public; why not? But no breeder should be blamed if he declines to enter birds in such a race if the

laying contest may possibly show us is that certain individual birds of a certain stock, variety and breed made a certain record under certain conditions, the factors which apparently contributed to the result, and such principles of breeding, feeding and care as may be disclosed to interested and competent observers and put forth by them in the form of opinions.

Therein lie the limitations and value of laying contests. If we learn that certain breeders have produced good laying stock and that certain methods of feeding and care enabled that stock to lay well, why should the identity of other contestants interest us? It might please Smith to know that his rival, Brown, or some one else whom he dislikes, was sub-



A Section in Convention Hall, Poultry Building, Jamestown Exposition.

Courtesy Secretary Murkin.

unfortunate incident that he bred birds which did not happen to show up well is to be published broadcast all over the earth. It is only the novice or the amateur with no reputation to lose who pharisaically boasts of his willingness to run such chances. Perhaps exhibitors who fail to win at the shows imagine for a time that everybody knows it; but everybody does not know it. Their disappointment will not be heralded all over the country among the buyers by all the poultry journals or a bulletin. The fine-feather senate may discuss it a little, but that will not ruin one's trade or one's prospects.

For reasons which should be clear to every poultry keeper who thinks, but seems not to be, no contests of any sort could possibly prove which is the best breed, the best variety, the best strain, the best stock, or the most worthy breeder in the country. All that any

merged; but that sort of mind is too small to be favored in a report of a laying contest for the instruction of the public.

Far more important would be the lessons in regard to egg production and related factors which the competent conduct and observation of such contests should make available.

The mere detail of feeding numerous lots of hens of different breeds, varieties and stocks bred and reared by different people in different environments, in such a manner that each lot shall lay to its full capacity is no simple problem. No doubt thousands of people imagine that they could do it; but is there a man on earth who can do it? To me, it seems extremely doubtful that any one system of feeding and caring for adult fowls may be equally well adapted to different lots unless the different stocks from which those lots were selected were bred and reared in similar

environments and according to a similar system. The reason that the long sought system of feeding hens that will "make" all hens lay to their full capacity has not yet been discovered is, I believe, due to the great differences in the heredity, environments and methods of rearing original stocks. Otherwise, the exact rule-of-thumb egg ration would be in common use today.

Academic theory has always prescribed "a narrow ration" for laying hens; but practical feeders who have studied living hens and learned by years of practice how to feed for eggs have always used a fairly "wide" ration because it gives better results.

Feeding for eggs is a practical science that is many years ahead, in general application, of the science of breeding for eggs.

The fundamental delusion that it is the feeding and care alone that produces great egg yields still dominates the entire poultry rearing industry—even among people who claim to know, or are looking for "the best breed for eggs." An inconsistency that is amusingly plain when one looks right at it.

It seems to be true in many cases, but innumerable failures show conclusively that it can not be so generally true as to be a law.

Should we select a lot of husky pullets from a farmer's stock which had never been bred designedly and competently for any particular object, and so feed them that they average 199 9-10 eggs (to be reasonable) each in a year, it would seem indisputable that the feeding did it; but far deeper than this lies the fact, demonstrated by experience in thousands of cases and even clear to pure logic alone), that the record could not have been possible had not those pullets possessed the inherent physical ability to make it. The history of the human race itself proves that absence of method and design does not prevent the frequent favorable outcome from haphazard breeding. Physical vigor is an obvious quality which all competent breeders of animals note quickly, and it lies at the very foundation of prolificacy in fowls, although many vigorous hens are not prolific. If feeding be the whole thing in egg production, then, surely, it makes no difference where we get our birds.

Inheritance and feeding are inseparable coordinate factors in the production of great egg yields. Self-interest and experience may separate them, elevate one and degrade the other, but that cannot effect a fact that is founded in natural law and is unchangeable by time or human desires.

The laying contests that have been conducted in Australia and New Zealand have shown that many hens are able to lay more than 200 eggs each in one year; thus substantiating a fact long known to numerous big poultry keepers, in this country at least. That the reports of those contests are any more worthy of credence than many others, I do not believe. I fail completely to comprehend why I should take any more stock in an experiment station report than I should in similar reports from private sources. There are more and greater incentives for inflation in some such trials than in others that were privately conducted. Rivalry between institutions, in this matter, is apparently as keen, if not keener, than it is between lay breeders. I see no sense in flatly doubting any report without some excellent reason for doing so. It has never, I believe, been proved that a man's disposition or ability to lie, or his ten-

dency to be biased, incompetent, ignorant or credulous, is altered or weakened by a transference of his activities to a public service.

It is admitted that many people do not credit 200-to-300 egg records, although it has never been clear to me that even universal doubt may have any effect upon a fact. Hence it is not strange that many breeders do not boast of their biggest egg records. No man can win trade by boasting of a fact which nobody will believe. Many large egg yields have been secured by poultry keepers who do not advertise either stock or eggs and have no reasonable incentive to inflate the facts. I happen to be of that class. I am wholly unaware how it could benefit me to the slightest degree to lie about an egg record, yet I confess to a few 200-egg hens myself.

Some of us are very sensitive to public opinion and would rather keep a remarkable truth to ourselves than publish it and be doubted. Some others of us are not so sensitive.

The laying contests have proved that great egg production is a characteristic that is not peculiar to any particular class, breed or variety of hens. They have proved that plain, easily available foods and simple methods of serving them are sufficient to support heavy egg production. They have proved that carefully selected pullets—especially chosen to compete in a laying race—differ greatly in their ability to produce eggs from a given ration. They have greatly stimulated public interest in utility breeding and the possibilities of profit in egg production.

If those features which place an undesirable and apparently unnecessary hazard before breeders who otherwise might be glad to enter birds in competition are eliminated, it seems to me that instructive laying contests might be conducted in this country. Breeders who by years of patient labor have established exceptionally prolific strains of fowls are not very likely to subject their business interests and present or hoped-for reputations to superficial enthusiasts for exploitation merely because such enthusiasts need their aid to sharpen their own axes.

Possible rewards should be high and the risks of loss of prestige be obliterated. It seems to be difficult for some people to understand that success may be rewarded and honored in the fullest measure without exposing and crying down those who fail.

A man's reputation as a competent manager or feeder should be assured by evidence more reliable than a job at public expense or the careless or biased opinions of editors or writers who venerate titles and positions more than merit. A man who does not know how to read or write may be a thoroughly competent feeder of his own fowls.

The tabulated reports of the laying contests conducted in Australia and New Zealand during the past five years reflect considerable credit upon the men who fed and cared for the birds. The feeder is the most important man on such a job; he holds the key to the entire situation. If he harbors the slightest degree of prejudice or bias, in his silent mind, against anything in his charge, injustice will be done and the results vitiated, no matter how faithful and honest he may try to be. Nothing will do its best unless he sincerely wants it to.

If the precaution be possible, it would seem that the men who feed and care for the hens and record the eggs at laying contests should

remain ignorant of the ownership of the fowls until the test is finished. No one is able to obtain more eggs from a hen or a lot of hens than she or they are capable of laying; but it is a marvelously simple matter to retard egg production, much or little, and no observer be aware of it. The position is one of great responsibility, requiring skill, intelligence and integrity of a high order.

Laying contests, properly conducted, should be of immense value to the poultry industry. Their continuation is necessarily so long and their operation so quiet and obscure that the superficial "sporty" atmosphere of the race track and the show room is absent. A laying contest should be a serious, dignified proposition from start to finish and much of its value depends upon its being so considered.

A national contest under the auspices of the United States government has been suggested. Are we ready for it? With all due respect to national department officials, of whom most of us know nothing, have we any who are competent to conduct such a contest properly? My question is not intended to imply doubt. We have plenty of bulletins written by publicly supported poultry investigators which show that they have yet much to learn from the experienced laity, or, what they seem to prefer, by the longer and more expensive school of experience. Let us not take it for granted that either state or government control of poultry work of any kind is of itself a sure guarantee of efficiency or reliability, yet. Let us, rather, hope that they may become so in time.

An editorial writer in "Successful Farming" very truly says: "It is a lamentable fact that there are many wiseacres today who discredit every attempt to solve a problem unless it be solved by the elect of the schools. The layman's methods of investigation are ridiculed by the professors, and yet they gladly take up the discoveries, make a semblance of experimenting along those same lines and herald the thing as their own great discovery, when, in fact, the practice has been common among the laity for years. Should you or I discover a thing or find a practical solution of a vexed problem, it would amount to nothing until 'endorsed by the government.' Many an experiment of great value has been at the suggestion or inspiration of the laity—but the professors take all the credit."

It need hardly be said that "the laity" make and support our poultry press and all that it stands for. Let us endorse and back up the professors when they are right—at all times with a careful eye to justice. It is always advisable to cut the cards before they deal, for they are humanly no different from other folk.

The 247-egg record of the winning pen at the last Hawksbury college competition is the high liner in such competitions; but that record was beaten years ago by individual birds in private pens. At least one hen beat it 'way back in '76.

We should not for a moment imagine that nothing of importance happens in the millions of existing flocks that is not reported in the papers.

Institutional poultry work has furnished much evidence which confirms, in the abstract, results previously obtained and reported upon by laymen; but if it has discovered or developed anything that is both new and important, it has not been reported. I say this in no critical spirit toward the institutions; but rather,

toward that portion of the public which persists in hailing every announcement in a bulletin as being new and more or less remarkable.

We have in the United States of America a number of breeders who have been paying particular attention to trapnest selection and the production of exceptionally prolific stock for years. The only opportunity they have to show proof of results in their own pens and in the pens of some of their customers is to publish reports and testimonials in their own advertising literature. (I earnestly ask every just reader to mark what I said, "ONLY OPPORTUNITY.") Some of those breeders (two, to be exact), won high records in the first Australian contest, handicapped by the fact that their birds had to travel thousands of miles and enter a strange country and climate in order to compete. At least one of those breeders originated the prolific blood that have since won high places in several subsequent Australian contests.

The private breeder has the best opportunity to benefit the industry by breeding prolific fowls; but those courageous (?) mortals who continually and sneeringly cry, "Where

is your proof of results?" are thoroughly well aware that all opportunities to prove egg laying results are universally denied him—with the one exception of his own literature published and distributed thinly at his own considerable expense. This is, of course, an unavoidable condition, and for that reason the lay breeder deserves just consideration rather than cowardly antagonism at the hands of our writers. Are we to permit the exigencies of commercial warfare to rob our minds of all sense of justice and reason in such matters?

In science, art, and industry, the battles of rivalry are continually being waged; but experimental and demonstrative work for the benefit of an industry must be ever free from bias, prejudice, prejudgment and predetermination if truth, and most especially justice is to surely prevail. Those vitiating qualities are tremendously common, and abundantly obvious in much that we read about work with poultry.

With such precedents as the laying contests of New Zealand and Australia before us, a competition of that nature in the United States would be no trivial matter. We are, as a nation, over-hasty and superficial. Our poultry raisers are conspicuously so. Snap

judgment and hair-trigger action is a rule rather than an exception with us.

We have money enough, breeders enough and good-enough birds in plenty to equip and conduct a contest which should surpass in magnitude and in wealth of educational results anything of the kind ever carried out anywhere if men whose chief equipment consists of availability, enthusiasm and a case of henomania complicated with elementaryitis are kept away from its management.

Everyone and everything is all right in default of evidence to the contrary; but it is not necessary that we lose sight of the very simple principle that a desire to advance the interests of an institution or a cult is as potent to produce unfairness and unreliability as is the desire to further any private personal interest.

The subject of laying contests needs free and frank discussion by laymen. We have no reason to venerate our professors or feel timid in the presence of their wisdom. If I am not mistaken, they are, as a rule, earnest, unassuming chaps who mean well. They need light just as much as do the rest of us. Some of use need more assurance. As an old Dutch proverb has it: "Skill and assurance are an invincible couple."

The Observations of a Breeder

C. E. CARTER



HERE are no iron-clad rules relating to the successful culture of poultry. "All signs fail in a dry season," is no more true in regard to the weather than that all poultry laws and traditions prove false and misleading under certain conditions, and the trouble is, no one can tell when these conditions exist. Some of my chicken friends who have pursued the same course that I have, practically, during the past season, have met with discouraging failure, while to me the season has been the most successful and least annoying and perplexing of any in my experience. Almost everything hatched, and nearly all that hatched were successful in combatting and warding off the plagues and pests that infest the calling and do violence to the pleasures and profits of poultry culture. It has not always been so, however, for in my earlier experience I met the fate that many have met during the present season. You can tell another how to hoe a patch of corn, or build a chicken coop, so that he may perform the task successfully, but you cannot tell him how to rear chickens in large numbers without serious loss and numerous discouragements. And yet, any one who really takes pleasure in raising chickens may soon learn to do it successfully. It simply requires careful study and close attention as to detail. I began reading poultry papers before I began breeding. These gave me a good, general outline as to the work, with much of the more intricate detail, so that when I entered the calling as a breeder there were certain principles fixed in my mind that assisted me very materially in producing good results. If I could impress the beginners with the fact that success comes from careful attention to the little things, coupled with a chicken intuition that quickly tells one when things are going wrong, I should feel well repaid for my humble effort. A chicken, whether in down or full feathers,

is something more than just merely a chicken. In its normal healthy condition it is a bright, active, alert animate thing. By its appearance and movements one who schools himself to do so, may tell at a glance whether it is perfectly well or threatened with disease. Lethargy, ruffled feathers, a dull eye or a pale comb, are all signals of danger, while



Dear Mr. Purvis:—
This is a sample of my Buff Wyandottes. This cockerel scores 100 points. Will send you more in a day or two.
L. W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minn.

one that refuses to eat at the regular time and in the regular way requires immediate attention. I have seen poultry breeders with, say, a flock of fifty to one hundred birds, who didn't know whether there were any ailing birds in the flock or not, or whether some were eating and some were not. They might have known had they schooled themselves in the art of observations. It is my invariable

rule when I see a bird that acts droopy or refuses to eat, to separate that bird from the rest and keep it separated until it recovers. In case it does not get better soon, it gets the hatchet and a cozy corner in the family burying ground. It doesn't pay to spend much time doctoring sick chickens. The most one can do, and the most efficient method he can pursue, is to be constantly on the look-out for the little signals that indicate the approach of something more serious. I have purposely avoided saying anything on the louse question, for the poultry papers have been so full of warning in this matter that to say more would be superfluous. This much I would add, however: Those little signals of distress thrown out by Mr. and Mrs. Biddy and the children are more frequently than anything else the direct product of vermin infection.

It is only a step from chicken infirmity to chicken phenomena, and in this instance one is directly the extreme opposite to the other. I am not sure but that the time will come when we shall be able to raise two crops of chickens in a single season, the same as the market gardener raises two crops of vegetables, by planting an early variety of potatoes, digging them, say the first of July, and planting them again and getting another crop in September. Anyway, I have been trying to see what I could do this year along this line, and my success has been so remarkable that I am almost afraid to tell of it for fear the readers of *Poultry* link me to the family tree of which Ananias was a branch. I have raised about 500 Rhode Island Reds this year, my first hatch coming off on the 6th of February, and on the 30th of June I found four pullet eggs in one nest. They were not more than half as large as ordinary hens' eggs, and the idea struck me that it would be a cute scheme to set those four eggs and see what would come of them. My chicken friends said it would be useless, as the eggs could not possibly be fertile. But at that time

I had not separated the cockerels from the pullets, and in exercising the art of observation I had noticed that three or four of those cockerels had precociously discovered the principal purpose for which they were created. So I sent the pullet eggs out in the country to a lady who had plenty of broody hens, and on the 29th day of July she reported to me by telephone that one egg got broken, two were rotten, but that the other had hatched a little chick about as large as a canary bird, that was as lively as a cricket, and at this time gives promise of becoming a full-fledged Rhode Island Red. This makes two generations inside of six months, and while to many it may seem unusually remarkable, permit me to say, as a Rhode Island breeder, that it is only one of the many remarkable accomplishments of which the Reds are capable. At this writing, August 5th, I have another pullet's nest with six eggs in it, and every day or two there is an addition of another egg. I am guarding it very carefully, with the expectation of finding Miss Pullet in a broody mood one of these days, and then I see her settle down with all the motherly instincts of a matured hen, determined to add another credit mark to the already illustrious family of Reds.

In the breeding of poultry it is a great pleasure to me to study all of its peculiar phases and features. In fact, it would not be interesting at all to just follow along in the rut made by my predecessors without trying to originate and develop a few new ideas of my own. I have taken up a good many of the old chicken proverbs and traditions and proved them or disproved them to my own satisfaction. In the disproving process, how-

ever, I would not attempt the role of a gainsayer, for the conditions under which I have worked may have been altogether different from the conditions which were instrumental in establishing these traditional theories. For instance, I have discovered that I can get a better hatch with a 99 to 100 temperature than I can with a 103 to 104 temperature, while all the time I have spent in wrapping up eggs in tissue paper and turning them carefully every day while saving them for hatching, if employed in a more profitable pursuit would have added a good many dollars to my income. But I guess, after all, it is a good thing for the poultry journals and the incubator manufacturers to be very explicit in their instructions, and to insist that the general rules and regulations be carried out to the letter, for I find that there are a good many people who will take a foot if you give them an inch, and if they were to cut loose from some iron-bound rule they would not use any sense or discretion at all.

The problem of feed has caused me considerable study this year on account of the prices being so high, and I have done some illegitimate experimenting, therefore, which now gives promise of being sagaciously beneficial and expedient. After buying high-priced balanced rations nearly all the season, I have dared to beard the lion in his den, and have come down down to plain cracked corn, and after feeding it exclusively to my young stock for about six weeks, with plenty of ground for them to range on, I am compelled to confess that they are doing as well, if not better, than ever before. Still, if there wasn't such a marked difference in the price, I would

feed the mixed grains, principally because—well, I guess it's because of traditional heritage. I don't know what else to call it. Chickens are not like human beings. Humanity likes a change, but I have noticed that after I have been feeding one kind of feed right along for a long time and then changed to something else, the youngsters will make their regular grand-stand play when they see me coming with their feed, but when I scatter it out in the trough and tell them to pitch in and help themselves, they seem to stand back and hesitate, as if they were waiting for me to say grace before they begin. After a while they will go at it when they see that there is nothing else for them to eat, but they nearly always seem to do it under protest. So from this observation, made innumerable times, I have been impressed that when chickens get used to one kind of feed they rather resent a change. I said they were unlike human beings, but that is not always literally true, for some people like one thing right along, too, and my better half has come to recognize the fact that when there are not two fried eggs and a dish of cream of wheat at my breakfast plate in the morning, Astronomer Hicks is pretty apt to predict a storm for that day.

At the proper place in this article I meant to have called attention to the question of when a pullet begins to accept the attentions of the male bird, and I think the incident I have related in regard to the pullet that laid the fertile eggs when only four months and twenty-three days old, is sufficient answer to that much-mooted problem. My answer, therefore, would be, as soon as she begins to lay.

Missouri Rises to Report



DEPUTY Commissioner John H. Nolen, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for Missouri, sends us a very brief resume of the poultry statistics of Missouri, with a promise that he will give fuller details in a short time. Missouri takes the lead in poultry products among the states of the Union. This state also has public officials who understand that the most convincing argument is made up of cold figures, and we take the liberty of saying that no other state in the Union has a labor department which so carefully keeps account with its material progress, as far as labor in all its branches is concerned.

Other states tell us how many robberies occur within their borders, how much money was spent on paupers, and how much it cost to administer justice, together with many other statistics neither flattering nor interesting, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics for Missouri gives us statistics of the things of which her people may be proud and shows that even the Missouri hen earns a few millions of dollars in a year.

It should be remembered that the figures below do not represent the total value of the poultry products of Missouri for 1906. They represent just a part of the surplus which was sold. The figures show the quantities and value of that part of the poultry products of the state which were sold away from home. The hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth consumed at home, all that was sold and con-

sumed in the local markets, all that was reserved for future production, remains to be accounted for aside from the figures given. The showing is an astonishing one and one that indicates the magnitude of the poultry business more forcibly than would the strongest words of the most enthusiastic apostle of optimism. We are glad to be able to be the first to give these statistics publicity.

The surplus poultry products of Missouri for the year 1906 in quantity and value was as follows:

	Value.
Poultry, live....138,504,427 lbs.	\$13,850,443
Poultry, dressed. 76,236,986 lbs.	9,148,438
Eggs .....107,156,658 doz.	16,073,499
Feathers .....1,555,141 lbs.	653,159
Total value	\$39,725,539

Later we shall publish a fuller analysis of the statistics on this subject. For the present it seems to us that the figures above leave not much to be said. They are overpowering in their magnitude. And Missouri is only one

state in the Union.

In 1840 the United States published poultry statistics covering twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia. This included all the states at that time in the Union, we think, Texas, California and all that part of the country belonging to Mexico. The total value of all the poultry in the United States at that time was set down at \$12,176,170. The live poultry sold in Missouri last year amounted to a million of dollars more than this. The eggs sold by Missouri in this one year were worth four millions of dollars more. The surplus poultry products of Missouri for 1906 were three and one-quarter times more than for the whole of the United States sixty-six years before. The value of all the poultry in Missouri in 1840 is set down as being \$230,383. The surplus poultry products of Missouri for 1906 were worth more than 172 times as much as the total value of all the poultry in the state in 1840. Missouri seems to be going some.

To Those Breeding Live Stock For Pleasure

G. S. F. W., England

WHEN your friends tell you that yours is a "deplorable hobby" and "sheer waste of time which might be better spent," remember you can always say that it is higher than any sport, higher even, than the arts—for

what is painting but the attempt to create the semblance of life, so that the eye is almost deceived? But the breeder creates Life itself, and moulds it to any form to suit his fancy, and is not creation the sport of the gods?

THE "FULL AND PLENTY" METHOD OF FEEDING HENS



O Professor Thompson, who has charge of the Australian laying competitions, belongs the credit of inventing a phrase which every poultryman should keep constantly in mind. This phrase is "the full and plenty method of feeding."

Full and plenty should be the motto of every poultry keeper who seeks for the best results. We verily believe more money is lost and more failures result from a false notion of economy in feeding than from almost any other one cause.

For years a certain school of alleged poultry instructors have been teaching that it was a dangerous practice to feed hens all they would eat, because this would make them so fat they would cease to lay. They have preached in season and out of season the doctrine that a hen must be kept rather thin in flesh in order to do her best as a layer.

They called attention to the fact that a very fat hen is not usually found often on the nest, therefore, to make a hen fat is to injure her qualities as a layer.

This argument reminds us of the sapient gentleman who was looking at a lot of pigs as they greedily ate their feed. "The man who named the hog certainly got the right name," he said, forgetting that we get the idea of gluttony from the hog, not the name of the hog, from gluttony. So it is with the advocates of light feeding. They argue that as a very fat hen is not usually a good layer, it follows that too liberal feeding is at the bottom of the whole fault.

When a dairyman finds one of his cows getting too fat or laying on fat too rapidly, he does not cut down her feed, but gives her as much as she will eat, and when she is fat enough sells her to a butcher. If a hen kept under proper conditions becomes so fat that she does not lay, as the anti-fat advocates claim, the real trouble is that she is not a good layer and uses the feed she consumes to make fat instead of for the production of eggs.

There is an old saying among English dairymen to the effect that "nothing comes out of a cow's udder that does not go in at her mouth." This means that in order to promote a flow of milk liberal feeding is necessary. It is so with a laying hen. We must give to her materials from which to manufacture eggs or she cannot produce them in abundance.

It is entirely possible to fatten any hen until she becomes overloaded to the extent that laying ceases, but this rarely if ever happens where the hen is a good layer naturally and is kept under proper conditions. The best layer is always the best fed hen, other things being equal.

Given a plentiful supply of the proper sort of feed and a hen will produce the largest possible number of eggs whether she grows fat or lean. If over-feeding were such a dangerous practice the hopper feeders, who are growing more numerous every year, would

soon put every hen in their yards out of commission.

We unhesitatingly state it as a fact that hens must be fed on the full and plenty method of feeding before they will do all they possibly can. Give a hen all she will eat, keep her as fat as possible all the time and she is in condition to make her greatest record as a layer.

The advocates of light feeding are always talking about feeding a balanced ration. We know from a long series of experiments by eminent investigators what elements compose a balanced ration for a cow, a horse or a hog, but no one is prepared at this time to say what should be the proportion of the several elements in a balanced ration for a laying hen. Let us guess a little about this. The average

Now it is the carbohydrates in the feed consumed by any animate thing which is used to supply bodily heat, and to produce the energy used in keeping alive and being able to move about. No life can exist without heat and no heat can be produced without a destructive process known as burning, or oxidation. To maintain her bodily temperature a hen must burn a certain quantity of carbohydrates. The quantity of carbohydrates used for this purpose and the quantity of protein used in repairing the wastes of the body, renewing the brain, arteries, tendons, feathers, claws, bones and viscera is called the "food of maintenance," that part of the food absolutely necessary to maintain the normal conditions of health and weight. Until this is supplied no hen can produce eggs except at



E. E. Beck Hammond, Indiana, in his Yards.

analysis of several separate analyses of the edible portion of eggs resulted in finding that this was composed of 11.92 per cent of protein and 11.22 per cent of fat, the remaining portion being simply water and ash, two things the feeder need not worry about, as a rule, because water is cheap and the mineral elements represented by the ash is composed of lime, which may be supplied by feeding bone or oyster shell.

In the determination of rations we multiply the fat by 2.25 to reduce it terms of carbohydrates. Following this method we find the nutritive ratio of an egg to be exactly 1:4. The balanced ration of a cow will show a nutritive ratio of 1:4.5 to 1:5. The ratio shown by the analysis of an egg, 1:4, would be called a "narrow" ration for a cow, that is, it would contain too large a proportion of protein for the carbohydrates. Judging by this, a hen should be fed a narrow ration in order to lay at her best. But there are other things to be considered in the problem. The bodily temperature of a hen is higher than that of a cow by two or three degrees. A hen is much more active than a cow and requires a greater supply of energy.

the cost of reduced weight and failing vigor. The food of maintenance is the first that is used. If a hen is fed just enough to keep her in a normal condition she would not lay any eggs, theoretically, although as a fact, she would lay a few at the expense of the stored fat and the wasting away of the tissues of her body.

The higher temperature of the hen as compared with a cow or other quadruped, and her active habits, would indicate that she would require a wider ration than one with the nutritive ratio of 1:4.

So far no one knows whether the balanced ration of a cow is a balanced ration for a laying hen, but some of our best experimentors are guessing that a rather wide ration would be best for a hen.

Without discussing this phase of the question further, we may assume that a nutritive ratio of 1:5 or 1:5.5 is practically correct for a laying hen. Then comes the question of quantity. Are we to watch the flock and as soon as we notice any indifference to feed, cut the supply down? If so, what becomes of the man who rises and shows a fine trapnest record under the hopper feeding system, as

will be shown to any one who will visit Mr. Davis' Glenolden Farm, at Glenolden, Pa.? Here the hens have feed by them month after month. Mr. Davis does not worry about over-fat hens. He wants his hens to eat, and his trapnests show that they produce eggs in perfectly satisfactory numbers.

The trouble with the advocates of the system of light feeding is that they go to extremes and do not perceive the fact that conditions are not favorable when fat hens do not lay.

To do her best as a layer, a hen must have abundant opportunity to exercise. "Make the hens work," cries the man who writes without thinking and sees without observing. Why, bless your soul, my friend, no one need think about making a hen work. She is a worker from the day she is born and is only happy and healthy when she is given a chance to work. Give her an excuse for exercising and she will not stop from morning till night, except when she is on the nest.

This is the secret of heavy production with heavy feeding. Observe we do not stop at even plentiful feeding. We believe in heavy feeding. Our hens have feed by them day after day, and it is the richest kind of feed, beef scrap of the highest quality on the market.

We have a little flock of hens which has been shut up just eighteen months. Never a moment during this time during which they have had their freedom. Four of them are of

uncertain age, but at least three years old last spring. Seven are younger, some being only thirteen months old. These hens have not known a hungry moment since they were shut up, that we might study them more closely. They have been fed a mixture of grains, which make an approximately balanced ration. Wheat, oats, barley, kafir corn, cracked corn, a few sunflower seeds, beef scrap, pure water, grit and oyster shell, charcoal and plenty of green stuff, all they will eat of the last, most of the time, has been the kind of feed they have been given. Those hens are not pure-breds; they were bought for another purpose than breeding stock. The older ones laid well last year and late in July, 1906, some chicks were hatched just to study heredity a little. They lay at the rate of a little more than 150 eggs each in a year and the pullets promise to make as good records.

Full and plenty feeding has been practiced on these hens. Results were not sought. We just tried the system of close confinement and liberal feeding to see what would happen. These hens have a run of 10 x 14 feet. They have never been sick a day, never lost their color, never moped and have kept right on laying, except during the molting season.

Suppose we had shut up a little pure-bred flock of a strain which would produce good layers. The result would no doubt have been one that would have tested the credulity of our readers. These hens are good layers, not because of hereditary tendencies, unless this

was accidental, for it did not come from breeding. They were bought of different people, selected by the Hogan method and shut up for study. We believe in the Hogan method. Its opponents may take either horn of the dilemma. Either these scrub hens are accidents discovered by the Hogan method, or they are good layers because of the system of feeding. We are inclined to think both method of selection and system of feeding have had something to do with the results. We begin to think we could in time, by feeding and selection, breed a strain of scrubs which would be a heavy egg-producing strain. This would be wasted effort, however, for we have the pure-bred fowls ready made, and it would be useless to begin at the bottom and go through the slow work of progress which others have done for us.

A word to the beginner: Don't start out after reading this with the notion that full and plenty feeding is all there is to do to secure heavy egg-production. Remember that good housing, sanitary conditions and, above all, exercise are all necessary to success. Give a hen a chance to work, and no matter how fat she may become, she will be vigorous, healthy and capable of producing eggs in larger numbers than would be possible with her sparingly fed sister. Secure the surroundings that make for health, then feed plenty, enough to keep the hens full, and they will do all it is possible for them to do.

Begin As An All Round Poultryman

A FEW years ago there was a great craze about the broiler business, and for a time broiler-farms were all the rage. Money was spent freely and extensive plants started for the purpose of producing broilers alone, with everything else in the way of profits as the merest incidentals.

Almost invariably these establishments came to grief and went out of business. We do not know of a single establishment in this country where the production of broilers is the prime object in its operation.

Then we heard about egg-farms, and the poultry publications were filled with plans for big establishments in which the production of eggs would be the principal object. Of the egg-farms, a good many are still in existence; but it is a matter of doubt if there are very many egg-farmers who do not make about as much from their sales of poultry as they do from eggs.

The egg-farm is necessarily a broiler-farm to a certain extent, if it is operated in the most profitable manner. It is necessary to hatch pullets every year to take the place of the old hens sold off, and for every pullet hatched there will be a cockerel, which must be sold at some age and the broiler size is a profitable one at which to send surplus cockerels to market.

The egg-farmer will also have practically as many old hens to sell as he has cockerels, as soon as he has reached the limit of his farm to carry hens, so the egg-farmer becomes a market poultryman, producing and selling eggs, broilers, roasters and old fowls.

Under average conditions, it costs in actual outlay somewhere between 35 and 50 cents to

raise a pullet to the laying age. It will cost \$2 more to keep her during her two laying years, so when a hen is ready to send to market she has eaten something like \$2.50 worth of feed. During this time she has produced say twenty dozen eggs, worth \$5, leaving her owner \$2.50 ahead in the operation. The hen is then worth for food, say 50 cents. The total profit to the owner for keeping the hens two and one-half years is, then, \$3.

This is assuming that all the eggs she produces were sold. Some of them will be used for hatching, however, but from these it may be assumed that certain pullets and cockerels will be hatched, the pullets to be kept as layers and the cockerels sold as broilers. It may safely be assumed that the cockerels sold will yield a profit large enough to pay for the eggs used in hatching, the feed and labor expended on them, with something added for net profit.

The rearing of fancy poultry is such a small part of the whole poultry business that it may be neglected in estimating profits, but it is a fact that any egg-farmer who will take pains to keep pure-bred stock, selecting his best birds for his breeding pens and using his best efforts to increase the laying quality of his flock, will soon find eggs and stock from his yards in demand for breeding purposes.

The market price of eggs is increasing steadily, year after year, and there is no better way to start in the poultry business than as an egg-farmer and grow into the fancy business. The start may be ever so modest, but if carefully conducted the business will increase rapidly. In the end there will be established a good egg and poultry business on a market basis which may be used to build

up a business in fancy poultry.

The egg-farmer has some advantage over the ordinary farmer in this matter. Naturally he would hatch a great many chicks in order to keep his laying flock up in numbers. This gives him an opportunity to buy feed in comparatively large quantities and at the lowest prices. Having a large number from which to select, he can be more critical in selecting breeding stock, as the rejected birds can be put into the market flock at no loss.

Almost without exception, the egg-farmers of the Eastern states have built up a good trade in fancy fowls for breeding purposes. In the West this is not so much the case, as poultrymen in the West are not so careful about selecting their breeding stock as they might be. We refer to the egg-farmers only in this connection, for western fanciers are as careful in selecting stock as those in any other part of the country.

Those who are contemplating a beginning in the poultry business should not make the mistake of fixing upon any one special part of the business for their profits. Every part of the poultry business is profitable. It costs no more to raise a pound of poultry than it does a pound of pork or beef, and the demand for poultry to eat is as good as it is for pork, if not better.

In preparing to enter the business, do not make up your mind to become an egg-farmer or a broiler-raiser, but plan to produce everything in the poultry line from eggs and squab-broilers to soft roasters and fat old hens. Study the business in all its aspects and become an all-round poultryman, covering the whole ground.

A Leghorn Flock Thirty Years Ago



THIRTY years ago a young member of a farm family bought a dozen Brown Leghorn eggs. Six of the eggs were from birds unrelated to the hens that had laid the others.

This spring five settings were hatched from twenty-eight Leghorn hens, direct descendants of the original dozen, with but the intermingling of new blood three times during the entire period.

Today these Leghorns are a pleasure to look at and to own, as their profitable record shows. Some may say: "But they must be small and weakly from such continued inbreeding." They are not. They are unusually good-sized, blocky birds, considering the breed, and for the purpose—a small farm or suburban flock—they are certainly preferable to some of the "bred-for-points," fancy-appearing, fancy-priced and dear to own at any price kind of birds sometimes seen cooped at the shows, birds that show plainly their weakened constitutions due to continued close confinement and inbreeding.

Thorough knowledge of the ancestry of these farm-raised fowls convinces one that inbreeding, rightly practiced with strong stock is not as dangerous as sometimes appears when other conditions of management are not given the attention necessary.

These birds have been successfully kept for the last eight years, during the winter time, in a furnace-heated cellar, the poultry room being partitioned off in a cool part of the basement and always kept clean. Plenty of light and room, but not allowed outdoors until spring, except during warm periods. Here another theory of some egg producers seems to be weakened, for the condition of these birds is perfect and they do not know what disease is.

The feed, egg and general expense account of this flock has been faithfully kept for more than ten years. Before this a record was made intermittently, but this has been destroyed. These figures show that for the amount invested, the time and the expense, they have paid well. Two chief reasons seem clear why these birds have done and continue to do so well:

First, for thirty years the flock has never been yarded. In fact, until recently the birds have never seen poultry netting.

Second, the size of the flock has been kept small, the breeders never numbering more than thirty. The eggs have been hatched by other, larger hens and the chicks raised by them and carefully looked after by the mistress of the flock, as only a woman can look after pets of any kind.

For generations back they have roamed the farm at will. This cannot help but make strong poultry. They have had a good hen house and warm, dry roosting room, but from daybreak to sunset all these years, when the weather permitted, they have searched for their own feed in their own way. Of course, regular feed has always been given, but no variety of patent laying feed or "condition" mashes, given in small runs, can ever equal the food

EDWARD I. PRATT

they can find in the freshly turned earth and green grass, as in straggling lines the flock follows the plowman or wanders through meadow and orchard, walking miles perhaps, but in doing so keeping in better appearance and condition than the best "pill" can ever make them.

This does not mean that chickens cannot successfully be kept in runs or in larger flocks in good-sized yards, but the results in this instance are significant and possibly more amateurs fail because of neglect of the fact that the "simple life" in the hen house is the best than all the other causes in the category of the poultry yard.

If more beginners would start with a

the oldest hens disposed of. The same plan with modifications has been continued since. Only two new cockerels have subsequently been added, both outcrosses.

Since their winter quarters plan has been adopted they have laid splendidly during cold weather and good through the spring, too. And for summer laying what real Leghorns are not good? In fact they have become quite well known locally and it is an easy matter to dispose of their eggs for hatching at good prices.

This spring the twenty-eight pullets and hens and two males, a cock and a cockerel, have the free run of about two acres. There is, however, a good-sized yard connected with the chicken house in which the birds are sometimes confined, but only when it



Convention Hall, Poultry Building, Jamestown Exposition.

Courtesy Secretary Murkin.

hen and a barnyard instead of fifty hens and a complicated outfit, fewer would end with the former inventory, as so many of them do.

The owner of these Leghorns bought the first eggs when a young girl. She cared for them herself on her father's farm for over fourteen years. They netted her more than her "pin money," too.

Then they moved to the suburbs. With plenty of room here the small flock was still allowed full liberty and were given even more care. The original chicks, as stated, were from two different flocks, entirely unrelated. The pullets saved were from one strain and the cockerels, two of them, from the other. There were eighteen hens and pullets the second summer, and for more than six years the same strain male birds were retained. At the end of six years eight or nine of the first hens were still on the farm and the balance were their offspring. Then a young cockerel of a new farm raised strain was secured and

is absolutely necessary. As before stated the hens are heavier than many strains of Leghorns as they are bred today. The coloring is medium and they have fair combs. They would not, of course, be called typical show birds, and in spite of their egg record for years back they would have to take back seats on the judging bench. The males are very fair looking birds and have good combs. The most noticeable feature of the birds is their extreme high state of health and thrift. They never seem to mope and the weather must be severe to drive them to the hen house or other shelter.

The entire family have become greatly attached to the little flock. It is needless, perhaps, to add that each bird is named, and a pet. "Joe" and "Pete" are inherited names of the present "lords of the roost," handed from sire to son for many years. Visitors to the house always ask for them and they can always be found, bright-eyed and scarlet-combed strutting around in the

orchard and back yard, guarding their mates as only Leghorn cocks can do. Their owner believes this the ideal way to be a poultry enthusiast.

For feed the flock has always been given a considerable quantity of table scraps, their owner being a member of a good-sized family. Then they have had an al-

most constant supply of skim and sour milk. For grain they have had mostly wheat and corn, the amount of each depending upon the time of the year. This has been varied with oats and barley and the usual odds and ends of feed always found on a large farm where much stock is kept.

Since they have been shut in during the winter season more care has been given to the rations and a wider range of grain food given, with bran mashes and plenty of cooked vegetables and green bone. Their owner has always been careful to avoid overfeeding. If anything they appear to have too little—when they are confined.

The Selection of Stock



THIS is usually best to start buying birds for breeding from in October, and to purchase March or April hatched pullets.

When you are selecting stock for laying purposes only, it is as well to remember that it is quite unnecessary to run a male bird with the pullets. In fact, they lay better without, and the eggs keep better when unfertilized. Experiment has proved that a pen of birds without a male began to produce eggs from one to two months earlier than a similar pen of birds with a male, and that the cost of production was about 30 per cent less.

Now, seeing that it is quite impossible to obtain a bird that combines in the highest degree of perfection the qualities of a good layer and first-class table bird, you should make up your mind to have the best in either one class or the other (or both). You can, of course, go in for the general utility bird, which combines the two qualities in a lesser degree of excellence, but it is well to understand that combined perfection in both directions is unattainable.

A good milking cow is usually lean, and you do not expect fine beef from it. All the nourishment after its bodily upkeep is provided for it turns into milk. In like manner the egg-producer is usually a non-sitter and a lean bird. All its spare nutriment, after a bare maintenance is provided for, is turned into eggs, to the detriment of its table qualities.

I will now give you the main characteristics of a good layer:—

Comb.—Neither too big nor too little, medium in fact; it should be red, and not white (anaemic) or yellow (liver).

Face.—Usually red; a white, anaemic, thin-faced fowl is never a good layer.

Shape.—A good layer is well developed behind, with rather a want of fullness in front.

Carriage.—Active, works about well, gathering plenty of albumen in the shape of worms and grubs. This activity is a proof that the bird, being a good layer, must find the necessary amount of albumen for her eggs. Nature impels her to do this. The lazy "corner boy" hen is never a good layer.

A few points now on the choice of a table bird.

You require a white-legged, white-skinned bird, with a broad, deep breast. It has been likened to a parallelogram with rounded corners, as in the Dorking, or a large fir cone, tapering from the shoulders to the rear, as in a Game bird. The skin

Cecil L. Byrne, England

should be fine, the bones small, and the body long.

I do not give any names of suitable breeds, as this article is devoted to selection in general.

A general utility bird must hit the happy medium. It must not be as big as the Brahma, which weighs twelve pounds, nor as small as the Leghorn. It should be easy to rear, strong, not wild, with well-knit frame and legs of medium length. Such birds will, as a rule, stand confinement well. This is the farmer's bird par excellence.

Of prize stock it is sufficient to say that in selection, besides health points, the Standard must be scrupulously adhered to. An expert requires no additional knowledge on the subject of selecting such stock, and the novice had far better call in the services of an expert, or he will perhaps rue trusting to his own judgment.

In buying stock; always inquire the age of the bird you wish to buy; but you should be able to form your own conclusions on this point, for I am sorry to say that fowl buying is not unlike horse buying, and statements made by would-be sellers must often be taken with some caution.

So here it will be appropriate to give you a few hints to enable you to form a judgment as to the age of a bird. A fowl has no teeth, so you must go by other signs. The comb, eye, face, wattles, breast, shanks, and spurs, all give indications as to age.

The comb and wattles of a young bird are smoother than those of an old bird, which become rough and scurfy.

The eyes and face generally have an indescribable youthful look. The spurs are either undeveloped or small, according to age.

The shanks are smooth and not hard or horny.

The breast at the lower end is not "set," but is formed of cartilage, which gives when pressure is applied to either side.

The carriage of a young pullet is youthful and graceful; whereas that of an old dowager hen is heavy and more clumsy. So much for the determination of age.

Now we come to the important subject of health. I have drawn up the following regulations for guidance in the actual choosing of a bird, for I have never seen a set of rules laid down in any well-known book.

1. Weigh a bird and see that it is up to weight for age and breed.

2. Observe the color of comb and face. It should be fresh, and not dark or leaden, reddish and not pale or anaemic.

3. Look well at the nostrils; if they are blocked up by a yellowish encrustation, reject the bird at once. It may have roup. If the nostrils are "running," as the saying is—i. e., if there is a watery discharge—also reject the bird. It may be incipient roup. It may, of course, be only a severe cold caught on the journey, but you cannot afford to take risks in such a matter; you must be on the safe side.

4. Observe the eyes; they must not have a frothy look, and there must not be any discharge from them.

5. With your forefinger and thumb open the mouth of the bird and smell its breath. Foetid breath means internal disorder, possibly liver complaint, which fowls are so subject to. If the disorder is slight, a dose of Epsom salts and dieting will remove it; but once again, you do not know what it is, and you are taking no risks. If liver complaint once thoroughly sets in, it is a bad job.

6. Feel what may for want of a better term, be called the stomach of the bird; I mean the soft part just below the ribs. If here you find a wad of fat, reject the bird. It will not lay or breed well, and very likely has a bad liver from being overfed, or from improper feeding.

7. See that the scales of the bird's legs are healthy and free from scaly disease. A bird which has "scaly leg" is certain to suffer in general health, and, therefore, in general utility, and you do not want to buy a diseased bird.

8. Note if the bird walks lame, and if so examine the leg carefully, and also the general condition of the bird. Lameness may mean a variety of things. On the right side with a dragging gait it means liver complaint. With obvious pain it may mean rheumatism or gout. One should never breed from a rheumatic or gouty bird. Lameness may be due to bumble foot or thorn, or there may be gout stones in the toes. In any case where lameness exists, examine the soles of the feet and note if there is any undue swelling present.

I hope the above hints on selection may be of value to those about to purchase stock; but I am convinced a novice would save money by calling in an expert.

(Editor's Note.—It should be remembered that Mr. Byrne is an English fancier and his recommendation to select fowls with white skin and shanks is not applicable to this country, unless one is selecting one of the white-skinned breeds. Otherwise his advice is as sound for this country as it is for England.)

Comfort and Kindness in Poultry Yards



HERE was a time, not so many years ago, when the average poultry-keeper gave little thought to the comfort of his fowls and paid no attention to their convenience, being content to let them sleep in some open shed or on the limbs of the trees in the orchard.

Kindness was almost an unknown quantity in the poultry yard of those days, no one dreaming that the hens had a means of revenging themselves on their owners for unkind treatment. In those days, hens, not being half fed, were natural foragers. They knew how to dig potatoes, pick peas, or select the ripening tomatoes. They understood when peaches were getting ripe and grapes were delicacies to which they paid great attention and enjoyed to the fullest.

Whenever in their search for feed they interfered with garden, orchard, or vineyard, they were chased away with club, harried by the house dog and deliberately made as wild as possible, so they would fly in every direction as soon as their owner appeared.

Younger poultry fanciers may think this picture is overdrawn, but it is purposely made rather mild in order that we may not exceed the bounds of their belief.

In return for this lack of attention to their comfort and lack of kindness in dealing with them, the hens of those days laid forty or fifty eggs in the spring and devoted the remainder of their time to earning their own livelihood. We can well remember when such things as winter eggs were hardly thought of. Farm wives laid down eggs for winter, when they had a surplus, by packing them in dry oats or in salt and keeping them in a cool place from some time in the summer until winter. These eggs lacked something of being first-class when used, but answered for cooking pastry and passed inspection, often with some qualms of conscience on the part of the good housewife intent on pumpkin pies or toothsome cake for the family.

Even to this day, a good many poultry-keepers do not understand the benefits that may be derived from treating poultry kindly. Most of those who keep poultry make some effort to furnish them with some sort of shelter, and it is not uncommon to find really comfortable houses for the hens on the farm, but the throwing of clubs and the use of the dog is by no means an obsolete custom.

In a large number of instances, it seems difficult or inadvisable to confine the hens. Indeed, the farm hen should be given the largest possible liberty that she may seek out and destroy noxious insects, turn to good account waste grain and weed seeds, and become to some extent a gleaner, turning into money the things that would injure or which would be otherwise wasted.

About every farm there is more or less shattered grain, and about every orchard in the older part of the country there are noxious insects which make good egg-food when the hens are allowed to consume them.

In any case, it is much easier to shut a flock of hens out than to shut them in. Shut a flock of hens in a yard where they have only to eat what is given them and loaf the remainder of the time, and it will not be long before they

will learn to get out unless every precaution is taken to keep them confined.

Turn the same flock out on a farm, where they can roam as far as they will, and it is comparatively easy to keep them out of the garden, door yard and berry patches. This is especially true if the owner makes friends of his hens, feeds them properly and makes them comfortable in every way.

Even in summer, hens like such stray bits of green stuff as waste fruits and vegetables, parings and all such things that usually go to the pigs. Fed to hens, this sort of feed is put to the best possible use, for hens will make better returns for it than pigs would.

There is a solid satisfaction in having about



Good Friends. Photo by A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wis.

a place a flock of contented hens which do not take alarm at the sight of a human being, a dog, or a boy, going peacefully about the place, tame enough to approach one and talk

in chicken language or stand about with the peculiarly friendly expression characteristic of a tame hen.

Fowls brought up on friendly terms with the owner require less feed than wild ones, because they are more quiet in their disposition. The chicks mature quicker and at less cost, because they are contented and less nervous and active. It is an established fact that hens which are so kindly treated that they are on familiar terms with their owners and keepers will produce more eggs than wild ones. If a hen is so fearful of a human being that she will fly from her nest when approached, she will not lay that day and her capacity to produce eggs will be reduced. Henry Van Dresher once told the writer that he could reduce the egg-output of his flock 10 per cent by throwing a club among the fowls when they were eating their morning meal.

An uncomfortable hen will not lay, nor will she put on flesh.

As a matter of profit as well as of satisfaction, it should be the policy of every keeper of poultry to seek after the comfort of his flock in the way of housing and feed. Study their needs and cater to their appetites in every way. A well-fed hen is the first requisite to large egg-production. The theory that fat hens will not lay was exploded long ago. As long as a hen has all the exercise she will willingly take, there is no danger of getting her too fat to lay, if she is fed the largest possible variety of feed and has plenty of water and oyster shell.

A hen will not take exercise for the mere pleasure of roaming about. If she is confined she must have something to scratch about, even if she gets only a few grains from it. If she has her liberty she will keep going in her search for toothsome insects—if insects can be said to be toothsome to a hen.

Give the hens an opportunity to get into cool shade in summer and a warm house in winter. Keep on good terms with them by treating them kindly and they will repay you by producing eggs to the highest possible limit.

Do Not Undertake Too Much

ONE of the most prolific causes of failure in the poultry business is undertaking too much at the beginning. The beginner from long thinking and much reading about poultry, becomes very enthusiastic and lays his plans to do more than he is capable of doing well and before he realizes his mistake he has on his hands a flock which is larger than his space will accommodate or that requires more time than he has at his disposal.

It very often happens the beginner starts by purchasing an incubator, which is a very good way to start, if the incubator is not used too long the first year.

The modern incubator is built to hatch and usually does its work with satisfaction. From the eggs put in the machine, the owner gets from fifty to ninety chicks for every hundred eggs, and they are brought out with so little trouble and take so little

room when first hatched that the machine is started again. The first ones hatched are not very large when the second hatch comes off and the satisfied beginner thinks rearing poultry where incubators and brooders are used is merely child's play and so a third lot of chicks would be a good thing to have. In the end he will hatch perhaps 300 chicks when he has only room for 100.

At first the chicks get along nicely, for little chicks require only a small amount of space for each one. But chicks have a habit of growing amazingly when they are well cared for and the beginner always gives his first chicks a lot of attention.

Presently he finds that he is becoming crowded for room. He has the chicks which are getting larger all the time, but his land does not increase by so much as a square foot. Here is where a mistake is

usually made. When the beginner finds that he has more chicks than his land can carry if he would have the courage to give away one-third or one-half of them to someone who could give them room and care, he would be the gainer in the end. But he seldom does this. He tries makeshift methods and these may answer for a while, but as the chicks grow older he finds that nature has a way of balancing up accounts. If the chicks are not given the proper space by the owner, nature steps in and makes space by the simple expedient of killing off a part of them, thus leaving room for the remainder. When a flock of growing chicks becomes crowded for room, one of two things happens: They stop growing properly, or disease carries off a part of them. Once disease breaks out in a flock of chicks it does not always stop when the surplus is reduced, but keeps on and reduces the flock until often only two or three survive.

We distinctly remember a flock started by an enthusiastic beginner. There were eighty-four chicks in the flock and they had only a very limited backyard for a range. There was enough room in that backyard for two dozen chicks and about one dozen old hens, if the space had properly been managed. Our friend who owned them took great pride in showing his chicks, and not a little satisfaction in showing how he could manage a big flock in a little space.

The chicks did look nice for four or five weeks, then something happened. Some of the chicks began to droop a little.

Chicken tonics did not seem to have the desired effect and in a few days they died. In the meantime others of the flock began to lose interest in their feed. They also died and within two weeks the chicks were dying every day. It was impossible to say just what was the matter. The chicks went light and in a few days died and this kept on until only two of them were left.

If our friend had given away three-fourths of his chicks the day they were hatched, he would have then had as many as the space at his command could have carried and these might have been reared to useful maturity. As it was, he lost his labor and his money and made a dead failure the first year. However, he was not one of the kind that gives up or cannot see a mistake after he has made it. He started over again the next season and is now a rather well-known fancier who often laughs about that first flock.

These words may come to some beginner who has unwittingly overstocked himself in his enthusiasm. If they do, we give him this advice that he may learn how to save himself by loss. If you have more chicks than you can care for or give comfortable space, sell them or give them away rather than keep them any longer.

A few years ago we heard a great deal about a certain intensive poultry plant where hundreds of fowls were kept on a very small space. We visited the place several times and it was an admirably managed one. The owner is no more engaged in intensive poultry-breeding. He found that several kinds of disease kept appear-

ing in his flock in spite of the attention given to it. He keeps a few fowls now and these are healthy and profitable. He found that intensive poultry-keeping is an expensive business.

Every poultry-keeper should be careful about overcrowding. It is a very costly experiment in about nine cases out of ten. Even where the chicks do not die outright, they usually grow up lacking in vitality and productiveness.

He who undertakes too much, loses all. Begin with a large margin for growth and the poultry business will furnish the means for its own extension. If the beginning is made by undertaking too much, there is imminent danger of losing the whole amount invested in it.

This is not written to discourage the beginner, but to warn him against a very common mistake. It is so easy in these days of good incubators for a beginner to be tempted to overstock his yards before he realizes what is being done. In many cases if hens were used it would be better for the beginner, but the up-to-date beginner feels that he must employ modern methods, and not understanding how they work, he overdoes the business.

Every over-sanguine beginner should cut out the title at the head of this article and paste it in his hat where he can consult it several times every day.

Sometimes we think older breeders might follow this course with benefit to themselves, but they ought to know better by this time and this is not written for them.

An Hour With Our Exchanges

ON the subject of preserving eggs. F. O. Wellcome says in the "Poultry Keeper" that he has never found it necessary to use preservatives. He puts infertile eggs in boxes and puts them in his cool cellar where they keep perfectly sweet for months and are good for any purpose, better for cakes and frosting than perfectly fresh ones. It should be remembered that Mr. Wellcome packs only infertile eggs and keeps them in a cool cellar. He says he does not find it necessary even to turn them.

Dr. Sanborn says in the "Poultry Keeper" that he finds cracked corn and high-grade beef scrap a perfect feed for growing chicks which have the run of a grassy orchard. He gets his white Wyandottes up to weight on this feed. He cautions his readers not to expect as good results where the chicks are shut in bare yards. It is probable that if chicks in confinement were given plenty of green stuff, they would do well on this ration in yards. Dr. Sanborn insists on pure water and plenty of grit.

Mrs. Swaysgood says in the "Petaluma Poultry Journal" that the poultry-keeper does not have to work hard, but that eternal vigilance is the price of success. It will not do to work today and play tomorrow. The watchful eye must go over the ground every day, for each day brings new conditions which must be met.

In a recent number of "The Feather," T. F. McGrew makes some sensible sentences apropos of the results of the Australian laying competition. He points out that more eggs were produced by the hens in this competition than ever were produced before and that every hen entered in this competition belonged to some one of the pure-bred varieties. He argues that as long as no other kind of a hen can produce half as many eggs as have been produced by Standard-bred hens, it is useless to keep mongrels.

"If the production of eggs is the most valuable branch of the poultry industry," says Mr. McGrew, "how can anyone who may be engaged in their production be so short-sighted and foolish, so careless, or so neglectful of their own interests as to pass the only valuable feature of success and hold on to the mongrel product, which rarely pays for its keep."

He then cites the case of A. B. Cook, a New England poultryman, who is able to get \$500 profit from 300 hens, when they lay 150 eggs each in a year. It costs Mr. Cook 8 cents a dozen to produce eggs, and Mr. McGrew thinks this is a very good opportunity to make money, a conclusion in which we fully agree with him.

Discussing the improvement in the shape of the Wyandotte, Mr. McGrew says in "The Feather" that without doubt the Cheston strain produced the best shape seen in recent years. Going further he

says the shape has not been greatly improved during the last ten years and that the "influence of the score card, as illustrated by its use for over twenty years in this country, has thoroughly convinced the writer that it is detrimental to breed characteristics. So little attention has been paid to breed formation, as rated by the score card, and a lack or weakness of color has been so severely punished as to lead away from type and encourage color."

All this is very true, but the fact remains that in Silver Wyandottes there has not been any improvement in color in recent years. We willingly admit that very fine Silver Wyandottes appear in the show room from time to time, but the average of the variety is not better now than it was when it was admitted to the Standard. For some reason the English know better how to breed color in Silver Wyandottes than we do. As to shape, a thirty-year-old illustration of "American Sebrights," in a catalogue issued by a Philadelphia seed house, shows birds of fine type and we happen to know they reproduced themselves with considerable exactness.

Writing about the new Standard weight for Single Comb Black Minorcas, Geo. H. Northup, secretary of the Minorca Club, says, in "Farm Poultry" that he does not consider the increase of one pound in the Standard weight any detriment to the breed, or that it will tend to encourage the breeding of a larger and coarser type of

this variety. He says he imported a pen of this variety twenty years ago which was up to the present Standard weight. The old Standard said, other things being equal, the prize should be given to the largest bird. This would give the prize to a ten-pound bird over a bird of Standard weight, other things being equal, so the

old Standard directly encouraged the breeding of heavy birds. The new Standard provides that, all other things being equal, the bird nearest Standard weight shall be given the prize. Thus if a bird weighing eight and one-fourth pounds were competing with one weighing ten pounds and they were alike in all other

things, the under-weight bird would be declared winner, because it was nearest nine pounds in weight. Mr. Northup thinks the new Standard weight will tend to encourage breeding birds as nearly as possible to Standard weight, which seems entirely reasonable.

Poultry Fattening in Great Britain



PRIL fowls from America were selling in London as high as 10 pence (20 cents) a pound, and single birds for as much as four and sixpence (\$1.08). This was due in part to the scarcity of home-grown chickens and in part to the fine quality of the foreign fowls—part Canadian and part American, I believe—shipped from Chicago.

For various reasons, Great Britain is at present quite unable to supply the home demand for poultry in spring and early summer and has to look for it from overseas. Curiously enough from the Continent, which supplies her so largely with eggs, she gets hardly any poultry, nothing but limited quantities of milk chickens, for the big London restaurants and the plutocrat foreigners who have taken up their residence in this country. Foreign fowls we get from Russia, but these are chiefly from Siberia, from Australia and New Zealand, but chiefly from America. The quality of these latter has vastly improved within the last two or three years, and they now hold the market.

I am under the impression that these fine fowls, which have been selling for over a dollar apiece on the London wholesale market, have been reared and fattened on the Sussex plan, that trained fatteners from Sussex have been imported into America to teach poultry fatteners there the methods so successful in Sussex. Be this as it may, a description of these methods will, I think, be of interest to your readers, in case they may wish to breed for the London market, or even for the home demand. In egg-production, it must be confessed we have nothing to teach you, but we can and do produce table fowls even finer than those imported ones lately selling so well in the central market, only we cannot produce them so early in the year except in very small quantities.

The great poultry fattening district in England is situated in the County of Sussex, and lies about equi-distant between London and the South Coast. This is the home of the Sussex fowl. This is not quite the same breed as the famous Dorking fowl—it is an improved Dorking, that is, Dorking crossed with other breeds. It is hardier, a quicker grower and a better layer than the pure Dorking, which is today entirely a fanciers' fowl.

A table fowl for the London market must be white-skinned, with white shanks and feet, free from feathers; must be large in size and of a square build, yet light boned. All these qualities are to be found in the Sussex fowl. In general appearance it approximates to the Dorking. It has wide shoulders, a broad, flat back, a broad, square breast, carried well forward, with long and deep breast bone. The skin is fine in texture, and the thighs short and stout. The shanks are also short. The

C. D. Leslie, England

weight of the cock is nine pounds and upwards, and the adult hen seven and upwards.

There is a Sussex Club, which recognizes three varieties, the Red, the Light and the Speckled, and there is a Standard, to which they are bred, but the breeder for market



Silver Princess, owned by Dr. Wolfe, Bloomfield, N. J.

pays little heed to this. Size, shape and stamina are the three points he bears in mind when selecting his stock birds, and color of the plumage he ignores.

Though the fatterer rears a fair number of chickens, he has to buy most of them. These he gets either in the neighborhood or imports from Wales or Ireland, for it is in the art of converting the lean running chick into a fatted fowl that he is supreme. He puts them



White Plymouth Rocks on the Roost. Owned by Eugene Fletcher, Peotone, Illinois. Flashlight by F. Ray Gilkerson.

up to fatten at from twelve to sixteen weeks old.

The hatching and rearing methods carried on in Sussex will strike American readers as primitive in the extreme. They are, but the Sussex peasantry are very conservative and insist on raising their chickens as their fathers did—or rather mothers, for the rearing of the chickens is left almost entirely to women.

The Sussex hen wife lives, as a rule, in a cottage with a half acre or so of garden attached, for which her husband, who works for one of the neighboring farmers, pays about 18 pence a week rent. Usually she has leave to set some of the coops on the adjacent grass field, and she also utilizes the roadside as a chicken-rearing ground, there being in most Sussex roads a strip of grass a yard or so wide between hedge and roadway. The stock fowls, of which there are seldom more than half a dozen, always range at large. Their sleeping house is a simply-built lean-to shed built against the cottage wall. Such new-fangled things as incubators and brooders are sternly avoided. The plant consists of a few coops, home-made out of old boxes. But primitive as these methods are, the hen wife will raise a surprisingly large number of chicks from the half dozen hens in the course of the year and will have eggs to sell as well.

The chickens hatch out very easily. Big broods are the rule rather than the exception, the hens being large and able to cover fifteen eggs—in summer, broods of fifteen are often seen. When the chickens are out of the shell a day, hen and brood are moved into the open and the former put in a coop. The chickens are fed on Sussex ground oats. From first to last they get nothing else. This is whole oats crushed between stones in Sussex mills, till the grain is reduced to a powder and the husk shredded to nothing. It is the finest chicken-raising feed in the world. It is mixed with water into a stiff paste and fed on a board. Given thus, the chickens need no water. Sometimes a little maize meal is added, but only in small quantities, as it tends to make the flesh yellow, and white flesh is insisted upon by the market.

Though the chicks get no luxuries, nothing but ground oats and water, they thrive amazingly, and by the time they are three months old are big, gawky creatures, all bone and feather. They are now ready for fattening and are sold to the fatterer. He comes and fetches them and pays cash for them, the price varying according to the season. In the autumn it falls as low as 42 cents; in the spring it rises to 84 cents; not only so, but in the spring, owing to the scarcity, he takes them smaller.

The fattening coops are long cages built of light laths. The usual length is seven feet, and they are divided into three compartments, each holding four to six chickens, according

to whether the fattener is crowded for room or not. A trough is hung in front of the cage and the feed ladled into it. This feed consists of Sussex ground oats moistened with milk instead of water, with a little rough fat added. The milk is usually sour, and given thus has a certain dietetic value, taking the place of green feed.

For about a fortnight the chickens feed freely, but after that they get tired of confinement and their appetites begin to fail. They are then "half fat," and must be either killed or crammed.

The feed given is just the same, but it is poured into a funnel-shaped receptacle and driven thence by means of a piston and treadle arrangement into a long rubber nozzle. The operator tucks the fowl under one arm, puts the nozzle down the bird's throat and presses the treadle, forcing the liquid feed into the fowl's crop. The second the crop is full he raises his foot, withdraws the nozzle and returns the fowl to the cage. The whole operation takes less than a minute.

After a fortnight of this treatment the birds are "ripe" for killing. They are fasted twen-

ty-four hours, killed, plucked, shaped and sent to market.

Really prime fowls command \$1.80 in the spring, and the price seldom falls below 96 cents in the autumn. The fattener expects to average a shilling (24 cents) a pound on the birds he sends to market, and is seldom disappointed.

Fowls which are yellow-skinned, feathered-legged or show dark colored legs are never thought so much of by the market, which always gives the preference to white-skinned, white-legged birds.

THE FOWL OF DESTINY



HE most neglected of our most popular breeds is the French Houdan. Not the Houdan with Polish or Creve blood in their veins — not the ordinary \$2.00 kind, but the large-bodied, pedigreed, trapnested Houdan. They can be had in small numbers and at long prices that are blue ribbon winners. They are, if pure bred, as tough and rugged as a dunghill and as active as the Minorcas or Leghorns. They are as densely feathered as a Cochin and as heavily bodied as the Plymouth Rock.

There is no fowl that possesses the natural qualifications for heavy egg production, especially in winter, as the Houdans do. They have nothing to freeze, no combs, no wattles, and they are alive every minute of the day. They positively never sit, and will lay in a cold, changeable winter in unheated coops, when all other breeds stop. The Houdan from one day to extreme old age is rugged,

L. L. LUCAS

heartly, healthy, vivacious, and they breed very true, hardly any culls. Especially is this true in color, and they will keep their color for years.

There is now a good chance for those who will start with pure Houdans. They can make it pay. The trouble has been that the Houdans have been crossed in England with the White Crested Black Polish; also the Creve, and the results have been appalling, as those that have been sent out were poor layers, homely crested and threw lots of four-toed chicks.

Some birds weigh from seven to nine pounds. Their eggs are very large, running thirty ounces to the dozen.

The Houdan chick is very rugged and hardy from the start. At eight weeks the chicks will weigh full two pounds each in hun-

dred lots and make the finest broilers, for they carry more breast meat than any other breed. At five months the pullets begin to lay, and at six months all will be laying and average six pounds each right through the flock.

Once started, there is no let-up to their laying. The coldest weather has no effect upon the Houdan egg production. They bear confinement well and will remain contentedly behind a five-foot wire. They are never wild or hawky like the Mediterraneans, and never grow fat and lazy like the Rocks or Dots. Then they are absolutely non-sitters, and absolutely the greatest winter layers known. In the poor man's little back yard, on the great farms, or for the gentleman's fine country residence place, they have no equal, for they combine utility and beauty.

As a fancier's fowl they breed true. Every chick that come is a Houdan, and you don't have to raise 1,000 of them to get one show bird. Sun or corn never changes their color.

Poultry Exhibits at the County Fair

IT is our humble opinion that fanciers do not do all they should to make the poultry exhibit at the county fairs what it should be. It is quite true that the fairs generally occur at a time when the birds are not at their best, but all stand an equal chance. Again, very often the committee chosen to make the awards is not capable of judging a fowl, according to its merits, so the ribbons count for nothing; but among the hundreds of spectators there are always many who do know the quality of the exhibit, and while you do not often make a fine sale at the fair, we have always found it a very excellent way to advertise what we have. The sight of a nicely cooped exhibit arouses ambition in many who have heretofore considered "a chicken is a chicken," and they resolve to raise the standard of their flock, and at once there is a

movement toward better poultry and more of it.

In our county, the fair board and poultry association work together to mutual benefit, and hire an expert judge to place the awards.

The question often arises, "Shall we let the huckster in?" There are different kinds of hucksters, of course, but for the most part, they are good fellows, and while their stock is not all first-class, they add much to the attractiveness of the show by bringing almost every variety that is bred; and their competition doesn't hurt the fancier. We are always willing to let them have their place in the show.

We think that as a rule, the fair associations do not stop to consider what a big thing the poultry industry is, or they would offer larger premiums. A fair sample of premium

list reads like this:

Best loaf of wheat bread.....	\$1.00
Best glass blackberry jelly.....	.50
Best pair White Plymouth Rocks.....	1.00
Best White Rock Pullet.....	.50

Is there any fairness in that? How much time and money is invested in a loaf of bread, a glass of jelly, or jar of pickles? Twenty-five cents would pay for either, and in producing your pair of fine chickens you have invested many dollars and several years of work and study. We believe this condition exists mainly because the fair associations have not been taught to look upon chicken raisers in the same light as the growers of fine stock, and it is up to the poultry people to change the condition of affairs. Let us make up our minds to show more pure-bred poultry at the county fairs.—Mrs. E. E. Edwards.

Of Interest to Advertisers and Contributors

Owing to the increase in our circulation, it has become necessary to close our forms earlier in the month than has heretofore been our rule. We have been closing the forms on the 20th of the month, previous to the date, but we are now compelled to close earlier. Hereafter contributions or advertisements received

after the 15th of the month will not be inserted the month following. Remember, this is positively the best we can do and get out on time. Forms close the fifteenth of the month previous to the date. The paper we use and the ink necessary to use in doing fine printing requires more time between printing

and binding than ordinary low quality paper and cheap ink, and we must have fifteen days to print and bind our present editions. Send in your copy for advertisements so it will reach us not later than the 15th. The earlier copy is received the better chance it has of getting preferred position without charge.

MAKING HIS OWN PRICES



THE other day we were standing on one of the foot-hills of the Coast Range of mountains, in Northern California, looking at the far away snow-capped peaks of Shasta, Lassen, Trinity and other scenic splendors lying all around us, when our companion pointed away across the hills and said: "Off there is Bella Vista, where Turkey Williams lives."

"Turkey Williams," we said, inquiringly, "what gave him that name?"

"It happened right over here at Redding," was the answer, "and has made a backwoods rancher known all over the country, for the story got into the newspapers and no doubt you have heard of him if you will think a minute."

We could recall having heard of Mr. Williams, but the details of the story, if we ever knew them, had been lost. We asked for the story and it is worth while to repeat it:

Williams was a rancher who lived—and still lives—in the foot-hills near the valley of the Sacramento River. He was a progressive sort of a man and concluded that the foot-hill country with its big range, cheap grain from the Sacramento valley and its perfect climate, would be a good place to raise turkeys.

When we say foot-hills in the east, immediately there rises in our minds a vision of barren hills rising by gradual degrees, higher and higher until the peaks covered with everlasting snow are reached; but foot-hills are not such barren places, as we find when we reach them. They are merely high-lying bits of land separated by deep gulches. The gulches have very steep sides and are difficult to climb, but from bottom to top they are covered with a park-like growth of white oaks, pines and scrub oaks, with an occasional black oak. In places, ragged chapparal bushes grow thickly, preventing passage except in a painfully slow way, and manzanita shrubs spring up here and there, not often too thickly to prevent easy ingress.

The levels between the gulches are called benches and these are very fertile when irrigated. The irrigation ditches run along the hillsides and across the highest parts of the benches so as to allow the water to flow through the lateral ditches over the cultivated fields. If the reader thinks these benches are always simple narrow strips of land, he is mistaken. Some of them have thousands of acres on them and are quite a journey across, as we have reason to know, having got lost in the scrub while trying to short-cut across one of them, wandering around for hours before we found where we were.

The ranch of "Turkey Williams" lies on a plain-like bench with rolling prairie-like hills back of him. Here white oak trees bear abundant crops of acorns, manzanitas furnish seedy berries of a pleasant acid taste and the wild life of original woodlands abounds.

The turkey experiment was a success. The turkeys were herded on the range, dogs being used to control them, much as

they would have been used in herding sheep. They were driven to the house every night, fed in the morning and then sent out on the hills to forage.

When Thanksgiving came, Mr. Williams took a wagon-load of turkeys to Redding and offered them to the largest firm there. Now this little town of 4,000 people up in Shasta County supplies about five counties with provisions, mill and miners' supplies, and one firm there does a business about which a good many rather big establishments in Chicago would be inclined to boast. A business of \$6,000,000 a year is not to be passed by lightly even in a big state. Naturally the proprietors of this big store felt that they had the situation pretty well in hand, and when Mr. Williams came in with his turkeys and offered



White-Crested Black Polish Cock. Owned by G. E. Winters, West Hampton Beach, New York.

them for sale, the buyer named the price he was willing to give. It was holiday time and turkeys were in demand. Mining towns live well, even if they do live largely on canned goods. When they can buy real live turkeys they are willing to pay a price for them; but the big store wanted to have a profit, so they made an offer that would leave them a good margin.

To the surprise of the gentleman who was conducting the negotiations, Mr. Williams said he owned the turkeys up to date and would make the price. He wanted \$1.50 a head, or no sale. Probably Mr. Williams said he would take a dollar and four bits each, but the two sums are the same, so it does not matter as far as accuracy is concerned.

The buyer for the big store assumed an air and laughed at the plain rancher who assumed to have any rights in the deal beyond taking what was offered. Negotiations were suspended at once and Mr. Williams proceeded to sell his turkeys from the wagon at his own price, and they

went like hot cakes in a lumber camp. A dollar and four bits was his price, wholesale or retail, and he got it, going home feeling that he had carried the day.

Christmas came and Mr. Williams again appeared in Redding with a load of turkeys. The big store was offered the lot. The buyer said, not to haggle, he would take them at \$1.50; but turkeys had gone up in Mr. Williams' scale of prices. Again negotiations were suspended, but not for long. Before the turkey-raiser could get out of the door he was called back and told to unload and come in and get his \$2.00 each.

The next season, when the time came for marketing turkeys, the big store did not wait for Mr. Williams to come in. They sent him word that he could bring in 500 turkeys and never mentioned the price. When they were delivered, Mr. Williams named what he thought they were worth and it was paid without a murmur.

This poultryman is fair-minded and named a fair price and got it. Incidentally he became known all up and down the Sacramento Valley. Ask about "Turkey Williams" anywhere from Sacramento to the Oregon line, from the river to the most remote mining-camp on either side of the river, and you will find he is known.

Now he breeds turkeys, Angora goats and merino sheep, and is said to be very comfortably situated. He has almost established a custom in his county. We have never been in a place where the seller makes the price as often as is the case up in the foot-hills of Northern California. The man who has fruits, berries, poultry, eggs, hogs, or cattle to sell, is allowed to have something to say about the price. We have known a deal to be broken off because of a difference of a small sum, the seller insisting on getting his price. This is largely due to the fact that consumers are more numerous than producers. The foot-hills and mountains are filled with miners, mill men, herders and prospectors, all of whom have big appetites, a taste for good things and money to pay for what they want. Besides, just a little farther north, the seasons are weeks later and the demand for the products of the soil is unfailing and constantly growing.

Today—June 18—we have been eating cherries worth 6 cents a pound, peaches worth 5 cents a pound, Logan berries that sell for 10 cents a box of less than a pint, and dewberries that are worth as much. In a country where a man can sell strawberries to the amount of nearly \$170.00 from a quarter of an acre of land, getting 10 cents a pound for them, it stands to reason that the seller with any courage at all will be able to get his own price. This is specially true since "Turkey Williams" established the principle that it takes two to make a bargain, even if one of them is a plain rancher. May his followers increase in number.

Do not put off sending copy for your advertisement. Send it now while you are thinking of it. You will get good positions if you do.

CURRENT COMMENT

News and Notes

The editor of *POULTRY* can be secured to judge a limited number of poultry shows during the coming show season.

The coming show season promises to be one of great activity. It is the poultry shows that stimulates the poultry industry and every fancier should help out by showing his birds.

It is about time to begin to inquire about prices for breeding stock. The best time to buy is in the fall and our advertisers have the best strains. Tell them you saw it in *POULTRY*.

Frank Heck announces that he will shortly begin the publication of a strictly fanciers' poultry journal, which will deal with pure-bred fowls alone, making show stock a specialty. The introductory price will be 25 cents a year.

In the Australian duck-laying competition three pens of Indian Runners, each containing six ducks made records of 1,399, 1,372 and 1,259 respectively. Two-hundred-egg ducks are coming and their name is Indian Runner. More should be bred in this country.

On the small farm chickens are more profitable than any other kind of stock. They consume the waste which on the average farm goes to the hogs; they are easy to control and turn feed into dollars faster than anything else which can be kept.

There is a lively demand for good stock this season. It is beginning early. We have never had as many inquiries at this time in the year as we are having now. We always recommend our advertisers as a matter of mutual benefit.

In this number we publish dates for all poultry shows which have been received. We will be glad to have every show secretary send us the dates of his show, giving the name of the judge, as most exhibitors want to know who is going to judge where they show.

The premium list of the Hagerstown Poultry Show is now in press and copies can be secured by writing W. F. Spahr, Secretary Poultry Department, Hagerstown, Maryland. Senator Betts and Mr. Spahr are making the effort of their lives to make the coming show a record breaker.

Please remember that hereafter our only advertising rates will be 20 cents a line, \$2.80 an inch, each insertion. No discount for time or space. Big and little treated alike and given the same price. We are sorry to raise rates, but we want to make a little profit on our business and the old rates did not allow this.

John Henry, Watertown, Ontario, has a hen which has made a fine record as a layer, laying 237 eggs during her first laying year. She began laying December 25, 1905, and made a monthly record as follows: January, 30; February, 24; March, 27; April, 26; May, 19; June, 17; July, 15; August, 17; September, 15; October, 8; November, 19; December, 20. The mother of this hen, a Barred Plymouth Rock, laid 229 eggs in a year. Ten of her daughters laid 1,500 eggs in a year, two of this number being July pullets. The eggs from each of these ten pullets sold for \$5.17. This is the kind of hens that come from careful selection and the "full and plenty" method of feeding. They are the kind that make money for their owners and prove that poultry-keeping is worth while.

It is very natural that our professional affections should be so fixed on *POULTRY* that it holds first place. Without desire to make invidious distinctions we hold our esteemed contemporary, *The Feather*, next to our first love, because of its artistic and general literary excellence and because of the esteem in which we hold the "two Dromios" of the poultry profession, Howard and McGrew. Notwithstanding the high place in which we hold our journalistic competitor, and the publisher and editor thereof, we feel compelled at times to join issue with them and dissent in a positive manner from their statements. This does not occur often, but we would not be doing our whole duty to the Dependent Order of Poultry Publishers if we were to allow an erroneous statement to go unchallenged because of our affection for a friend or two. In the July number of *The Feather* appears a very interesting article concerning swans. In this article is the twice repeated statement that swans live largely on "verbiage."

Turning to page 1602 of the latest edition of Webster's International Dictionary—secured in exchange for advertising—we find this definition: "Verbiage. The use of many words without necessity, or little sense; a superabundance of words." Washington Irving says: "Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking." Tennyson wrote: "This barren verbiage among men."

We submit that the silent swan is falsely accused when it is said to subsist on verbiage. The only animal, bird or reptile on earth which lives mostly on verbiage is the poultry editor. Give the editor of a poultry publication plenty of verbiage and he will live like a king and his equator will expand like unto that of our two friends who lead a lingering existence in Washington, when they might enjoy life by living elsewhere, say, in Peotone. Give us—we speak for the profession now—plenty of verbiage and fresh air in sufficient quantities and we will not care whether school keeps or not.

To be sure verbiage is consumed in considerable quantities by other human beings at times. These occasional consumers are those who are filled with a desire to make amendments to every motion that is offered at the annual meetings of the American Poultry Association. The verbiage consumer comes out strong on these occasions. Some members of the poultry fraternity cannot use verbiage to any extent without choking down and gasping for breath. This is particularly noticed when one of them is unexpectedly invited to stand right up and say things at a banquet or on some similar occasion. Any one can pick out a verbiage consumer in a few minutes. It is this habit that gives McGrew the proud title of "the Demosthenes of the poultry fraternity". Give him a good supply of verbiage and the rounded sentences fall from his lips in a silver stream which echoes to the stars and reverberates through the deep places of space like a resistless tide, which moves in accord with the music of the spheres. We like a little verbiage ourselves occasionally. It helps to fill space when the fount of wisdom runs low.

In answer to our request that our readers who have not joined the American Poultry Association tell us why, a brother writes that he never joined because he has never seen where he would benefit by doing so. What sort of an answer is one going to make to such a reason? Yet it is not unanswerable by any means. Right on our desk lies a check for ten dollars sent to us by a lover of poultry who desires to have his name appear, among the good people of the earth, on the roster of the Association. This applicant does not anticipate that he will benefit in dollars and cents from this expenditure of money. He feels that the poultry business of this country has been built up since the American Poultry Association was organized, and largely through the impulse of the organization. While the Association has not lived up to its opportunities in many ways it has been the motive power which has kept the business of breeding better poultry and more of it moving forward to its present magnificent proportions. We very much doubt if any member of the Association can put his finger down on a single transaction and say he was benefited in this by having been a member, but at the same time every advance which has been made, every forward movement which has endured, every step up and ahead, has been because behind the business was the germ of brotherhood and the impulse of progress which came into being yonder in Buffalo, when a few enthusiasts got together that February day in 1873, and laid the foundation for an organization, which was completed the following December and has lived on through the years until this time. If every man should say: "Point out to me that way and manner in which I am to get my ten dollars back and and I will join with you," the membership would begin to decrease with the death of the first life member to whom the call should come, and the end would come when the last one now a member passed away.

News and Notes

A pen of Black Orpingtons, now at work in the regular annual laying competition in Australia, has made a record of 329 eggs in three months.

The editor of *POULTRY* sometimes puts in his evenings writing booklets and catalogues for poultrymen and others. Those desiring anything of this kind done are invited to write for terms.

Those of our readers who live in the warmer parts of the country would find it profitable to hatch chickens in the fall and sell them late in the winter or early in the spring, when they command big prices.

Those who would like to have a catalogue of the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show should write at once to John A. Murkin, Jr., Supt., Nashville, Tenn., for a premium list which is now ready. Entries close October 1.

A full report of the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Poultry Association will be published in our next number. We could not hold this number for this matter, as our big edition requires that we go to press by the fifteenth of the month.

Can you pick out the best layers in your flock. If not, you are not as well acquainted with your hens as you should be. The good poultryman should be able to recognize every individual hen in his breeding stock as quickly as he would recognize one of his neighbors.

The turkey business seems to be in danger of ruin. We have letters describing the dreaded blackhead, which has almost destroyed the flocks of Rhode Island, from Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota. Science, so far, has failed to find a remedy with which successfully to combat this dreadful disease.

Do you want to be a capitalist. It is within your power to become one. Capital is accumulated wealth and a single hen is a start in that direction and enough to begin to make a profit, which will increase rapidly if properly handled. The average flock of hens is more profitable than the average gold mine.

In the two-year laying competition now going on in Australia, Mr. Wakfer's Langshans, which won the prize in the last yearly, have made a record of 1,745 eggs in fourteen months. A pen of White Leghorns have a record of 1,518 and another pen of the same variety have a record of 1,467, all of these being above the 200-egg mark. Forty of the pens which were in the last annual competition were entered for the two-year competition and all are making good records.

Recently we have had two letters, each from a gentleman who had become enthusiastic about poultry culture from reading poultry publications. Each told us he knew nothing about the business and asked us to tell him all about it, how to begin, what breed to select, how to feed and so on. We want to say to such as these the best way to begin is to subscribe for a poultry journal, buy a dozen hens and experiment on them until the rudiments of the business are learned. Then increase the flock as knowledge increases until the limit is reached. This may be fifty hens or 500, as one man may succeed and another fail, while they seemingly enjoy identical opportunities. Poultry-keeping is not a "rule of thumb" business these days.



Keep Your Profits

Save those sneezing, swollen-headed fowls by placing in the drinking water

Conkey's ROUP CURE

It kills the germ. Prices 50c and \$1 postpaid. AGENTS WANTED.

CONKEY'S BOOK ON POULTRY Free for 4c in stamps and names of two interested.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
20 OTTAWA BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO

300 Rhode Island Reds For Sale

Carefully bred for eggs and fine feathers, from 28 choice females scoring 91 to 93 1-2, by Shellabarger, and have averaged 106 eggs each from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1. Some February pullets began to lay in July. These birds are strong and healthy, having wide range. I am sure I can please you and guarantee a square deal in every way.

Pullets or Cockerels from \$1.50 up

C. E. Carter, - Onarga, Ill.

S. C. Black Orpingtons

Young birds now for sale from parent stock scoring from 91 to 94. We imported our foundation stock from the yards of one of England's most noted breeders, and they have been line bred for twenty years. For shape, size and color they are unexcelled. Our fowls have won highest honors in the hands of our customers.

Single Birds, Pairs, or Trios For Sale.

Mrs. Ethel Nelson, R. 1, Columbus, Wis.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Young stock for sale from Chicago and state show winners.

Cockerels \$3 to \$10; Pullets \$2 to \$7; Good Pairs or Trios at \$5 to \$15

Merrill B. Metcalf, Greenfield, Ill.

Peerless Chicken Grit!

Best on earth. Crushed and screeded from pure quartz. Sold in 100 lb bags. Get our prices.

Garden City Sand Co. Security Bldg., Chicago

SEWS LEATHER QUICK

Prepaid \$1.00
Myers Lock-Stitch Awl sews like sewing machine. Loop on both sides. Repairs shoes, harness, satchels, etc. Great for agents. Sent prepaid \$1. Guaranteed. Book C-23 free.
C. A. MYERS CO.,
6537 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.



R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trap Nest Bred For Laying Quality.

The Red Feather, Box b794, Bridgeville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Strong Sturdy Stock Bred For Utility

March and April hatched Cockerels and Pullets for sale. It will pay you to get my prices before buying.

Frank E. Houser, Cumberland, Wisc.

Acme White Wyandottes

Trap-nest bred 15 years. Are the world's greatest layers in this variety. Bred for business—are full of it. Young and old stock for sale which carry blood of 5 to 8 generations of 200-egg ancestry. They lay and they win. I can fit you for any competition with birds which compel the attention of judges. Acmes are highest quality extant. Don't need big ads to sell them. Catalog. John W. Boswell, Jr., Acme Poul. Plant, Bx 2001, Beckwith, Tenn.

Austin's R. C. Reds Persistent layers, farm raised, vigorous, prolific thoroughbred stock. Utility foremost consideration. Eggs for winter hatching 10c each; \$8.00 per 100. **W. D. Austin & Son, Bx 50, Fort Jackson, N. Y.**

Specialty Clubs and the Shows

Meriden, Connecticut.

After a lapse of two years there will be a poultry show at Meriden, Connecticut, December 31 to January 3, 1908. First premium will be \$1.50. A number of cups are also offered. W. B. Atherton, W. H. Card and D. A. Nichols will be the judges. Joshua Shute, secretary, Meriden, Conn.

St. Mary's, Ohio.

The St. Mary's Association will hold a show January 15-18. This is always a big small town show. Gault and Cram will judge. F. F. Aschberger, secretary, St. Mary's, Ohio.

Marion, Ohio.

A newly organized poultry association has arranged to hold a show at Marion, November 19-22. F. H. Owen, secretary, Marion, Ohio.

Beaumont, Texas.

The fanciers of Beaumont, Texas, have fallen in line and will hold a poultry show November 25-30. The Chamber of Commerce has exhibited much interest in the new organization, and the show will no doubt be a good one. Ben. C. Eastin, secretary, Beaumont, Texas.

Evansville, Indiana.

The third annual show at Evansville, which will be held January 6-11, will be a good one in both poultry and pigeons. S. B. Lane and George Ewald will put up the awards. H. J. Reimer, secretary, Evansville, Indiana.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

The fanciers of Portsmouth have set their stakes for the biggest show in Ohio this season. Their show will be held November 26-30. Thomas F. Rigg will place the awards. Nate T. Rickey, secretary, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Ames, Iowa.

Frank N. Fowler, secretary, Ames, Iowa, writes that his association will hold their second annual show January 7-10, 1908. Hale, Southard and Easton will put up the ribbons.

Schenectady, New York.

The Electric City Association will hold a show January 28-February 1, 1908. This will be the seventh annual show and I. L. Whitmyre, secretary, Schenectady, N. Y., writes they are going to try to make it a big one. The first week in October the association will hold a clam bake on the poultry farm of Judge J. D. Jaquins. The annual meeting will be held at that time.

White Plains, New York.

The Westchester county poultry show will be held at the above place November 26-30. Frank Gaylor, of White Plains, will manage the show. W. C. Benny, Geo. W. Weed and W. J. Stanton will judge. Further information will be furnished by Herbert R. Forshay, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who is secretary.

Chilton, Wisconsin.

The Eastern Wisconsin poultry show will be held at Chilton, January 6-10, 1908. T. J. Rountree will put up the awards. A. Stransky is secretary. His address is Chilton.

La Grange, Indiana.

The La Grange Poultry Association will hold its third annual event at the above-named place, January 6-11. S. B. Johnston will judge. Ira Ford, secretary, La Grange.

Springfield, Ohio.

The Springfield Association have secured D. J. Lambert to judge their show, which will be held January 20-25, 1908. Albert Seitz is secretary.

Fort Worth, Texas.

The fanciers of Texas are preparing to hold a big poultry show in connec-



This Label Is Becoming Famous

RED HEN

Poultry Feeds

HIGH PROTEIN

GUARANTEED ANALYSES

Red Hen Chick Starter

Red Hen Scratch Feed

We Are General Western Distributing Agents For

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SAGINAW MILLING CO., - SAGINAW, MICH.

If You Want More Eggs

If you want to get eggs more fertile,
If you want to get bigger hatches,
If you want to get stronger chicks,
If you want to get heavier fowls,
If you want to cut down your feed bills,
If you want to double your poultry profits.



Send For This Booklet

"Worms and Bugs"

Common sense on the feeding question. A great help to poultry success. One man writes us: "If every poultry raiser in the U. S. would read it and follow it, it would double the country's poultry profits in a single year!" We'll send it **Free** while present edition lasts. Write today.

F. W. MANN CO.,

Box 113,

Milford, Mass.

FREE

Columbian and Partridge Wyandottes and Light Brahmas.

Six hundred chicks growing but none for sale until October 1, but to make room for them we offer fifteen Columbian hens and three cocks; two Partridge Cocks and two Light Brahma cocks. Every one of these birds is right and so are the prices.

For further particulars address

Bradbury & Bradbury, Box A, Wolcottville, Ind.



New York State Fair, 1906

In one of the hottest classes of White Wyandottes ever shown, and competing with the string that took the special for best display at Madison Square Garden, New York

Martin's Regal White Wyandottes
Won Every Blue Ribbon

Winning as follows:—Cocks 1, 3; Hen 1; Cockerels 1, 2, 3; Pullets 1, 2; Pen (old) 1; Pen (young) 1. This is the only time in the history of this fair that one exhibitor ever won six firsts in White Wyandottes. This year my stock is better than ever and prices very moderate. Show birds fit to go anywhere. Send for catalogue. (Cut shows Regal III, first at New York State Fair and sire of Regal IV, first Boston Cock.)

John S. Martin, Box P, Port Dover, Canada.

Buff Rocks and Rhode Island Reds

Five hundred to sell. Bred from the highest quality matings.

Early buyers can secure some gilt-edged bargains here, and it will pay you well to write before you buy. Address

W. A. BONNER,

Casnovia, Michigan.

White Wyandottes 200 EGG STRAIN. Cockerels & Pullets

from stock scoring 90 to 95½, February, March and April hatched. Prices reasonable. **Dykes Poultry Yards, Effingham, Illinois.**

Jamestown Poultry Show

Jamestown Exposition Grounds

Norfolk, Virginia., Oct. 22-Nov. 1, 1907

Competition Open To The World!

America's foremost judges will officiate. Liberal premiums. Valuable specials. Premium list ready August 10. Entries close October 1, 1907. Manufacturers of Incubators, Brooders and supplies of all kinds desiring space in the Exhibition Hall should address the superintendent at once. A limited amount of advertising in the premium list (10,000 copies) for sale at reasonable rates.

John A. Murkin, Jr., Supt., Nashville, Tenn.

Theo. Hewes, Asst. Supt., Indianapolis, Ind.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
FOR POULTRY AND DOG FANCIERS STOCKMEN BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL
Half-Tones Made from Photographs
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED STATIONERY AT THE PRICE OF COMMON PRINTING.
Printing Illustrated with cut of any breed free
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES—TELL US WHAT YOU BREED & SELL
BUCKEYE CLASS ENGRAVING CO. PICKERING BLDG. CINCINNATI

Incubator Advantages

Superposed heat with correct temperature both top and bottom. Fresh air ventilation independent of lamp flame. An open bottom that can be regulated with certainty. A self supporting egg drawer (note illustration.) A thermometer that can be seen from the outside without stooping, opening the machine, or Using Extra Light. Found only in machines made by

Chambers Incubator Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

Our incubator combines correct scientific theory and best known construction. Send for free book containing practical incubator talk.



Begin using our classified department now if you want to dispose of those surplus birds.

PIGEONS

The National Pigeon Magazine



THE new pigeon magazine is coming to the front in a very gratifying way. Its circulation is growing by leaps and bounds, and it now has a larger number of regular readers than any other paper of its kind ever had.

PIGEONS is gotten up on a plan similar to POULTRY—fine paper, beautiful illustrations from life and instructive reading matter, written by leading authorities.

\$1.00 A YEAR

Sample Free. Ask For One.

Special Offer: We will send PIGEONS to any address in the United States or Mexico from now to January 1, 1909, for \$1.00, the regular subscription price.

If you are interested in pigeons you can not afford to be without this splendid magazine.

POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Pigeon Department Peotone, Illinois.

tion with the National Feeders' and Breeders' show at Fort Worth, December 3-6. Catalogues can be had of P. W. Hunt, superintendent.

Tennessee State Fair.

The managers of the Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., were so well pleased with the poultry exhibit last year that they have put up \$1,150 for prizes at the coming fair, September 23-28. John A. Murkin, superintendent poultry department, Nashville, has charge of the show.

Monmouth, Illinois.

The Poultry and Corn Association located in Warren county, Illinois, will give a show at Monmouth, January 13-18, 1908. G. D. McClasky will place the awards. Fred C. Wright, secretary.

Elgin, Illinois.

The Elgin Association will hold their annual show December 30-January 4. S. B. True has been engaged to judge. W. W. Britton, secretary.

Rockford, Illinois.

Rockford has a hustling poultry association, which will hold a big show January 13-18. They have a fine show hall. Chas. S. Gilbert, secretary.

Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Springfield show promises to be one of the good ones of the season. They have a good country to draw from and a good lot of officers to take care of it. The second annual will be held December 3-6. Lester Tompkins, A. C. Hawkins, A. F. Pierce and H. P. Schwab will hang up the ribbons. W. R. Graves, secretary.

American Buff Wyandotte Club.

The American Buff Wyandotte Club is about to issue its annual catalogue and extends to all breeders an earnest invitation to become members, so their names will appear in the catalogue, and as a special inducement offers a fully paid-up membership to October 1, 1908, for \$1.00.

The Club will offer Special Ribbons at any show whose secretary will ask for them. Members are requested to ask for the ribbons for any show at which they are intending to exhibit. Send in the names and addresses of show secretaries early so these specials can be listed in the premium lists of the shows.

This Club is alive and growing, and it is to the interest of every breeder of Buff Wyandottes to join and help bring this fine breed to the more general notice of American fanciers and poultrymen. Correspond at once with the secretary, Henry R. Ingalls, Greenville, N. Y.

American Black Minorca Club.

The American Black Minorca Club has gotten out some very fine ribbons which will be offered as specials for Single Comb Black Minorcas in poultry shows throughout the United States and Canada. Competition open to all members of the club and Minorca breeders who join the club before the entries close. Minorca breeders should write for membership application blanks and show secretaries for full particulars to George H. Northup, secretary-treasurer, Raceville, N. Y.

International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club.

The International Rose Comb Black Minorca club is taking on new life. New members are being added to its list and preparations are being made to issue a catalogue. All breeders of Rose Comb Black Minorcas are invited to join the club now, that their names may be enrolled before the catalogue goes to press.

This club is offering fine special ribbons for Rose Comb Black Minorcas in poultry shows throughout the United States and Canada, to be competed for by all members of the club and by Rose Comb Black Minorca breeders who join before the shows open. Membership application blanks will be furnished on request and full

American Standard

—OF—

Perfection

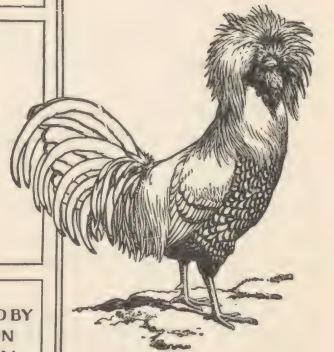
The recognized
Guide to Poultry
Culture

314 Pages, Illustrated,
Cloth, \$1.50 Per Copy.

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

REVISED AND
ILLUSTRATED

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN
POULTRY
ASSOCIATION



You Need a Copy

If you expect to exhibit birds at the shows this fall, a copy of the Standard of Perfection is an absolute necessity, for without it, it will be impossible to pick out the birds which best fulfill the Standard requirements. We have a supply of the latest revised edition on hand and will fill orders the day they are received. The books are substantially bound in cloth and we are selling them at \$1.50. The next revision of the Standard will be made in 1910. There is no use waiting, get your order in now. Address all orders to

Poultry Publishing Co.,
Peotone, - Illinois.

THE BANTY
IS THE ONLY FOUNTAIN THAT IS SANITARY IN ALL RESPECTS AND IS CHEAPEST IN LONG RUN IT SAVES ITS COST IN HEALTH OF STOCK BESIDES YOUR OWN LABOR

EASILY FILLED AND CLEANED INSIDE
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE IT, SEND TO US, AND IF NOT SATISFACTORY AFTER

10 DAYS TRIAL
RETURN AND WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY

WE PAY FREIGHT
OR EX. IN U.S. EAST OF ROCKY MTS. ON ORDERS OF \$1.75 OR OVER

PRICES
1 GAL. 65 CTS.
2 GAL. 85 CTS.
2 GAL. \$1.10

MADE OF HEAVY GALV. IR.

AM. PATENT SPECIALTY CO.
DAYTON, O.

"IDEAL"
TRAP-NESTS
WORK RIGHT

Shows Which Hen Laid the Egg!

Accurate, compact, handy, inexpensive. You can easily install enough of them to care for a big yield **without watching**. Proved by years of practical work all over the United States. No trap-door, wires, strings or tilt board. Nothing in the box but the nest, the hen and **her** egg. No freight. Write for "A Symposium of Evidence" and prices of **Traps, Plans, Bands and Record Sheets**. Everything for the trapnester.

F. O. WELLCOME,
Box P, Yarmouth, Maine.

BANNER POULTRY SUPPLIES
of every description, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, White Washing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for breeding poultry and for stock. Our immense illustrated catalog gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one. **EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,** Dept. B, 26-28 Vesey Street, New York City.

Barred and White
Plymouth Rocks, White
Wyandottes and
Golden Sebright Bantams

One hundred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Quality of the highest; prices very reasonable.

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MAY BE IT'S LICE
Are your chickens at a stand-still? May be lice and mites are the cause.
LEE'S LICE KILLER sprayed or painted on the roosts, nests, etc., will kill every louse, and turn loss into profit. At dealers, or sold direct. Write today. **Geo. E. Lee Co., Omaha, Nebraska.**

White Wyandotte Cockerels I am offering for sale a few very choice cockerels at a very low price. I must sell these as I have not room enough for all the birds I raised this year. Get my prices. **Ginter Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois.**

particulars about the ribbons will be sent to all secretaries of shows who write for same. **George H. Northup,** secretary-treasurer, Raceville, N. Y.

International Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Club.

Realizing that the Rose Comb variety of the Rhode Island Reds has been neglected, has had no support, and no one to work for their interest, either in the North, South or West, and realizing the fact that the Eastern clubs will not give them the support nor offer the breeders of these different localities any representation in their clubs, we have decided to organize the International Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Club, which will be for the support, advancement and best interests of all breeders of this variety of the famous Rhode Island Reds.

We are offering equal representation in the different parts of the country to the officers of this club, and will ask that all members advertise the International Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Club on all printing matter, such as noteheads, letterheads, statements, receipts, envelopes and egg circulars. If this is done it will not only advertise this club, but will gain many new members. Will state that we have received many letters in regard to this new organization and some have sent in their club dues.

Until the first meeting of the Club, which will be held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 15, 1908, the following gentlemen have kindly consented to serve as officers:

President—**J. H. Valliere,** Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Vice President—**Henry Hebbel,** Windom, Minnesota.

Second Vice President—**Frank J. Storey,** North August, South Carolina.

Third Vice President—**Wallace G. Nelmas,** Boulder, Colorado.

Secretary—**Tom J. Ridge,** Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Executive Committee—**J. H. Valliere,** Cedar Rapids, Iowa; **J. J. Johnson,** New Hampton, Missouri; **H. C. Smith,** Goldsboro, North Carolina; **Mrs. C. H. Hoppes,** Safford, Arizona; and **Tom J. Ridge,** Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

At the Cedar Rapids meeting the club will not only perfect and make permanent its organization, but will offer a nice silver cup to be competed for by the members for the best pen. We hope that every Rose Comb breeder will lend a hand to the good of the cause and not only join the club himself, but get as many new members as possible. Here is your chance, Mr. Rose Comb, to get in the wagon and make this organization second to none.

Respectfully,
TOM J. RIDGE, Secretary,
108 South First Street West,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Jamestown Exposition.

While the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show, which takes place at Norfolk, Va., October 22-Nov. 1, 1907, will be held on Southern grounds, it is not intended for Southern breeders any more than it is for the breeders of the North, West, or any other section of the country. It will be a show National in its character, where the poultry breeders of the North, the East, the West and the South will meet in one great friendly contest, where the best birds will win and where the good hand of fellowship will be seen on all sides. It will be an American Show for American poultrymen, all working together for the upbuilding and betterment of the greatest industry on the face of the globe. All together and lets make the Jamestown Show a notable success, a memorable occasion, a new epoch in the history of our business that will mark the beginning of greater and better things.

Applications are being received at headquarters for premium lists and entry blanks from nearly every section of the Union, which indicates a

MODEL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



I can help you make a success in the poultry business, whether it's a hundred hens for your own table supply or fifty thousand layers for large commercial purposes. My experience has been so broad, so varied; I have "come up against" all the "ins and outs" of hatching, brooding, feeding and marketing of poultry that many say I am an authority on profitable poultry-raising. As a proof, my Model Poultry Farm was a profitable success in six months. I now have poultry there numbering

80,000, Hatched and Brooded

in my famous **Model Incubators and Brooders**. Buying your incubators and brooders of a man who knows nothing—or very little—about hatching and raising poultry is running a useless risk. Don't do it. I not only sell you a Model Incubator or Brooder but I add to them the valuable experience of years as shown in their construction. Model Incubators show excellent hatches—hatch every hatchable egg. The Model Brooders grow sturdy chicks. **Remember,** my interest in you doesn't cease when I ship you a machine and get the money. You buy a part of my time and are cordially urged to write me and ask all the questions you wish. I'll stay by you. Send your order today and get in line with the profit-getters. Free catalog for everyone.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS,

331 Henry St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Champion White Orpingtons

I am sorry that every lover of fine poultry, and particularly those interested in White Orpingtons, cannot come to my yards and see the young stock I have. Hundreds of youngsters fully feathered are to be seen there, and amongst them are many which will make their marks at the different shows this fall and winter. You undoubtedly will need new blood next season and while you are in the market why not buy birds that come from stock with this kind of a record:

CHICAGO WINNING

With Five Entries I Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet and 2nd Cockerel. Also Own 1st Chicago Cockerel, 1907.

I am booking orders now and it is a case of first, come first choice. Birds priced at **3.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00**. Send 40 per cent with order and balance when you order the birds shipped. Remember I guarantee satisfaction or return full purchase price. Order an early choice.



Some Very Fine Scotch Collie Pups For Sale at Right Prices
GEORGE F. SCHROEDER, PEOTONE, ILLINOIS

Purina is Not a "Cheap" Feed

—but it gets results! **Purina Scratch Feed** is made especially to keep hens in laying condition.

Feed Purina to Your Chickens and it Will Make You Big Profits in Results

Made of a big variety of grains and seeds, combined in just the right proportion to make hens lay. No grit—no drugs—no trash. Ask your Grocer or Feed Dealer for the Checkerboard Bag and you'll be sure to get the BEST. If they don't happen to have PURINA, send us their names and we'll send you FREE sample.

PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Mo. Portland, Ore. Tillsonburg, Ont.



Orange Yellow Legged White Rocks Exclusively

Pure white and always win wherever shown. No blue or white legs

Eggs from special matings \$3 per setting

Utility stock \$2 per setting

Incubator Eggs a Matter of Correspondence

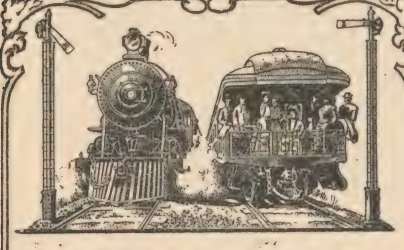
Fairfield Poultry Farm, H. W. Schnitzer, Fairton, N. J.

CHAS. F. HOMPSON & Co. LYNNFIELD CENTER, MASS.

White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks
Over 100 prize winners and this year's young stock. Fit to win in the fall shows. Also 200-egg strain utility stock for sale. Write us your wants. Catalogue free for the asking. Send stamp for Rhode Island Red Standard.

"Superior" Buff Plymouth Rocks

Bred since 1900 and winning ever since; scoring to 94 3-4. Stock is farm raised and bred to produce results.
C. R. Baker, Box A, Abilene, Kansas.



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ALWAYS USE

"The Only Way"

NO DIRT NO DUST NO SMOKE NO CINDERS

GEO. J. CHARLTON,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
CHICAGO.



EGGS \$3.00 PER FIFTEEN.

Breitwieser's Poultry Yards, Buffalo, New York

Special Cockerel Sale!

Single Comb White Leghorns

My \$2 cockerels at \$1; my \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 cockerels at \$2; my \$5 ones at \$3; and my splendid, almost perfect \$10 birds at \$5.

I also have a few hens, cocks and pullets for sale at regular prices. Address

H. H. Hall, 218 West 22nd St., University Place, Nebr.

The Majority of First Prizes Went to Sturtevant's

Buff Wyandottes

At Chicago January 23 to 30

No other reason in the world for this but a case of impossible otherwise. **Quality Wins.**

In better shape than ever for your egg trade this season and some stock still for sale. Place your order for Buffs with the

Largest Breeder of Buff Wyandottes in the West

Prompt Attention

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ralph M. Sturtevant, Delavan, Wisconsin

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED"

Title of my new book, which is revolutionizing the poultry business all over the country. My great feed at ten cents a bushel will save you \$55.00 a year on every 100 hens you feed as well as increase your egg yield 30 per cent. For growing chicks it has no equal. No mashes or cooking feed under this great system. Broilers go 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pounds in seven weeks on it. No science required to feed my system. Are your pullets laying at 4 to 5 months old? If not, you have feed wrong. Failures impossible where my system is used. My second edition of 3000 copies, revised and enlarged, now ready. Write today and stop that big feed bill. Circular and testimonials free.

Edgar Briggs, Box 44, New Rochelle, N.Y.

White Wyandottes At Greatly Reduced Prices

it wanted now. Send for illustrated catalogue. It is free for the asking and will save you money.

GUS L. HAINLINE,

LAMAR, MISSOURI

widespread interest in this important poultry event.

The Convention hall has been secured for the Jamestown Poultry Show. This building is located immediately inside the main entrance, the most desirable location on the grounds. Sufficient ground adjoins the building for any additions that might be needed.

The Jamestown Poultry Show takes place at a time of the year when the weather conditions are ideal along the coast, and the attendance at the Exposition will be at its best. The opportunities for sight-seeing and pleasure in and around Jamestown are not surpassed by any other location on the globe.

The following judges will place the awards: T. F. Rigg, J. H. Drevenstedt, F. J. Marshall, A. F. Kummer, W. C. Denny, Geo. M. Knebel, T. Reid Parrish, W. J. Stanton, Chas. T. Cornman, R. E. Jones, W. S. Russell, Frank Shaw, T. M. Campbell.

First Assistant Supt., Theodore Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Second Assistant Supt., E. L. Doak, Nashville, Tenn.; Chief of Poultry Press, Reese V. Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn.

The following specials have been added to the list: Corno Mills Co., \$100.00 silver cup; Rhode Island Red Club of America, two \$25.00 silver cups; National Columbian Wyandotte Club, silver cup; W. C. Ellison, silver cup; Jewel Incubator Co., \$25.00 silver cup; W. J. Stokes, silver medal; Feathered Warrior Publishing Co., two \$25.00 gold and silver trophies; other associations and individuals are arranging to offer valuable specials.

Quite a number of the leading manufacturers of incubators, brooders, poultry supplies, etc., have reserved space for exhibits. A number of America's leading poultry journals have already reserved space in the exhibition hall.

For premium lists and entry blanks for the Jamestown Poultry Show and any other information concerning this poultry event, address

JOHN A. MURKIN, JR., Supt., Nashville, Tenn.

Missouri State Poultry Association.

The Missouri State Legislature last winter made a biennial appropriation of \$4,000 for the use of the State Association. Governor Folk recently appointed the State Poultry Board as follows: Frank Temple, Elsberry; R. B. Bridgeman, Oregon; C. A. Morton, St. Louis; J. A. Maxwell, Fayette; A. B. Drescher, Hannibal; S. J. Tetley, Farmington; and W. H. Turner, Mexico. The board met in the Governor's office in Jefferson City, July 1, and organized by electing R. B. Bridgeman, President; C. A. Morton, Vice President; T. E. Quinsberry, Slater, Secretary; W. P. Dulaney,

Slater, Treasurer.

The board decided to offer the largest premiums offered by any show in the United States, surpassing Madison Square Garden. On pens, first, \$10; second, \$5; third, \$2.50. On single entries, first, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1.50. Made J. A. Heether, of Huntsville, superintendent, a man who has had considerable experience in handling shows. The board is planning to hold institute work in connection with the show, and expect to have T. F. McGrew, Chas. A. Cyphers, and men of like prominence to deliver addresses on different phases of practical poultry culture. Also arranging to hold institute work in various parts of the state to educate the people along practical poultry lines. The State Association offers a \$10.00 silver cup to any local or county association in the state, to be offered at their local show in any way they wish to offer it, to any association that will send in twenty members to the State Association at 50 cents for each membership fee.

The board is now selecting District Vice Presidents in every section of the state to act as representatives of the State Board in that section, and to look after the needs of the poultry interests in their respective districts. Rhoads, Russell and Emery have been selected as judges, and a prize won at the Missouri State Show at Mexico this year will be worth something to the exhibitor. We invite the poultrymen of our neighboring states to come and compete with us at our show, December 10-15.

MISSOURI STATE POULTRY BOARD,

T. E. QUINSBERRY,
Secretary.

The Chicago Show.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association will be held January 22d to 29th inclusive, except Sunday, 1908. Officers for the ensuing year are: E. B. Eddy, president; E. J. W. Dietz, vice president; Geo. G. Bates, treasurer, and Fred L. Kimmey, secretary. The show will be under the management of the following committees: Finance, E. J. W. Dietz, Downer's Grove, Ill.; John C. Klein, Blue Island, Ill.; J. Lewis Draper, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. Judges and specialty clubs, Frank B. White, Electrical Building, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. G. Bates, corner West Monroe and Clinton streets; K. J. Muir, 1753 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill.; M. Wagner, 2663 West Fulton street, Chicago, Ill. Premiums, K. J. Muir, 1753 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Fred L. Kimmey, Morgan Park, Ill.; J. Lewis Draper, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. Advertising and printing, E. J. W. Dietz, Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Ia.; E. B. Eddy, 87 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; John C. Klein, J. Lewis Draper and Frank B. White. Concessions, Fred L. Kimmey, Frank B. White and E. B. Eddy. Protest, E. W. Wickey, E. J. W. Dietz, K. J. Muir and M. Wagner.

FRED L. KIMMEY, Secretary.

The Lenox Knapsack.

A concern of standing, and a good one, twenty-five years in the business—the Lenox Sprayer Co., of 511 6th Avenue, New York, makers of many kinds of spraying apparatus for the trade, and spraying material which the San Jose scale do not like very much—are offering the real Lenox Knapsack Sprayer adapted for use on small fruit, low trees, shrubbery, strawberry beds, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage field, the poultry house, and upon the stock and in the stable. The company, owing to being a little over-stocked—over manufactured—offer them at a great cut price, which makes the investment well worth the while. Particularly at the present sacrifice in price, even though the season is a bit late, it is a good investment in order to have it early next season. Anyone having but a few trees,

Single Comb Buff Orpingtons

Early Hatched Orchard Range

We always win in the money. If you want something good, young or old, write us for prices. Hundreds to select from. Will be ready for the early shows.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ketcham,
Fruitland Farm, W. Millgrove, O.



White Wyandottes

Our new catalog, containing a reproduction from an oil painting, "A Prize Winning Pair," together with a world of information on this popular variety, mailed for ... **10c**

J. C. FISHEL & SON
Box F, HOPE, IND.

SILVER WYANDOTTES

Bred From Prize Winners

only for utility as well as beauty. A fine lot of cockerels and pullets. Single birds \$2.00 up; trios \$5.00 up.

M. Dommer, R 5, Bx 23, Corydon, Ia.

Reid's Rhode Island Reds are the Best!

Olentangy Poul. Yards,
C. C. Reid, Mgr., Delaware, Ohio.

We Have Some Choice White Rock Cockerels

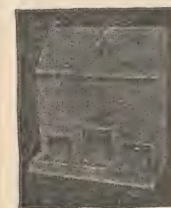
at reasonable prices. Bred from Scranton and Wilkes Barre winners

WIDE AWAKE POULTRY FARM,
G. W. Swarts, Prop. and Mgr., Ariel, Pa.

Cole's Buff Rocks Always Win the Blue

Are better than ever this year. 40 yearling hens and 200 cockerels and pullets for sale, choice breeders \$2 to \$10 each, direct in line from New York, Chicago and Detroit winners.

Frank E. Cole, - **Van Wert, Ohio**



DR. NOTTAGE'S DRY FEED BOX

NEW IDEA. NO WASTE
Prices 1.50 and 1.00
Send for circular 4.

Plans for dry feed box 50c for dry mash box 50c I use a 1.50 brooder, plans 50c

Dr. H. Nottage,
Box 10 Goshen, Mass.

A Bargain in Buff Wyandottes

Straight Original Matterson & Dutcher Strain. Winners Wherever Shown.

10 hens and one cock, yearlings,	\$25
6 " " " " " "	25
4 " " " " " "	25

A Few Choice Youngsters, \$5 each. First order gets these. **Marion Farm, Smyrna, Ga.**

GROSSMAN'S WHITE WYTNDOTTES

have gained a reputation for quality equal to the best. A few good breeders for sale, both male and female.

J. C. Grossman, Brookside Fruit and Poultry Farm, Box P, Wolcottville, Indiana



They ALL NEED IT
Lee's Germozone is a tonic needed by every fowl in your flock. Twice a week in the drinking water it cures and prevents cholera, roup, colds and all bowel disorders. Keeps chicks healthy and growing—stops loss and increases profits.
Sold by dealers or direct. Write today.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

Mention POULTRY

a cow and a chicken house should have one of these sprayers on the place. See their advertisement on page 27 of this issue.—Adv.

Buff Orpington Club Catalogue.

The National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club is now working on its 1907 catalogue. This book will contain over 100 pages of information on S. C. Buff Orpingtons, and will be very valuable to all interested in Buff Orpingtons. The names of all members will be published free in this book, so if you are a breeder, send for application slip to the secretary at once, and find out more about this breed and the club.

The club will offer a handsome silk badge for every first prize won by a member at any poultry show or fair. Show secretaries are requested to write for the club's offer to insert in their premium lists. The club now has over 600 members and adding new names to the list every day. The club has special inducements to all who join now. Write for full particulars to the secretary,

WILL H. SCHADT,
Goshen, Ind.

Tennessee State Fair.

The poultry show at the Tennessee State Fair this year promises to be the greatest one ever held in the south. John A. Murkin, superintendent, writes us that the Agricultural Board has set apart a very liberal sum to be used as premiums and invites everybody to show at the coming fair. The fair was

a great success last year and the poultry department was praised by everyone who was interested in that part of the exhibition. Mr. Murkin is a hustler and is working for a big show. Besides the \$1150 in cash prizes there will be silver cups and a special Banner Gold Cup and other prizes. A poultry institute will be an interesting feature. The fair will be held September 23-28. Send for a premium list to J. W. Russwurm, General Manager, Nashville, Tenn.

The Historian's Hens.

An Indiana man tells of the efforts of an author belonging to the Hoosier school of historical novelists to put in his leisure time as a "hen farmer" in that state. The literary person's venture afforded his agricultural neighbors no end of amusement.

During his first year the amateur farmer discovered that all his little chickens, which were confined in coops, were languishing at the point of death. The novelist went over his "hen literature" to locate the cause of the trouble, but to no avail.

Finally he called upon an old chap named Rawlins, to whom he put the question:

"What do you suppose is the matter with those chickens?"

"Well, I dunno," said Rawlins.

"What do you feed 'em?"

"Feed them!" exclaimed the novelist-farmer. "Why, I don't feed them anything!"

"Then, how'd you s'pose they was a-goin' to live?"

"I presumed," replied the literary person, "that the old hens had milk enough for them now."—Lippincott's Magazine.

POULTRY IN CUBA.

Cuba offers an attractive field for the poultry business, if the following statement of conditions is true, and we know nothing to the contrary:

"Although eggs bring 5 cents apiece most of the year in Havana, and small turkeys sell for \$2.50 to \$3.50 each at Christmas time, poultry raising in Cuba receives but little attention from the farmer. The hen is left pretty much to her own resources, and, owing to the plentiful forage and supply of insects in that country, she manages to

get along very well. Allowed to roam at will, she hides her nest where it is least likely to be found, and when, after a total disappearance of some weeks, she comes home with a flock of chicks, her native owner accepts them as a gift from God, and is piously thankful. Eggs are almost unobtainable, at any price, in some of the country towns.

The Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks are beginning to show what beautiful fowls they will be when perfected. Making this breed has proved to be a hard task, but they are coming. We have some cockerels that are beauties and some pullets that are really good.

Breeders Cards One Dollar each Issue

A Clean Sweep In S. C. White Leghorns

At Chicago, 1907, winning 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 2 thirds and 2 fourths. Write your wants.

Dr. R. C. Coates, Thamesville, Ontario, Canada

ANCONAS

Winners at great Cleveland show. Most beautiful fowl, greatest of layers.

Eggs and Stock.

Dr. F. O. Dudgeon, 7104 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O

Canada's Best Buff Leghorns Clean Sweep at Chicago

Again proves their quality. Send for catalog.

Nate K. Cornwall
Thamesville Ontario, Canada

POULTRYMEN AGENTS

Representatives wanted; all sections, to handle leading brand Poultry Food, big money; well advertised; enormous demand. Exclusive territory given. Write for full particulars.

PURITAN, P. O. Box 1615, New York City

Beck's R. C. R. I. Reds

Have won first prizes at Chicago, Indianapolis and other big shows. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send for circular.

E. E. BECK, - HAMMOND, INDIANA.

Buff Leghorns

A clean sweep at Michigan State Show January 5-9. If you are looking for quality write Dr. R. J. Palmer, 24 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Classified Advertising Department

ANCONAS

Bennett's imported R. C. and S. C. Anconas are the best; also Columbian Wyandottes. J. Henry Bennet, Viroqua, Wis. 7

BANTAMS

Chicago Bantam winners. Send 2c stamp for circular giving price and latest winnings on Golden and Silver Sebrights, white and black tail Japanese, Cochins, Games, etc. Address all communications to A. A. Fenn, Box 42, Delavan, Wis.

Gold and Silver Sebright, Buff and Black Cochins Bantams. The kind that wins, Clyde H. Proper, Schoharie, New York. 10

Black, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins Bantams for sale, Walter Schafer, Mt. Pulaski, Ill. 1

BUCKEYES

Buckeye Trios \$5. Judson, Meshoppen, Pa. 2

COCHINS

Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins. Have some fine show and utility birds of each variety at way down prices. C. M. Atwood, Dundee, Minn. 2

GAMES

Game Fowls and gaffs. Catalogue free. H. P. Clarke, Mannsar, Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 5

HAMBURGS

Breitwieser's Hamburgs win. First Chicago cock head. Score 92 3/4. Breeders for sale score 90 to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50. Breitwieser's Yards, Buffalo, N. Y. 12

Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Twenty yearling hens, one cock, including winners, for sale. H. J. Fisk, Falconer, New York. 1

HOUDANS

Hardy Houdans—unexcelled winter layers. 18 months old birds, \$2. Guaranteed strictly practical stock. A. Dautun, North Hackensack, New Jersey. 12

LEGHORNS—WHITE

Single Comb White Leghorns. Pullets and cockerels. Watervliet strain. Hatched 8,000 chicks this season. Circular. B. H. Simmons, Sherburne, N. Y. 1

Single Comb White Leghorns. Place your order now and get the cream of our surplus stock. Dogwood Poultry Yards, Westfield, N. J. 2

ORPINGTONS—SEVERAL VARIETIES

Diamond Jubilee Orpingtons—the money makers of the future. For eggs, broilers, market or show room, they are unequaled. Don't change or select your new breed until you see our free circular. Isaac F. Tillinghast, 74 High Street, Factoryville, Pennsylvania. 7

TURKEYS

Two hundred wild turkeys. All varieties including Mexican. R. L. Blanton, Route 1, Farmville, Virginia. 12

Advertisers using this page are getting good results. This department gives the small breeder an opportunity to advertise at small cost. To encourage our friends to advertise we are making very low rates—so low that the smallest breeder can afford to keep his card running the year round.

SPECIAL LOW RATES. 3c a word each insertion, one or two months; 8c a word for three months; 15c a word for six months; 25c a word for a year.

No contract taken for less than 50c. Change copy as often as you wish. Every word, number or initial to be counted. Cash MUST come with order for full term. Short paid ads will be returned. Ads for next month must be received by the 20th of this month. This is the cheapest advertising ever offered. Give it a trial. It will pay you.

PIGEONS

Jumbo Homers for Squab breeding \$1.50 per pair. They are extra large and very prolific breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Send 4c in stamps for large book of valuable information. Providence Squab Co., Providence, R. I. 1

Pigeons—Largest collection in America, all known varieties. Prices free; illustrated descriptive book telling all, one dime. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 28, Jacksonville, Ill. 7

Will exchange fancy pigeons for the following chickens—Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns. Paul Wilke, 22 N. DesPlaines Ave., Forest Park, Illinois. 3

PHEASANTS

English Pheasants, full grown, covert or open bred. \$4 per pair. October delivery. White Swans, pair, \$23. Other game and ornamental birds at very low prices. Jack Rabbits, each, \$2.50, discount on quantity. Write for what you want. Denley, Naturalist, New City, New York. 12

Pheasants—full plumage, per pair. Ringnecks \$4; Golden \$12; Silver \$12. Cochins Bantams \$1 each. Stock guaranteed. A. Dautun, North Hackensack, New Jersey. 12

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

Bickerdike's White Plymouth Rocks. "Winners and Layers." Trap-nest pedigreed. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Stock for sale, catalogue free. J. A. Bickerdike, Box O, Millersville, Ill. 7

Winning White Rocks at Chicago, 1907. About 900 that are bred right for fancy points and to fill the egg basket. Prices reasonable. Write H. W. Halbach, Box 3, Waterford, Wisc. 2

White Plymouth Rocks from high scoring prize winners. State show, 1907. \$5 per trio. No money in advance. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wisconsin. 2

White Rocks, Fishel direct. Bargains in young cocks. John S. West, St. Paris, O. 11

White Rocks. Charles Walton, Boulder, Colorado. 5

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

Barred Rocks, Cockerels \$3. 13 eggs \$1.50 Supply catalogue free. Owen Coons, Mohawk New York. 3

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Comb Rhode Island (not buff but red.) Young stock from the first prize pen New York State Fair, 1906. Send for proofs. B. H. Simmons, Sherburne, New York. 1

My Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are beautiful and if you want to start right get my eggs. \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26. Specialty Poultry Yards, Peotone, Illinois. 12

SPANISH

White Face Black Spanish a specialty 48 years. Send stamp for circular and photos. John Benet, Sunman, Indiana. (Nearly sold out.) 12

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

Premier Strain White Wyandottes—Winners at World's Fair, New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland. My last great victory at Cleveland, 1906, more 1sts and 2ds than all other exhibitors in class. Stock and eggs for sale. \$3 and \$5 per setting. Orchard farm 100 acres. W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio. 12

White Wyandottes from high scoring prize winners. State show, 1907. \$5 per trio. No money in advance. A. J. Shannon, Appleton, Wisconsin. 2

White Wyandottes, eggs and stock for sale. D. D. Slade, 816 South Limestone, Lexington, Kentucky. 7

Duston White Wyandottes, stock and eggs Elmer Gimlin, Taylorville, Illinois. 1

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

Buff Wyandottes, prize winners: six cocks, twenty hens, some solid colored buffs. \$2 to \$10 each, can win in fast company. J. E. Willmarth, Amityville, N. Y. 8

WYANDOTTES—COLUMBIAN

Columbian Wyandottes, eggs from my pens will produce winners as they are direct descendants from the best blood in the country. Eggs \$2.50 per 13; \$4 per 26. F. J. Gross, Peotone, Ill. 12

WYANDOTTES—OTHER VARIETIES

Beautiful Golden Wyandottes; systematically bred for eggs and beauty. Trios \$5. Hillside Yards, 101 15th street, Altoona, Pa. 2

SEVERAL BREEDS

For sale—Choice Bronze turkeys, single birds, pairs or trios; no better blood in America; 30 years experience with Bronze turkeys. Partridge Wyandottes, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Golden Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Black Bantams, Rouen Ducks. Also Rough Coated Scotch Collie Dogs. Pups for sale all sired by imported dogs, none better. Write us, J. H. Lewis & Son, Box X, Cameron, West Virginia. 12

All breeds of live purebred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian Hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co. Dept. B., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

Salmon Faverolles, Blue Andalusians, White Rocks, Single Comb Black Minorcas, White Crested Black Polish. Eggs and stock for sale. O. R. Austin, 279 Broad St., Providence, R.I. 11

American Dominique cockerels of purest blood for sale. Also Silver Penciled and Columbian Wyandotte and Light Brahma Bantam hens. Dr. Harwood, Chasm Falls, N. Y. 2

30 varieties. Geese, ducks, chickens. Catalogue free. Mink & Co., Mapleton, Minn. 5

Ferrets and Collie pups, finest stock in America. Nelson Bros., Grove City, Pa. 2

DOGS

Scotch Collies, a fine litter of pups sired by "Wolverine Clinker" from Silver Pileta (Edgebaston Pilot Stock). No better in America. Send \$10 for a fine pup. W. E. Stanfield, Asso. editor of POULTRY, Peotone, Illinois.

Insure your poultry from rodents and thieves with a Fox Terrier from the Kennels of Lynn Turner, Vesper, Wis. 12

MISCELLANEOUS

Poultry cuts. Latest and best. Our new catalogue is now ready. It is free to poultrymen. Send for it today. Also a complete line of poultry post cards. Chas. L. Stiles, Columbus, O. 5

Poultry Post Cards, illustrated with standard cuts, one breed or assorted; 25, 12 cents; 50, 20 cents; 100 35 cents, postpaid. Poultry printing at low prices. Samples free. Riverside Press, Box 10, Brisben, N. Y. 4

Mates \$3 pair. Invest a few dollars in Japanese waltzing mice and let them amuse the children while earning you a farm like mine. Japanese Waltzing Mice. Box 425, Burlington, Ia.

Wanted—Partner with \$1,000 or more, to increase well established paying business. Poultry, Pigeons—fancy and market. Have twenty-five years' experience and good small plant. Wm. A. Bartlett, Jacksonville, Illinois. 12

10,000 Ferrets from selected breeders. Perfect workers. They exterminate rats, drive out rabbits. 48p. illustrated book and price list free Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio. 4

TALKS WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

MILLER PURVIS, Editor.
W. E. STANFIELD, Associate Editor.

POULTRY The National Poultry Magazine.

Volume Three

PEOTONE, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 1907

Published monthly by Poultry Publishing Co.

Number Twelve

One dollar a year in advance. Ten cents a copy. Foreign subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents a year. Subscriptions begin with current issue. We can not furnish back numbers. Write your name and address plainly. Kindly notify us if your paper does not reach you promptly. When you request change of address, give old as well as new address. Subscribers will be notified a month before subscriptions expire. Renew promptly as POULTRY will be stopped at the end of time paid for.

The End of Volume III

This is the last number of Volume III of POULTRY. Three years ago we began the publication of this magazine with high hopes, against the advice of many friends, who assured us with tears in their eyes that such a poultry publication as we planned could never be made a paying proposition. From the first number we began to get compliments with the biggest kind of an IF attached to them. Friends wrote us that we had struck a good thing—IF we could keep it going. They told us it was the best ever—IF we had money enough to keep it up. They assured us of their heartiest sympathy—IF we failed.

There was another class who said the country needed just such a poultry magazine, BUT the people were not ready for it. The poultry business would undoubtedly be benefited by the publication of an independent, reliable and artistic magazine, BUT we could never get subscribers enough to make it pay advertisers.

Notwithstanding the "ifs" and "buts," which were showered upon us, we stuck our stakes a good way ahead and began to do business. After the first month we had no notion that we could fail, although it was not easy sailing in those days.

The public did not seem as well supplied with "ifs" and "buts" as some of those to whom we applied for advice or who offered advice gratuitously. Poultry fanciers enthusiastically risked a dollar on a year's subscription and advertisers recklessly gave us business. The subscribers got the twelve numbers they paid for with considerable regularity and advertisers came back without a murmur.

We worked hard. No one knows this better than do we, who have been through it, but hard work is pleasant when those for whom we work give us credit for accomplishing much and praise for doing as well as we have.

So the years have come and gone. POULTRY has grown stronger with every passing month. It has become one of the institutions of the country. Its example has brought about a great improvement in the appearance of the poultry publications of the nation. We have proved that an artistic, costly, carefully made up poultry magazine can secure support from an appreciative public. We are now in a position to do as we please about matters concerning which we were once bound by convention. All this comes from the support of a public which we take the credit of having brought to notice. When they told us that poultry breeders did not care for appearances, we knew better. When they said if poultry breeders were given good reading matter they did not care what kind of paper or press-work was used, we showed that this was not true.

A year ago we began the publication of another magazine for pigeon breeders. This magazine, PIGEONS, has had a phenomenal growth. We believed that POULTRY had set a mark which never would be passed, but PIGEONS went ahead of it. From the first number to the present time PIGEONS has paid

its way, and more too. It now has the largest circulation of any pigeon publication in this country. It has found its way to every corner of America. It is still growing.

The letter P seems a lucky one. POULTRY and PIGEONS have proved themselves winners. We have been urged to start another magazine called "Pigs," and still another called "Pups," and we have thought the list might be completed with a magazine called "Pets," but just now we have enough to keep us busy. We throw out this hint about the lucky letter in order that any one who may want to start with a "mascot" name may know what to take.

As far as we are concerned, we are pretty well, thank you, and hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. We hope you will write often and tell us all the news. Come and see us any time and stay as long as you can. We begin the new year with high hopes and great peace of mind.

"Bell Boy" on the Front Page

The magnificent Buff Wyandotte cock portrayed on our front page is "Bell Boy," bred and owned by George M. Bell, Voorheesville, N. Y. This picture was made from a photograph which was not touched up or improved in any way before the engraving was made. It shows exactly what "Bell Boy" is like as he stands, and shows him to be a bird any fancier might be proud of. The photograph is a fine example of posing, and shows what every one should look for when having birds photographed. "Bell Boy" is a finely colored bird, as well as almost ideal in shape, and the artist posed him so as to show him in fine form.

What Readers Say

The reason advertisers say nice things about the results they get from advertising in POULTRY is because the readers say things like those we print below. If the readers are satisfied they tell their friends. This brings more subscribers and makes more business for advertisers.

Belmont Farm, Smyrna, Ga., is the largest poultry and live stock farm in the South, and Loring Brown, the manager, is recognized as one of the best poultry judges in the South. Remitting for a subscription, Mr. Brown says: "POULTRY certainly is good, and gives information that will certainly make money for people if they will read it and follow the directions you give."

We try to give the latest facts, without bothering our readers with untried theories. We want results, and these do not always come from theorizing. When theories have been worked out and have proved valuable, we are ready to publish them. In the meantime, we are going to let the professors and students work out theories to their hearts' content.

Down at Eldorado, Ill., lives Harry Zacharias, who will be heard of in the shows some of these days. He says: "I would like to say that POULTRY is the best journal of its

kind. I have taken many others, most of them very good, but POULTRY, from Peotone, is best of all."

Certainly it is best. We are here for the purpose of making the best poultry publication that can be made. Our editor has nothing else to do but sit around and think over the suggestions his readers offer and pick out of them those which will help him improve with every number. Send on your suggestions.

Michigan fanciers have always been pretty good to us. The largest number of subscribers that we have at one postoffice goes to a Michigan town of no very great size. J. H. Tibbits, Northville, Mich., sends \$1 and says: "POULTRY is the nicest paper of its kind I ever knew or heard of."

These are just a few letters which we found as we were clearing up our desk, clearing our decks for action, as it were, when starting in to get the copy for this number out. We find such letters lying around every time we happen to feel like tidying up. It's pleasant to run across these words of cheer. They give us renewed energy and capacity for work.

What Our Advertisers Say

Below we give extracts from a few of the recent letters we have received from our advertisers. These are merely samples of the kind of letters we constantly receive from this source.

Arthur G. Duston, the White Wyandotte breeder, of South Framingham, Mass., writes: "I am pleased to say that I have had very satisfactory results from my ad. with you the past season, and the coming one expect to increase my space largely."

Mr. Duston made his business by sending out good stock and has increased it by following this plan. Advertising and honest dealing make for success every time.

For Rhode Island Red breeders, we find customers, too, as witness the following from Charles C. Reid, proprietor of Olentangy Poultry Yards, Delaware, Ohio, who breeds Reds and a lot of them: "The results from my ad. in your paper were more than satisfactory. I consider it one of the best paying ads. I carry."

Surely that is a very satisfactory experience, and one that has been duplicated by every one who has begun advertising in POULTRY and has kept right on advertising. It is the every-month advertiser who wins in the end.

The Editor of POULTRY as a Judge

For several years we have declined to judge poultry shows, except in the case of a few shows which we have always judged. We have been invited to judge several shows the coming season, but have declined, up to this time, to accept any engagements except at Hagerstown, Md. For good and sufficient reasons we have concluded to take on a few shows this season, and poultry associations which have not secured a judge are invited to write for terms.

FORCING FOOD
(SEALING BAGS)
100 LBS.
PREPARED BY
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
U. S. A.

POULTRY SUPPLIES
MANUFACTURERS
Factory and Mill List

Incubators and Brooders
Developing Food
Laying Food
Scratching Food
Bone Cutters
Roosting Paper
Portable Houses
Shipping Coops
Egg Packages
Egg Preservative
Chick Markers
Poultry Remedies
Disinfectants
Fumigating Candles
Full-Nest Egg Food
Grit and Shell Boxes
Drinking Fountains
Dry Food Hoppers, etc.

Chick Food
Forcing Food
Alfalfa
Food Cookers
Wire Fencing
Chick Shelters
Brood Coops
Egg Cabinets
Egg Testers
Leg Bands
Lice Powder
Nodul Charcoal
Nodul Charcoal
Nodul Charcoal

SPECIAL THIS MONTH
Roosting Paper
Shipping Coops
Log Bands
Sprayers
Poultry Remedies

Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of all Poultry Supplies.
Address nearest office.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Boston,
New York City, Kansas City,
Oakland, Cal., and London, England.
7000 Dealers in United States and Canada
Sell Our Goods. Ask at your store.

Wanted

by the readers of
**FARMER'S
SUCCESS**

everything you have to sell.
Guaranteed Circulation 175,000 every issue.
Classified ad rates 5c per word each issue.

FARMER'S SUCCESS,
Exchange 181, Long Branch, New Jersey.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUSS CHOLERA CURE

This will positively cure Cholera, intestine and bowel trouble during the summer in all classes of poultry. Used by all prominent breeders in the east. Price, 25c per bottle, 5 bottles \$1.00. UNMAILABLE.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
26-28 Vesey St., Dept. B, New York

QUICK DEVELOPMENT
is the need right now. Make strong, healthy winter layers of the pullets. Get early broilers and roasters and market fowls worth a price.

DARLING'S FOODS
are true developers. Surprising results from Darling's Forcing Food. 100-lb. sack, \$2.00. Also Laying Food and Scratching Food at \$2.00. Beef Scraps at \$2.75 and Chick Feed at \$2.50. Oyster Shells, 60c. Mica Crystal Grit, 65c. All in 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order. Catalog free.

DARLING & CO., Box 78, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Box 78, Long Island City, New York.

IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BAND
To Mark Chickens
CHEAPEST AND BEST
12 for 15c., 25-30c., 50-50c., 100-75c.
Frank Myers, Mfr., Box 46 Freeport, Ill.

What we say we do, WE DO-DO!

We Must Unload. Just What You Need for Your Hen House
SEND FOR IT TO NEW YORK

New York is the Place For It

Season is Late
Sprayer \$3



NO SWEARING

Yes! You will get the regular **Lenox Improved Sprayer** for \$3.00, two for \$5, by sending for it to New York. **Beats them all. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.** It will spray trees twenty feet high, holds twenty-four quarts, built of Apollo galvanized iron. Never rusts, never leaks; forcible and fine spray. **Don't talk long.** It will do your **Strawberries, Vineyard, Grapes** and all your small fruits, **Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage** and everything on your place. **Whitewashing the hen house, cow stable, etc.** A well built machine, with care and if not abused, we will warrant it good for twelve years. Turn nozzle up and spray will reach all insects upon ceilings in stables, breeding nests, in poultry houses, in all crevices and cracks, particularly the under **sides of the roosts, and between the horns of the cow,** where most of the trouble comes from.

NO AIR PUMP BUSINESS. So easy a lady can use it. **No stopping to pump air or to swear.** Compress the bulb and you get your spray; stop the pressure and you stop the spray, on the principle of an engine plunger pumping water, only much easier. By pressing and releasing the bulb spray continuously reaches the top of tree without artificial power. you can put your hand inside of sprayer to wash it out as easily as you would a milk can.

\$3.00

2 for \$5

Just Now!



BETTER MILK AND MORE OF IT

REMEMBER this is the regular \$5 Sprayer we are talking about, but season now a little, late we would rather sell at \$3 than wait until next season to get \$5. **JUST NOW** you can have **ONE FOR \$3 or TWO FOR \$5.** Order before they are gone. Time counts. **NO LENGTHY LETTERS** necessary. We will know what you want—that you will want one of these **LENOX IMPROVED SPRAYERS**—perhaps a couple of them, and that you want them quick, too, but give us your name and address plainly. **PROMPT SHIPMENT.** Twenty-four hours delivery. **Express rates from New York lower than from any other point.** Newspaper people have known us for 20 years: We are old advertisers. What we say we do, we do do.

You can discount all our promises at your bank.

Remit by express or post money order, no checks taken for this price. Go down to the postoffice now while you are talking about it. You may get your Spraying Solution and the disinfecting mixture all ready. The expressman will soon drive up to your house with the sprayer and it will be a good one too. Very well fit even to take orders for, if wanted from neighbors and neighboring towns. The **Lenox Improved** is the **Standard Knapsack Sprayer**, beats them all; you take no chances when you have a **Lenox.** You won't have to stop from work to take it to the machine shop to find out what is the matter with air-pump chamber or the nozzle, or anything else. No air pump nuisance in this case. Our **Lenox** is ever ready, never failing.



PRESS THE BULB, THAT'S ALL

Fine For Whitewash Lime
milk for use in hen houses

P. P. LENOX SPRAYER CO., 511 Sixth Ave., (Herald Square) New York City.

If You Want More Eggs

More eggs, the year round, eggs more fertile, bigger hatches, stronger chicks and heavier fowls—if you want to cut down your feed bills and double your profit

Send For This Booklet

"WORMS AND BUGS," common sense on the feeding question. It will make dollars for you. Free while present edition lasts. Send today.

F. W. MANN CO., Box 113, MILFORD, MASS.



Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Early Maturers, Wonderful Layers, Vigorous, Beautiful, Profitable.

Prize winners last season at Hagerstown, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., and Mineola. 1000 fine chicks to select from, some large enough for the early fall fairs and will make blue ribbon winners. Write for what you want.

Robert Seaman, Box 2, Jericho, New York.

KEEP OFF LICE

Turner's adjustable oil cup and perch bracket will do it. Fits side wall or dropping board, any length, straight or at an angle. Send for our free catalog today.

T. Turner Tool Co., 215 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

HOW TO GET MORE EGGS

Help your hens. Feed them fresh cut green bone and you'll get more eggs—you'll get eggs in winter when eggs are worth while. The **Standard Green Bone Cutter** prepares bone right for feeding, quickly—easily. Prices \$8.50 and up; sold on guarantee—stand on trial. Write for catalog, **Standard Bone Cutter Co., Milford, Mass.**

Miller's White Plymouth Rocks

won this season thirty ribbons. Four special ribbons, Four silver cups. At three leading shows. All my prize winners are in my yards.

Buy Eggs from the Very Best, Five Dollars per Fifteen.

Write for illustrated mating list.

FAIRLAWN POULTRY YARDS,
Wm. Miller, Prop., Crescent, St. Louis Co., Mo

Eggs Half Price

Partridge Rocks, Silver Rocks, Columbian Wyandottes, R. and S. C. Black, White & Buff Orpingtons

Bred direct from Chicago and St. Louis World's Fair prize winners. Seven prizes on eight entries at Michigan State Fair. No better bred. Order eggs now if you want the best at a very low price.

Levi Buck, North Adams, Mich.

Do You Want Some Heavy White Wyandottes

that will lay a lot of large dark brown eggs?

We Have Them You Can Get Them

Eggs for sale from fifteen fine pens, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, \$10 per 100. 75 per cent. fertility guaranteed and a square deal to every customer.

Hillcrest Poultry Yards,
Dinsmore & Co., Prop. Kramer, Ind.

100 Breeders

White Wyandottes, at bargain prices to make room for chicks.

Hens at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each and a few good cock birds at \$5.00 each.
JOHN COOLIDGE, Galesburg, Ill.

Black Langshans Barred Plymouth Rocks

High scoring birds only in my breeding pens. Winners at Chicago and other shows. Eggs from best pens at 5.00 per setting. Other fine pens 2.00 per setting.

R. A. HEWES, Crete, Illinois

SMITH'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Never fail to win a little more than their share.

A great bargain for quick buyers for either breeders or show birds. I have several hundred to pick from. Let me hear from you.

THOS. P. SMITH, Hoopeston, Illinois

HALLOCK'S

White Wyandottes

Won 5 out of 6 firsts at New York Eggs \$3 and \$5 per Setting

Ross C. H. Hallock, 6309 Clifton Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



Buff Orpingtons Black

If you are looking for good Orpingtons, I have size, shape and color. Look up my winnings at Jackson, December 4-9, 1906. Eggs from your choice of fifteen well mated pens at \$2 and \$3. Send for circular.

Herrick Poultry Yards
George H. Herrick, Durand, Michigan



Don't Breed Worry

Wrinkles, Premature Gray Hair, Nervous Prostration, and that tired feeling are nearly always caused by worrying. **Begin now to investigate**

"CORNELL CHICK MACHINERY"

The kind that will not worry you, but instead will prove profitable and satisfactory in every respect. **A Guaranteed Profitable Investment** to every purchaser of Standard Cornell Incubators and Peep-O-Day Brooders.

Waterport, N. Y., July 4, 1907.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.

Dear Sirs:—I am running my Cornell with a... from which I only hatched 80 from 230 eggs, and I got 180 chicks from 230 eggs in the Cornell. I think that is good for the Cornell.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. S. E. Miles.

Pasadena, Calif., May 6, 1907.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.

Dear Sirs:—It is with great pleasure that I can write that the machine I ordered from you is giving the best of

satisfaction, and I would very much like to show a cut of my plant in your next catalogue if you so desire.

Yours truly,

George N. Cornell.

Litchfield, Conn., May 27, 1907.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.

Dear Sirs:—The (40) Peep-O-Day Brooders bought of you recently are proving very satisfactory. We have them all full. Seventy-five chicks in each brooder.

Very truly yours,
L. A. Ripley.

Proprietor Kilravock Farm.

There is no use talking, a dollar or two saved at the start, nearly always results in the loss of a hundred or more—if not total failure in the end. Why not **plan to succeed?** Thousands of our customers will tell you the purchase of

Cornell Chick Machinery is Assured Success.

We would be pleased to mail you a copy of our catalogue which contains a mine of practical poultry information, fully illustrating and describing the complete line of Standard Cornell Chick Machinery. **Write for it today.**

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Box W-4, Ithaca, N.Y.

White Plymouth Rocks...



are conceded by every one and every where to be the most beautiful and profitable fowl there is. As egg producers they have no superiors and as a table fowl there is none to compare with them

U. R. Fishel's

White Plymouth Rocks have won the leading prizes for the past ten years at Indianapolis, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis World's Fair, Dallas, Pan American—Buffalo, Los Angeles, Charleston, Hagerstown, Crystal Palace and Dairy Shows, England, etc. They are acknowledged the world over as

"The Best in the World"

Send **Two Dimes** for the finest poultry catalogue ever issued, worth dollars to anyone interested in poultry. Remember my annual **Special Sale** is now on and that the list is **FREE**. Send for a copy. **Exhibition Birds Galore.** If you want to win write me. Remember U. R. Fishel more than pleases his customers.

U. R. Fishel, Bx P, Hope, Ind.

TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds Are Still Well in the Lead

At Madison Square Garden, January, 1907, my Rhode Island Reds made a wonderful record. It has never been equaled by any breeder anywhere.

In Single Combs I won first and third cocks; first, second, third and fourth hens; first, second, third, and fifth cockerels and fourth and fifth pullets. In Rose Combs I won first and fourth cock; first, second and fifth cockerels and first and second hens in competition with 158. I having entered only 28 birds, and taking fifteen major prizes. I also won first and second pen in Single Combs and first in Rose Combs winning on every pen I entered.

This makes my Rhode Island Reds the undoubted leaders in this country. Birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for everybody. Prices and particulars free.

Lester Tompkins, - - Concord, Mass.

Arnold's Columbian Wyandottes

Won Championship Prize at Madison Square Garden 1906 and 1907.
AUG. D. ARNOLD, R. F. D. No. 15 DILLSBURG, PA

Get Up a Club of Five Yearly Subscribers and Get **POULTRY** at 50c a Year.

Biltmore Poultry Yards

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks White Wyandottes

Eggs for hatching at half price.

Bruce Biltmore and a pen of unbred bitches for sale at HALF PRICE.

Jerseys and Berkshires.

Address
BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS,
R. F. D. Biltmore, N. C.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

The vigorous bred to lay kind

Old and Young Stock for Sale
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Hammonton Poultry Farm
E. H. White, Prop., Hammonton, N. J.

GIEBELHAUSEN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
are the kind that win in the largest shows in the central west. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$7.00 for 100.

Some fine cockerels left. Write me. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Jacob Giebelhausen,
Box N, Route 34. Peoria, Illinois

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

G. C. KIMBARK,
Box P, Canton, Ohio.

The Blue Ridge Fruit and Farm

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Colored Illustration pg 376

The Book of Poultry by

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See Feather Illustrations pg 379

and pg 380. I furnished the Photos (over)

Columbia.

Amateur Photo - Mch 21. 1905

Winner of 7-first Prizes, the

1st at Atlantic City in 1902 (Pullet)

Used by Sewell in Piles Mich in '03

Photo used:

Oct 1906	Poultry	page 8
June "	American	Cover
Jan 1908	N. J. Poultry Journal	"
Jan "	Live Stock Tribune Los Angeles	"
" "	Farmstock Journal Rochester N.Y.	"
Book	Robinson's Breeds of Domestic Poultry	"
1914	" Fundamentals in Poultry Breeding	"
1913	" Domestic Birds	"
July "	Suburban Life	"
Sept '22	Country Gentleman.	"
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